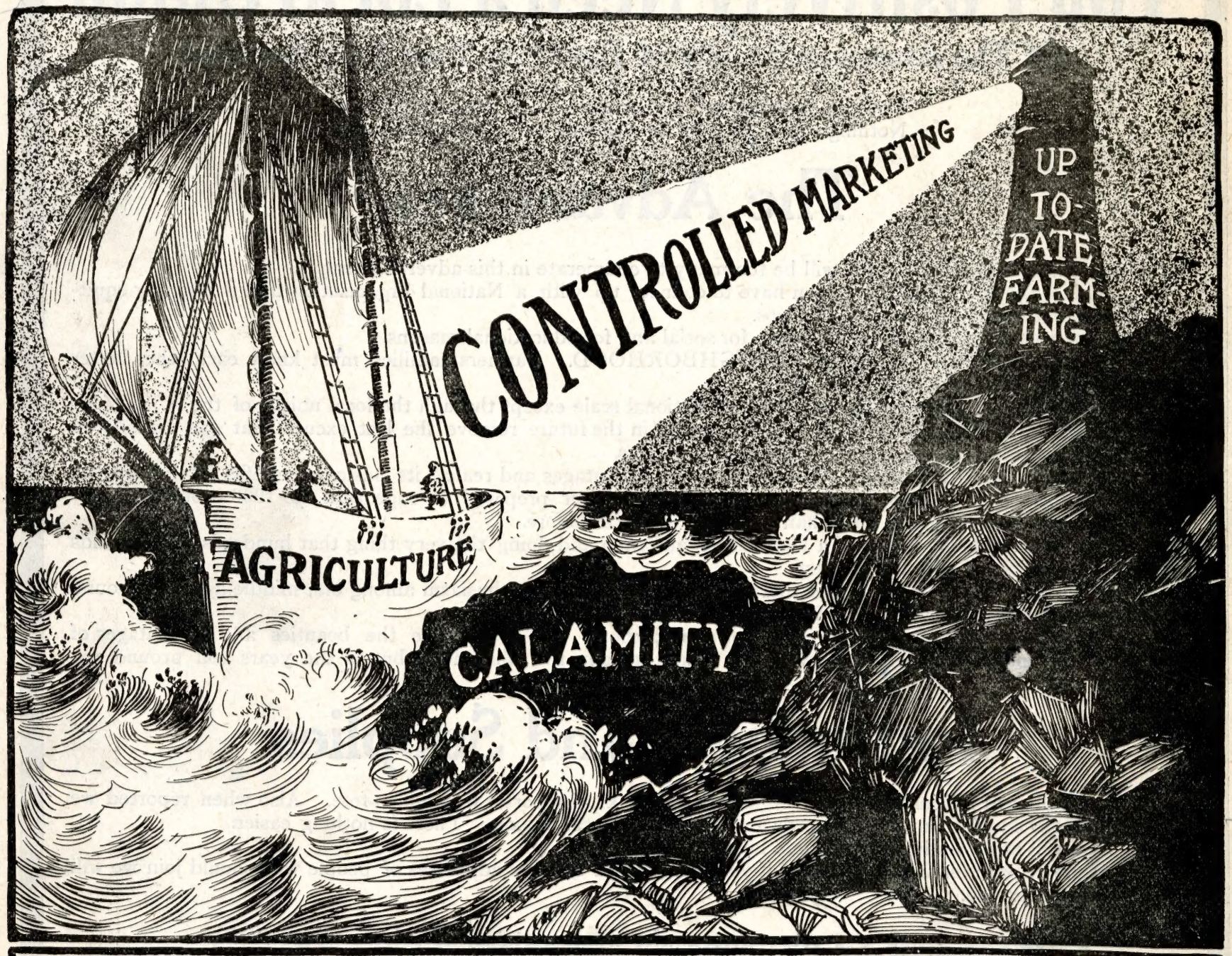
UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT *Our Object,* EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan,* CONTROLLED MARKETING

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 1, 1906



GUIDED by the strong light of Controlled Marketing our good ship American Agriculture, has been kept off the rocks of Calamity and away from enticing shores.

The rocks of Calamity may be likened to blight, frosts, floods, and the depredations of insects that have combined to reduce production, in some localities, below a profitable basis, especially if placed in competition with the areas of almost unlimited production.

The Enticing Shores of Uncontrolled Marketing are far more dangerous. They have been made doubly attractive by the combined efforts of the speculators and gamblers who are determined to get the cargo without just return. They are aglow with reports of enormous crops from all sections of the country and are made more brilliant by the reassuring report from Secretary of Agriculture, Wilson, that the aggregate value of the 1905 crops is in excess of six billions of dollars ($6,415,000,000). They court free deliveries at prices made by themselves and use all manner of arguments to influence the weak cooperating farmers and the "dumpers" to part with their crops.

But Agriculture is to be stranded no more. The searchlight of Controlled Marketing, as thrown over the Agricultural Seas by Up-to-Date Farming, finds the hidden rocks and exposes the ficticious, enticing shores. The plunderers are on the run and profitable prices are being maintained.

Manned with a fearless and untiring grew, ballasted by the united products of hundreds of thousands of cooperating farmers and guided by an unfailing light, American Agriculture sails majesticly in the deep broad channel of legitimate supply and demand and is guided only by Equitable Profitable Prices.

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

The Local Union of the A. S. of E.
Is the Farmers' Work Shop

You Positively Need a Local Union
Of The American Society of Equity in Your Neighborhood

You can organize one in your town, or at the school house.
Nothing can equal it as an educator or to benefit farming.

The Advantages

of a local union of the A. S. of E. will be too many to enumerate in this advertisement.

This is the only opportunity you have to connect up with a National organization that is bringing equitable and profitable prices for all farm crops.

You need it very much for business, for social and for educational reasons.

IT IS NEEDED IN EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD. Farmers families must know each other better and must co-operate with each other more.

In no way can these things be done on a national scale except through the local unions of the A. S. of E.

The local union programs that will be supplied in the future remove the last excuse that can be offered against the organization and maintainance of local unions.

Start your local union now. Enjoy its social advantages and realize its business benefits all through the winter months. Our word for it, each member will be better prepared to cope with the 1906 problem of production, marketing and home work than he or she ever was before.

Just think of being a part of a National organization and doing the very thing that hundreds of thousands of others are doing all over the country.

Start your local union now and there will soon be so much enthusiasm among old, middle-aged and young people that you would never think of doing without it.

See a local union program on page 8 of this number. Try to imagine the beauties and advantages of these local unions all over this country. You cannot imagine the full benefits but as the years roll around you will realize them.

Instructions and Supplies

We will send full instructions to organize and blanks to report a local union free. Also when reported we will send books and forms for the records and business of local unions. There is nothing easier.

You will never find anything more helpful.

Write at once for instructions and if you will send 12 or more addresses of people who should join we will make it easier for you.

Remember **Any person who wants certainty of prices and profitable prices for all farm crops to prevail in the future, and who has the welfare of his neighborhood at heart can apply for instructions and start the local union. A local union organized by YOU will be a lasting monument to your enterprise and public spirit.**

940 N. Penn. St. THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY Indianapolis, Ind.

We are SATURATING the COUNTRY WITH LOCAL UNIONS

Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union, or Co-Operating, Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY
At 940 North Pennsylvania St.

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume IX — **INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 1, 1906** — **Number 1**

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c A YEAR

Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a Year

CLUBS. Five subscriptions, on any offer we make may be taken at the cost of four. This applies to five of one offer or it may embrace several offers. To illustrate, five 50 cent offers for $2.00 (40c each) or five $1.00 offers for $4.00 (80c each).

Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by (name)."

☞ Always state if a renewal or new subscription. **Don't Neglect This.**

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including **county.** Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family, so state.

If you change your postoffice, give old office as well as new.

If a mark like this appears on the first page it is to notify you that your subscription or renewal has been received. The publisher thanks you and he hopes you will be benefitted by Up-to-Date Farming and take it many years.

If a mark like this oppears on the first page it is a notice that your snbscription has expired or is in arrears. The publisher hopes that you will send what is due at once. A statement of account will be sent on request.

Advertising Rates will be quoted on application.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns. We guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date Farming fail to keep his promise as advertised and not give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in this paper only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write.

The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of theLabel an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.

The solution of the Farmers 18 Labor Problems that will come through **Profitable** Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.

Minimum Prices

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. *If those who can hold will hold all, and those who cannot hold all will hold part, then those who cannot hold may market and all will get the price.* This is the key to controlled marketing. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per bushel	$ 1.00
Corn No. 2, Chicago, until Jan. 1, 1906,	.45
" " 2, " Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906,	.50
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	.55
Rye " 2, "	.75
Oats " 2, "	.38
Barley, good malting, Chicago,	.45
Hay, No. 1, Timothy, Chicago, per ton,	12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit,	2.00
Cotton, Middlings, New York, per lb	.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton,	$85.00 to $100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt., alive,	$6.00 to $6.50
Cattle " " " "	$5.00 to $6.00
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb.,	.30
Potatoes, Chicago,	.65
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market,	.75

The Third Power.

—o—

The farmer power.

—o—

The greatest power on earth.

—o—

It is rising. Those who practice eqity in business, their hands will be strengthened. Those who practice iniquity will be consigned to oblivion.

—o—

The best way to help ourselves is to help others, and often the best way to help others is to help ourselves.—Hubbard.

—o—

While America is groaning under her great wealth of productions and every able-bodied man or woman can at least secure a living by their labor, in England the people gather in crowds and demand work so they can earn bread and clothing, and in Germany the prices of food and shoes are so high that the poor people are going barefoot and hungry. These things are the result of bungling legislation and largely the result of the short-sightedness of our own farmers in not maintaining equitable prices free from violent fluctuations.

—o—

Uncle Sam has some big jobs on his hands; building the canal, irrigating the Arid West, knocking out a few of the trusts, regulating the insurance companies and solving the railroad problems. To tell the truth we don't think he is getting along as fast as he should.

—o—

If Germany would tear down that tariff wall, she might get some of our good meat for Christmas.

And as aconsequence tear down her own agriculture. No sir, What Germany should do is to let her tariff gate down just low enough to let our meat and grain in on a fair basis when we maintain fair prices.

—o—

When in doubt about what to do, make up a club for Up-to-Date Farming.

—o—

The men with the grain are the men who can rule the world.

—o—

It keeps the bulls and bears frisky these days to keep on the right side of "Milling demand," "Export demand," "Russian Revolutions," "Argentine prospects." "Government crop reports," "ginners' reports," "Cotton Growers' Association flops," and a few extras thrown in at odd times for good measure.

—o—

Beautiful system! You know just where you're at—after it is over.

—o—

The cat came back and so will the price of wheat. No. 2 cash wheat sold at 95 cents a bushel in St. Louis market a few days ago.

—o—

Have you known of any benefit to the public from government investigation of any trust?

—o—

Prepare for a good 1906 season.

—o—

Don't you think you can risk building a new house or a new barn this year?

—o—

We think General Prosperity has come to stay with the farmers, hence you can venture on some permanent improvements.

—o—

Congress is in session. The farmers are not expecting anything, hence they won't be disappointed.

—o—

Don't you find it much more profitable to attend to your own business than to be trying to attend to other people's business? Note the results of controlling your markets to make prices as compared with past attempts to make the other people's prices.

—o—

Tell them you saw the "ad." in Up-to-Date Farming

We don't want farmers to forget our prediction of three years ago. We will repeat it: "All farmers' problems will be solved through good prices."

—o—

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
50c.	50c.	50c.	50c.	Free.

That's a club for Up-to-Date Farming. Five for the price of four, or $2.00.

—o—

What is wrong? With corn selling at 45 cents in Chicago, an Iowa correspondent writes that 31 cents per bushel is all he can get at home. The only thing that is wrong, the Iowa farmers need to organize and they can change this.

—o—

Wheat prices are getting better. The dumpers are getting rid of the surplus and the time is drawing near when the controlled part will bring its price.

—o—

Honest, now, is it not pleasant to win in the contest of price making?

—o—

A day spent in getting subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming will be of far more money value to you than a day spent in pottering around the place.

—o—

If you would help to make the wrong things right,
Begin at home; there lies a lifetime's toil.
Weed your own garden, fair for all men's sight,
Before you plan to till another's soil.
—Wilcox.

—o—

After the bears have had their inning with the 2,700,000,000 bushel crop of corn that the government found the country raised, then the agricultural department will get busy amending its estimate.

—o—

This government will be more by the people for the people, in the near future than it ever was in the past. The people are awakening. Nothing can stand against all the people. ,

—o—

Every time a trust is investigated, the public pays the bill.

—o—

The trust will nevr be regulated until the farmers are organized into the third power.

—o—

The 1905 weather was good to make big crops and has been kind to the farmers in affording them ideal autumn days to harvest them.

—o—

If the road from the producer to the consumer is devious and beset with many iniquities, let us raise up the third power to straighten the way and remove the causes that retard the flow, or exact unfair toll.

—o—

The difference—other farm papers tell you of your troubdes and then quit. Up-to-Date Farming points out your troubles and gives you the remedies.

—o—

Argentine and Russia have been holding the center of the stage lately for the boards of trade. Russia has revolutions and famines on her hands, while Argentine produces about as much grain as Kansas, "much ado about nothing," will express it pretty well.

—o—

"How, and by what plan are farmers going to own and operate terminal elevators?" Is the question asked by a Kansas paper. The're not going to own and operate them is our answer. Don't need them.

—o—

The tobacco growers have completely overthrown the tobacco trust as far as it being able to dictate prices is concerned. The third power has risen in the tobacco states and its power has been felt. So may it be with every important farm crop. It will be so just as soon as the farmers will have it so.

—o—

Remember the meetings to organize state unions, Wisconsin, January 10th at Eau Claire; Illinois, January 20th, at East St. Louis, Ill. For Wisconsin, address C. N. Crawley, Baraboo, Wis. For Illinois, address C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.

—o—

The new printing press is the one thing that is needed the worst.

—o—

Ask the Farmer!

—o—

Speculators to the rear! That's where they belong.

—o—

Don't misjudge us. Up-to-Date is not pessimistic, but always optomistic. We see the great revolution for better that has come over agriculture as clearly as any person can. But we will not be content until the tree of American agriculture blossoms in every state and bears the rich fruit of full co-operation all over the country.

—o—

The Grange has been standing pat for "Parcels Post" for a number of years and at their last meeting this was the chief object for accomplishment. Compare this with the numerous problems the A. S. of E. is solving and the ringing resolutions passed at its last annual meeting.

—o—

Canadian farmers are protesting to their government against an increased tariff against agricultural implements. They claim that in many instances the United States manufactured implements are superior.

—o—

Organization by farmers to secure equitable prices for their products does not, and will not, infringe on the equitable rights of any other people or class.

—o—

Give every man a square deal. This means an equitable price and one price a year.

—o—

The thousands of papers throughout the country that pretend to have a market department don't print the true market on grain at all but they print the future speculative prices and not the cash prices. Better omit them entirely.

Pay Your Subscription Now

MANY thousand subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming became due with the first of the year. It is our intention to personally notify all subscribers by letter as soon as possible, but we hope you will not wait for this notification. You will know if your subscrip ion is in arrears by mark on this paper, (see 1st column 3d page) and it should be more pleasant to remit before you get the notice, besides personal notices are expensive to send and a heavy tax on us at a busy season.

The subscription price is 50 cents a year or a club of five for $2.00.

We ask as a particular favor that you attend to this matter at once. Also try to send one or more new subscriber.

Up-to-Date Farming

940 N. Penna. St. **Indianapolis, Ind**

127095
Feb. B. 1929

EIGHT YEARS OLD



YES, Up-to-Date Farming is eight years old January 1, 1906.

These eight years have been pretty busy ones for us, particularly the last three.

But Up-to-Date has something to show for the work that no other paper has. It has agriculture revolutionized at its distributing end, to show as the result of its work. It can say with pride that the doctrine of Controlled Marketing, which it gave to a credulous world, has been proven sound. And more than all this, the farmers are receiving hundreds of millions of dollars more for their crops each year than they would be receiving if it had not been for the work and accomplishments of Up-to-Date Farming.

And, more, on account of the greatly increased, though equitable prices, that farmers can now always obtain the value of all farms has increased. The sum total of such increase is a sum bordering on the fabulous, and already exceeds a billion of dollars while the increase has only begun.

Our readers surely will not deny us the privilege of thus referring briefly to the work done by Up-to-Date Farming. It is a record to be proud of, and when it is considered that this paper did it unaided, but opposed by nearly all other farm papers, the results are almost miraculous.

But, while we have a perfect right to felicitations on account of past accomplishments, our work is not yet done, and each year in the future will certainly record greater accomplishments for Up-to-Date Farming than any in the past. All we ask is the loyal support of each present reader, and the movement that this paper champions will go forward to attainments never dreamed of before. The third power, the power for good, the farmer power, is arising through the education afforded by Up-to-Date Farming.

Ever the truest friend of American agriculture, we now enter on our 1906 work with a determination that knows no defeat but always triumphant success.

DAVID DOBETTER

Have you not enjoyed the monthly letters from our good friend, David Dobetter? For five years he has sent a letter each month, until the letter in this issue is No. 60. Have you read the letters carefully and noted the progress made by this family? The home life of the Dobetter family, as it has been portrayed each month, could well be taken as a model for tens of thousands of our readers. We hope it has been.

In this paper we print the first letter received from David, as well as the last one; also we reproduce his home as it was five years ago, and show a picture of his present home. These letters and illustrations will give a good idea of the material progress made by the Dobetter family, and which we are pleased to know he attributes solely to the first awakening Up-to-Date Farming gave him, and largely to advice and direction received from its columns in all these years. Refer to David Dobetter's letter No. 60 in this issue.

Up-to-Date

PRICE OF COTTON

The American Society of Equity set a minimum price of 12 cents a pound on cotton on basis of New York market.

The Southerin Cotton Association a short time before set the price at 11 cents a pound through the cotton growing states,.

Twelve cents in New York is practically 11 cents on the farm, hence there was uniformity of price by the two associations.

When the prices were set cotton was selling down to 7 to 8 cents in New York, but the price gradually advanced until at present it is selling for more than 12 cents in New York.

About four weeks ago with cotton selling at or near 11 cents in the country, with victory perching on the shoulders of the co-operating cotton growers the officers of the Southern Cotton Association came out with a proclamation for the growers to hold back their cotton for 15 cents a pound.

Now what kind of a society is this? Is it an equity society, or is it a society that proposes to usurp the rights and perogatives of the boards of trade and cotton exchanges that will advance the art of speculation several steps above the level it has occupied as based on government reports? If the past action of the Southern Cotton Association is to be taken as the guage of the future, it will become a power for evil such as the cotton exchange never was.

Let us suppose the farmers organized into the cotton association and subject to the orders of their leaders as all good subjects are. A price is agreed upon for a year's crop of cotton and the price prevails. But the leaders take it into their heads that the price shall be changed, whether because of discovery of new facts regarding the crops or otherwise, matters not. The order goes forth to hold for 15 cents or 20 cents a pound instead of 11 cents and the farmers do as they are bid.

Here is more than a probability of the price advancing. It is a foregone conclusion that whatever price the farmers hold for that price will prevail in time.

But, if the leaders can set the price up when they want to they can also knock it down. Who would have any confidence in a society that meddles with price at will? Also, the effect of such meddling will be disasterous to all legitimate interests. It can stop the steady stream of marketing at profitable prices at any moment thus affecting every merchant and business in the territory. It can change a profitable deal, between seller and buyer for raw material or finished product to a losing transaction for one of them. It can demoralize the manufacturing business of cotton goods on two continents almost in the twinkling of an eye. It will surely decrease the confidence of foreign nations in American products and do more than all things else to encourage the growth of cotton in other countries.

Besides all these evils there is another that will always be lurking under cover. While the government reports had leaks, here the leaders and their friends can actually have the speculative market in their control. As Armour was represented as swinging the wheat market like a boy swinging his sister's kitten by the tail so the officers of the cotton association can swing the cotton speculative market and who can predict to what length they will use their constituents for their selfish ends?

No sir. It will never do to make more than one price a year. If it is equitable sell at it. If conditions arise later to justify higher prices, let each individual be a free agent to hold for them. Any cotton grower who may have signed to hold for more than the minimum price agreed upon—11c—should repudiate the agreement at once, then use his own judgment as to whether he will hold for 15 cents or not. Our advice to A. S. of E. members is to sell now while the price is 12 cents or better in New York, which is a fair price and will encourage foreign nations to continue looking to America for their supply.

Up-to-Date

INCREASE IN COUNTRY BANKS

What to Do With the Profits

From the report of the Secretary of Agriculture we learn that 1,754 banks each with a capital of less than $50,000 were organized between March, 1900, and October, 1905. These were distributed mostly through the South and North Central states and in rural dis-

Plow The Brains

THE farmer with his auto and his telephone, his rural free delivery and his books, magazines and newspapers, makes a pleasing figure, in startling contrast to the "hey Rube," of the comic papers of a few, a very few years ago. But in the long days of the oncoming slack season he would do well to think of what he ha[illegible] of what he has not but ought t[illegible]

He gives entirely to much to the middlemen between him and the consumer. He deals too exclusively in raw products; he does not think enough about his market—the market that should be his—about the wants of its throngs of consumers, about ways of tempting them to part with larger sums in exchange for wares he has taken pains to make more attractive as well as more useful.

Plow the brain as well as the soil, and the good years become great and the bad years good.

Saturday Evening Post

tricts. The Southern states claim 633 of the banks and the North Central states, 792. The capital of these banks, it is said, has come from the farmers.

Also the increase in bank deposits in the agricultural states is most remarkable. To illustrate, the increase for the year ending June 30th, 1905, was 14.9 per cent. in Iowa and South Dakota, 13.5 per cent. in Nebraska, 9.7 per cent. in Kansas and 25 per cent in North Dakota. When we view the South Central states the increase is still more remarkable. Through this whole section the increase was 22.8 per cent, while the general average increase for the whole United States was only 13.5 per cent.

The increase in the number of financial institutions and the great increase in deposits is directly the result of better prices for good crops.

Thus have our predictions been fulfilled that "controlled marketing will compel the price," and price is the prime consideration for all farmers.

The question will naturally arise as to the best way to invest some of this profits. The deposits in bank are so large that very little if any interest can be obtained. But there is one way that we recommend that is safe and which will return good dividends in comfort and in increased value of your property. We have in mind good houses, barns, other buildings, fences and improvements on the farm. We predicted that when farmers were co-operating for profitable prices the whole of rural America would be transformed by being dotted with handsome, comfortable homes filled with a happy, prosperous people. Let us see this prediction fulfilled. Build handsome, convenient and comfortable homes for your family and stock. Thus agriculture will come to be the best business and farming the preferred profession.

Up-to-Date

THE TOLL GATES

The time was not many years ago, that travel over the country was greatly restricted by the fact that at numerous places the traveler was held up and compelled to pay toll. This system was found to be against the best interest of the country and the toll gates were abolished.

We may say the same thing exists now when we consider the routes of farm products to consumer. No sooner do they leave the producer's hands than they are held up and tolled by a middleman. They run the gauntlet of the country buyer, the elevator or storage man, the transportation co. the commission man, yardage, dockage, etc., and are tolled by each before they reach the manufacturer. There they are tolled by the manufacturer and turned over to the broker, jobber and retailer, with another toll for transportation and finally reach the consumer The tolls taken in most cases amount to more than the original cost. No wonder the consumer is asking "Why, if there have been such enormous crops grown is everything so extremely high?"

This is the reason for it. The farmers produce is tolled to double or more its original cost and the trouble is, it is growing worse instead of better.

There is a remedy. The farmer[illegible] no intention to do more than ra[illegible] stuff, but they must see to it that the road to the consumer is straightened and many of the toll gates torn down. The third power is the only power that can do this. Hasten the rise of the third power.

Up-to-Date

A GREAT DANGER (?)

John D. Rockefeller is reported as predicting a terrible calamity which will come to the country in the next two or three years through over-production.

We fail to catch the spirit that inspired the great Rockefeller nor can we see how the danger is imminent. Ask John D. if there is likely to be a great overproduction of oil. "Oh, no; we can control the production of oil," Ask the manufacturers of steel and iron, and coal, and machines, if there is to be a great over-production in any of their lines. They will reply, "Oh, no, not now, we used to over-produce, but now we are organized and we control the production." Let us then ask the farmers; is there danger of you over-producing? "Oh, no; we think not, consumption is rapidly increasing and we believe we must make the farms hump themselves to keep up. Besides should we produce a surplus any year, we are pretty well organized now and we will cut down the acreage the next year. We did this in cotton and tobacco and can do it with any crop."

In what lines then will the over-production come? The railroads have not got enough cars to haul the freight. There is not enough labor to meet the market demands; factories have orders to run them for months or a year. In short, there is not even a small speck of a cloud on the horizon to indicate the gathering of a storm of over-production. We believe John D. must have been suffering from indigestion and imagined he saw things.

Don't let no grass grow under your feet- you have a good thing

JOS. W. GRAND, Chicago, Ill.

THE DUMPERS

There are certain farmers when the price reaches almost the minimum, begin to market their stuff thus feeding the market always a little under the price. Of course their supplies are limited and their days are numbered, but if this class would exercise a little more control the minimum price would come quickly.

If it were possible to print enough copies of this paper to put a few copies into each community and in these papers issue a proclamation that no farmer should sell any crops for 30 days at less than the minimum prices, the prices would be reached before 30 days were past. The power of Up-to-Date is limited only by its circulation, with enough circulation it would be all-powerful.



THE SHEEP AND THE GOAT.

The dumpers who are keeping the price a little under the minimum don't pay a cent to support the society, are not concerned as to the welfare of the community and, like Judas, would sell their lord for a few pieces of silver or like Esau will sell their birth right for a mess of pottage. How any farmer can persist in doing this is hard to understand, but then we suppose we will have the mean people with us always.

Mark the dumper. Let him know that he is a menace to the prosperity of your community. As you meet in your local unions read their names in public so they are known and so they may be avoided until they mend their ways. Remember "As long as the lamp of equity burns the vilest dumper may return and it will burn forever." Compel them to join the A. S. of E.

THE TIME WILL COME

When every farmer will contribute to the expense of marketing his crops.

When every farmer who accepts benefits without contributing his share, with be socially ostracised.

When farmers will be completely organized.

When farmers will exert the controlling influence in the business and government of the country.

When the trusts, insurance companies and railroads will be regulated by the third power.

When a strong government, compelled by the third power, will prevail in the country.

When bad laws will be repealed and good laws will be enforced.

When it will not be popular or possible to get rich by making others poor.

When there will be few immensely rich, few very poor, but an immense number of well-to-do.

When the prices of all commodities will be in fair ratio one with all others.

When gambling in farm products will be at an end.

When the grafter will cease to graft because there are no grafts.

When the owners of the land will be the "best people."

When the human drones who eat the honey gathered by the toilers in fields and shops will be compelled to work for a living or starve.

GERMANS BEGGING FOR MEAT

Can any condition be imagined that is more terrible than hundreds of thousands of people in a nation begging for bread or meat or any food to satisfy the cravings of hunger?

Such, if we may believe any of the many reports, is the condition in Germany. The farmers of Germany have for years been demanding and receiving protection on their industry until the duties on foreign products have been forced to a level where prices have become prohibitory to the common people. Hence the German poor people are begging for meat.

As we have shown in "The American Peril" the farmers of the United States are largely to blame for the condition that prevails in that country. The farmers of this country persisted in throwing their cheap meat, wheat, etc., into that country until the farmers rose up in self-defense. Even now, if fair and always uniform prices were maintained here for farm products, treaties could be made with Germany that would relieve the situation.

A FARMERS' STRIKE

In "Farmers Forum" under the heading "The Plan of The A. S. of E. enlarged," the writer recommends a "farmers' strike" to last fifteen or twenty days when no farmer will sell a pound of any produce that the value is below the minimum prices agreed upon and a prediction is made as to the result.

There could be only one result if such concerted action or strike was carried out by the producers of our food products. The price would come in a few days. Once the farmers realiezd their power they could make it effective in this way, through the information gained in the official paper, at any time. If the stockmen would only call a strike of this kind they could put the prices of cattle where they ought to be, in less than ten days. The lesson they would have learned would be so valuable to them that they would gladly repeat it whenever occasion required. We wonder if there are not some live stock papers in the county that would help carry out a plan of this kind?

PLAINT OF A HAY SHIPEPR

The Live Stock World of Chicago (daily) is one of the few papers that came to our table from which we can learn something of interest from each number. In a recent issue it printed a letter from one of is subscribers, J. V. Dawson, of Delta, Ia., as follows:

"I value the Live Stock World for the accuracy of its market quotations, but have been somewhat surprised at a statement that a shortage of hay on the mrket is due to scarcity of ears. This is not a fact in this locality; it may be in others. The railroad agent at this point has frequently asked me why I did not ship hay. My reply has been that the tariff is too excessive to permit me to do so. As hay shippers, farmers simply cannot stand the freight bill. We have sold good hay at $8 to $9 in Chicago and the price did not leave anything after paying freight, baling expenses, switching fees and commissions. This is the reason hay is not moving with more freedom. There are plenty of cars to be had on demand, but we will not ship hay at present rates when we can get $6 a ton at home."

This is another of the problems that awaits the rise of the third power when it can quickly be solved.

ONE PRICE FOR THE CROP

Up-to-Date Farming will nevr sanction a change of minimum price after once decided upon. The farmers' society that will do this is in the same class as boards of trade, as disturbers of business. Besides the opportunity for successful speculation, with millions of farmers back of the officers, is superior to any thing this country ever knew before. Farmers are you willing to put such power in any man's or set of men's hands? Are you willing to cooperate to demoralize business just because you have the power to get unfairly high prices? Nothing will bring discredit on your society quicker than to sanction these things. Set a minimum price that is profitable to the producers and fair to everybody, then let each individual be a free agent to sell or hold for more. This is the A. S. of E. plan. It is the only correct plan.

AGAINST FARMERS ONLY

The only change in the tariff recommended by President Roosevelt in his message is directed against the farmers. It occurs in the Philippine's section of the message and is as follows:

The agricultural conditions of the islands enforce more strongly than ever the argument in favor of reducing the tariff on the products of the Philippine Islands entering the United State. I earnestly recommend that the tariff now imposed by the Dingley bill upon the products of the Philippine islands be entirely removed, except the tariff on sugar and tobacco, and that that tariff be reduced to 25 per cent. of the present rates under the Dingley act; that after July 1, 1909, the tariff upon tobacco and sugar produced in the Philippine islands be entirely removed, and that free trade between the islands and the United States in the products of each country then be provided for.

The products of the Philippine Islands that are likely to reach this country are agricultural, hence the result of this policy of the president will be to put our farmers directly in competition with those of the islands. Now no person will contend that this will be fair because our farmers have tastes for living and habits of life much higher than have the natives of the Philippines. Besides, labor in the United States is getting more expensive and more difficult to obtain here each year while labor is one of the cheapest commodities in the islands.

It is wrong, grossly wrong, to remove the duty on any agricultural product that is a leading industry in this country and admit the product from the Philippines free. Just thing of the work done by the tobacco growers of this country, the privations they have suffered and the expense they have incurred to put their business on a sound business basis. And now will congress at the recommendation of the president destroy what has been so well done?

We don't know to what extent tobacco is grown in the Philippines, but there is no question about the desire of manufacturers to get this tobacco to replace tobacco grown in this country. If the quantity grown there now is small will it not be greatly increased the industry being stimulated by the good prices made by the growers of this country? The only safe ground is to let the tariff remain against every agricultural product, so the present status of business in this country be not disturbed.

CANADIAN FARMERS FAVOR LOW TARIFF

At a joint meeting of the executive committee of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders, the Manitoba Horse Breeders, the Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Associations held in Winnipeg through their spokesman made the following statements:

"The farmers of Manitoba, regardless of political preferences, have, almost to a man, very pronounced views in favor of lower tariff." They recommended that the tariff on dutiable goods be reduced to 17 per cent. That all goods on the free list be retained there and that all kinds of lumber be put on the free list. That, in consideration of these reductions they are willing to have all agricultural products placed on the free list.

Enclosed is $1.00 to apply on subscription to the best farm paper published. Never give up. Wire bound to mm. S. W. Morris.

"PLOW THE BRAINS"

Elsewhere we give a prominent place to a short editorial article taken from the Saturday Evening Post of November 25. True, there is little in it that has not been said time and again in Up-to-Date Farming, but that it should be said now with such emphasis by the Post, shows that the little leaven is truly leavening the lump.

In the long evenings, we may say, of the oncoming season, the farmers WOULD do well to think of what he has, "chiefly as it opens up vistas of what he has not, but ought to have, and CAN HAVE." He truly as a class does not think enough about his market—the market that should be his." We are glad this question is reaching the more aristocratic sources of education, and is being recognized by them.

ANOMOLIES OF THE WHEAT MARKET

On December 13 we note the following as the cash prices of wheat in the various markets named. All for No. 2 red.

Chicago, 89c; New York, 92 7-8; St. Louis, 95c; Kansas City, 93c; Cincinnati, 92c; Toledo, 89 5-8c.

Here we see the St. Louis and Kansas City markets are highen than Chicago and New York. What does it mean? Can it mean anything but that the Eastern markets are working on stored wheat while the West—the great source of supply—is dried up and buyers bidding a premium to induce farmers to deliver? A little more control and the price can be forced to the dollar mark.

ILLINOIS STATE MEETING

A meeting will be held at the Royal Hotel, East St. Louis, Ill., at 9:30 a. m., January 20th to organize a state union of the A. S. of E.

Each county union in Illinois should send its delegates, viz: two representatives at large and an additional representative for each 100 members in the county. Also each local union where no county union is organized is requested to send one delegate. Also each union is to send 10c for each member, being its dues to the state union. Address for further information, C. O. Drayton, State Organizer, Greenville, Ill.

MINIMUM PRICES

Keep the minimum prices as printed on third page in mind always. Remember Jan. 1st and to April 1st, the minimum price of dry corn will be 50 cents instead of 45 cents before January 1st. The price can be put to 50 cents if the farmers will simply say "I will not sell a bushel for less," and back up their words. Always keep in mind that so much of each crop is now controlled that the price will be reached the latter part of the season if not the first. It has been so with wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco. Organization is getting stronger each day, hence more crops are controlled.

NO MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

As soon as present contracts expire no medical advertisements will be accepted by Up-to-Date Farming, except of standard remedies. By standard remedies we mean those that have made a reputation and are found in nearly all well regulated households.

It will mean a sacrifice of thousands of dollars worth of business, but we are determined to publish a high grade family newspaper regardless of cost or sacrifice.

THE EQUITY PRESS

We want an equity press which will proclaim profitable prices throughout all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof. The object will be to guarantee equity to all whether producers or consumers. Let us have the equity press—the only one on earth.

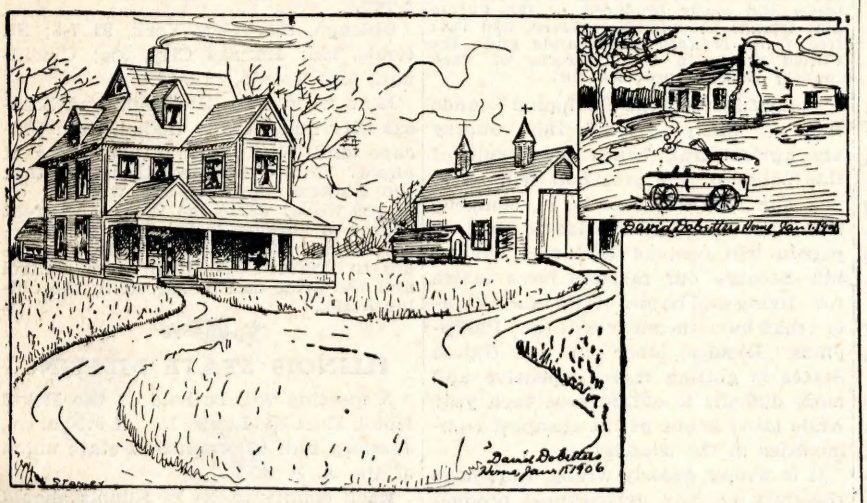
Letter From David Dobetter

No. 60.

Near Williamsport, Ind., Dec. 15, 1905.

Dear Mr. Everitt:—Four years ago I wrote my first letter to you. As I look back through the days that have come and gone since then, my heart is deeply stirred. Something comes into my eyes as I sit at my desk, part of the time looking down into the flickering firelight, and part of the time trying to keep my hand steady enough to say what I want to say to-night.

It does not seem possible that such a change could have come over a family as has come to Four-Leaf-Clover Farm in this time. I have before me as I write the little picture of our home as it was then. I remember that I told you then that I was ashamed to send it to you. It hurt me to be compelled to admit that I had been satisfied to live in such a way so long; but don't you remember that I told you at the same time that I had made up my mind to begin to be a better farmer? Just what it was that awakened me to this new ambition I cannot tell now; but I believe it was the bright face of your paper the name "UP-TO-DATE FARMING," and the splendid articles it contained. The paper has ever since been a great help to me in working out the



plans then laid out. If it has been such a source of help to all who have been readers of your progressive paper, and I have no doubt it has, surely there is a host of farmers all over the country that must look upon you as a benefactor, indeed.

We have been thinking that you, and the many readers of "UP-TO-DATE FARMING," might like to have a picture of our new home as it is at the present time. So we have been working out for you a little sketch of the principal buildings. There will not be room to show them all, but I feel sure that you will see that there have been busy times on the old place. We have been blessed with health; we have a better home than we had then; the farm grows better crops; the children are all doing well; and best of all, every one of us feel the uplift that always comes with a high ambition. And we are going right on, for there are still better things for us to do.

And that brings me back to the place where I left off in my last letter. You remember I told you about our plan for getting a farm for John of one of the neighbors? That worked out all right. Mother and I went down, as I told you we intended to, and talked it all over with the old folks. In some way it was a trying time for us all. You know when a man has spent his whole life building up a home, it comes kind of tough to have it slip away. But life seems to be tougher than it really is sometimes. Things turn out for the best lots of times when we look for then to go the other way. And I surely think, everything considered, it was the best thing those old people could do to let the place go.

We agreed on the price without much trouble. It is settled that we are to have most of the place. We are to build a little cottage for them on a few acres wherever they may see fit to have it. This would give the old man something to do, and they could put the money they have over and above paying off the mortgage in the bank, so that the income from that, together with what he could make from the little spot of land would give them a comfortable living, without so much work and worry.

After the first plunge was over, the old folks thanked us for opening up for them a good way out of their tight fix. It would clear up the mortgage and give them a home, too. The result was that we have had the papers drawn up and executed. The deed was made out to John, and the place is his. Now we are planning for the little home for the neighbor and his wife. They have picked out a cosy nook sheltered from the wind as far as possible and drawn up a plan for the building. There will be three acres of land with the cottage and there is a little barn on the place that we think can be moved over and changed into a barn for the horses.

So another home has grown up in our little neighborhood. Wife says we will have a community of our own, first we know. What with the widow down in her quiet place, Sweetheart and Chipper and good old Tom, and now this new family, we do seem to be getting quite a big family around us. And there are Mary and Ben to be throught of yet. But I have an idea that we will lose Ben. One of the best agricultural schools of the country has been casting a fly toward him, and I shouldn't wonder if he went after he finishes at the State University.

That is all right. I am not one of those who think every farmer boy should settle down on the old place. If he can do better work for the world somewhere else, why should he not go? This is a big world. But not big enough for us to lose Ben, if he does find a new place.

So the world widens out for us. And as the old year closes and the new one begins I want to tell you once more how much I thank you for making it possible for me to say that now I am in fact what I was in name only.

Yours truly,
DAVID DOBETTER.

It will be very interesting to the tens of thousands of readers of Up-to-Date Farming, who were not readers in 1801 to read the first letter written to us by Mr. Dobetter, at that time the name of this paper was Up-to-Date Farming and Gardening. The letter follows:

New Years Day, 1901.
Near Williamsport, Ind,

Mr. Everitt, Publisher of Up-to-Date Farming and Gardening, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:—By profession I am a farmer. I received a few days ago, a copy of your paper, Up-to-Date Farming and Gardening. I don't know why it made a greater impression on me than any paper did before, but such was the case. Perhaps it was the name, "Up-to-Date." At any rate it started me to thinking and as I read the splendid advice contained in that copy and your exhortations to farmers to be up to date, I for the first time in my life seriously considered whether it was possible to convert my tumble down place into an up-to-date farm in the fullest meaning of the term.

I had a talk with my wife about our present condition and we made some calculations on what it might be in the future. Finally we took our two boys and one girl into our confidence and it was agreed by the entire family that from this day, the beginning of a new year and the beginning of a new century, we will begin a new life and with good health, the help of the Almighty, and the assistance we hope to receive from your valuable paper, and our own earnest efforts, we hope to make progress, perhaps slowly, but surely, until we and ours will be what we find your paper is at present, namely: Up-to-Date.

We have one hundred and sixty acres of fair to good land on the bank of the Wabash river, and I feel that I have not been living up to my opportunities, but this shall all be buried in the developments of the future.

I enclose a photograph of our home at present. I confess that I am ashamed of it, but I hope to send you a picture of quite a different home before many months. Please don't print my correct name. Leave this for some future time when I hope to be proud to have my name announced in your columns. Help me and all other farmers who are not up to date all you can through the columns of your paper. Yours hopefully,

DAVID DOBETTER.

Please be liberal in January so the order for the press can be placed. No money required until enough is subscribed to make first payment. See blank.

That New Press

To Proclaim Profitable Prices

THE FOLLOWING is the plan of the Board of Directors of the A. S. of E. to obtain the "Equity" press and equipment. This plan, with explanation was published in December 1st number. If you have not subscribed to the press fund please do so at once so the order for the press can be placed. Such a good and safe investment like this cannot be made every day. Embrace it while you have an opportunity and also you will help the most worthy movement along. No money to be paid until called for by the board of directors.

When manufacturers, and bankers, and laboring men make an appeal for funds to help their industries it is cheerfully given. Will farmers display the same wisdom? Farmers must pay something to market their crops. This is the quickest way to establish and maintain good prices, besides it is a guaranteed big dividend payer.

THE PLAN

1st. The directors will decide on the amount to be expended.

2nd. Divide the amount into shares of $10.00 each, and offer them to members and others who may want to make a good investment in amounts of $10.00 or multiples thereof.

3rd. The assesment plan as recommended by the committee should also be carried out. Also members and others are still encouraged to make voluntary contributions of any amount from 25 cents up. The part of the equipment represented by such assessments and voluntary contributions to belong to the Society, and the rental as provided below, shall be paid into the treasury of the Society the same as paid to other shareholders.

4th. Until such time as the Society shall have completed its negotiations for the purchase of the official paper and publishing plant it is agreed that J. A. Everitt, present publisher of the official paper, shall pay to the shareholders fifteen (15) per cent. annual interest on cost of the new equipment, keep the plant insured for the benefit of the shareholders, and make all necessary repairs at his own expense.

5th. The American Society of Equity reserves the right to purchase the press and equipment at any time on the payment of the original cost, less one-third of the amount paid out in dividends to the shareholders. This one-third to represent the depreciation on the plant by wear and tear.

All who want farmers to come to the front, profitable prices made and maintained, uncertainties of values at an end and to make a sure and profitable investment, should fill out the blank below and send it in at once.

Done by the Board of Directors of the American Society of Equity, the 20th day of November, 1905.

J. A. EVERITT, President; M. Wes TUBBS, Secretary; ANDREW J. SMITH, Treasurer; W. C. WEBBER, C. N. STACY, C. O. DRAYTON, W. C. BELLINGER, Directors.

☞ Subscriptions are now being received. Payment need not be made until called for by the board of directors.

PRESS FUND

ANDREW J. SMITH
Treasurer of the A. S. of E.
Indianapolis, Ind

Date.....**190**....

I hereby subscribe for.....shares of $10.00 each of the capital stock of the American Society of Equity.

This subscription is made on the following conditions:

1st. That the money is to be subject only to the order of the Board of Directors of The American Society of Equity, and ONLY for purchasing a Press and Equipment as set forth in plan outlined in December 1st Up-to-Date Farming and repeated above.

2nd. By making this subscription I do not in any sense contract any liability, now or in the future, beyond the amount of this subscription.

3d. That I receive fifteen (15) per cent. per annum interest on the amount subscribed and paid, to be remitted to me quarterly, each three months.

4th. The amount of this subscription is payable on call by the Board of Directors when needed to meet the first or subsequent payments on the said Press and Equipment.

SIGNED ..... P. O.....

R. R..... CO..... STATE.....

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters Indianapolis, Ind.

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, and whose first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up. The supreme body is

The National Union

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies. The unit of organization is

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the interests that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

State and County Unions

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

Fees and Dues

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1.00, payable when becoming a member. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local Union if one is in his neighborhood. The fee is the same.

THE DUES are $1.20 each year, payable wholly in advance, or may be paid 30c quarterly, or 10c monthly in advance, (except the dues for Members at Large is $1.00, payable in advance to headquarters.)

The MEMBERSHIP FEE is apportioned 60c to organization fund and 40c to headquarter expenses and to supply the official paper to each member one year. The DUES are apportioned 40c to headquarter expenses and for the official paper; 20c to the county union, 10c to the state union and 50 cents is retained in the local union treasury.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, paid for by the National Union.

Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request, how to organize local and county and state unions and all information about fees, dues, etc.,

The Emblem of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The Man Who's Afraid

I've paid close heed to the ways of men,
I've observed what the world calls luck,
I have silently marveled, now and then,
At the potent power of pluck;
And this is a bit of truth I hail;
A sentence that's worth one's heed;
The man who is always afraid he'll fail
Doesn't stand much show to succeed!
—Success.

Organizers Wanted

The National Union of the American Society of Equity wants more organizers.

Write for terms and instructions. There is a good business opportunity for one or more good people in each county.

$5.00 Reward

The National Union of the A. S. of E., in order to stimulate organization, will pay $2.00 to the organizer who will report the largest local union organized between Jan. 1st and Feb. 1st ,1906. Also, $3.00 to the organizer who reports the most members before that date.

No person is barred from competition except the National Organizer. The only condition we make is that you say when reporting that you are competing for the cash rewards. The name and address of winners will be printed in February 15th No. of Up-to-Date.

A happy and prosperous New Year to all readers.

Now is the time to organiez your local union and enjoy it all winter. The local union program will help make it entertaining and profitable.

Hereafter the local union programs will be printed in the official paper, and no charge will be made. This is to save expense and labor at headquarters and insure a more thorough distribution.

A local union of the A. S. of E. will be the bright and shining social and business spot in any community.

Our Canadian brethren are coming to the front quite rapidly. We wish they would write more for the paper. Let us have a few lively correspondent in Canada.

Revised Constitution and By-Laws. They are now ready to distribute in pamplet form. Please send a two cent stamp for one, or ten cents a dozen.

Farmers to the front! That's where they belong.

Have you elected a corresponding secretary?

The National Union will be pleased to send free to any newspaper a heading suitable for a farmer's department. A print of the head is shown herewith.



This is for a single column department, but we have a larger one for a double column department. Put this matter up to your local publisher and arrange with him to open a Farmer's Department in his paper.

Call for Illinois State Union of A. S. of E,

We, the undersigned Presidents and Secretaries of County Unions of A. S. of E. in the State of Ill., hereby call for a State Convention, to be held in the parlors of the Royal Hotel, three blocks south of Relay Depot, East St. Louis, Ill., on Saturday, January 20, 1906, at 9 a. m.

Each County Union in the State is requested to send two delegates and 10 cents for every member in the county, and every local union in the State State should send one delegate and 10 cents for every member, for our state fund. The purpose of this meeting shall be to organize a State Union of A. S. of E. C. O. Drayton, President of Madison County Union, Julius Reinhart, Secretary; Ernest Krost, President Clinton County Union, Albert Wringe, Secretary; Otto Rumer, President St. Clair County Union, L. N. Staats, Secretary; Louis Malan, President Perry County Union, Wm. Hammack, Secretary; Sol. H. Grace, President Massac County Union, Elmer Brown, Secretary.

School Teachers

Attention! How would you like us to furnish you with an attractive, entertaining and instructive program for an entertainment to be held at your school house once or twice a month or less frequently if you prefer? Also special programs for holidays, such as Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, etc.

We will do this if you will help us to organize a local union of the A. S. of E. at your school house. It is easily done. Send us your name and address and the address of a dozen or more of the best farmers in your district, and it will soon be accomplished.

You can increase the efficiency of your school work by working with us and gain a wonderful amount of popularity in the community.

Let us hear from the school teachers. Will each reader call the attention of the school teacher to this notice and receive our thanks.

Who Shall Do the Organizing?

The revised by-laws of the society provide that the local, county and State union shall organize their respective territories. Each union shall be subordinate to the next higher and act under its direction. Hence, if your state has a state union it is the organizer-in-chief. If it has not then the county union becomes the organizer-in-chief, and if no county union then each union shall organize all through its neighborhood.

In the transfer of this work from the National Union, provision was made for the organizing expense, by holding much of the funds which formerly came to headquarters in the various unions. Now, headquarters receives only 40 cents out of $1.00 annual dues. After paying for the official paper to each member—25 cents—only 15 cents is left for general expenses, while the local union has 50 cents, the county union 20 cents and the State union 10 cents from each member.

What an immense good can be accomplished with this money by the unions if they will put it to work. It is expected that it be put to work and no union has a right to remain inactive as long as there is an elligibli person in the county and as long as they have a dollar of money in the treasury which is for extension work.

The National Union has many expenses for printed matter, postage, officers' salaries, (these, by the way, are very small), National organizers' expenses, etc. The income provided in the 15 cent dues will not be sufficient to meet them unless there is a rapid development of organization.

If any of the old workers have not received new terms, application blank, commission, etc., write for them at once.

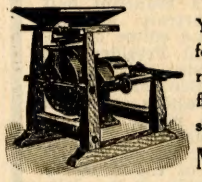
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When you write to advertisers. They want to know in what paper their announcement was seen.

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Grind anything and save enough in tolls in one season to pay for
A STAR GRINDER
Simple and geared sweeps and belt powers. 36 years the leading ed grinder. A guarantee that makes you sure. Write for booklet.
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BUHR STONE MILLS

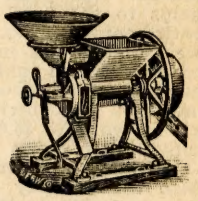


You can have the best ground feed for your stock, and fresh rye, buckwheat and graham flour, and corn meal for yourself by using one of our mills.
Nordyke & Marmon Co.
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The Mill With a Record

40 years on the market is a sufficient guarantee that

Quaker City Mills

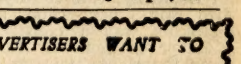


are reliable; 2 hoppers; grinds ear corn or small grain at the same time or separately; coarse or fine; special plates for different kinds of grinding; ball bearing, easy running; 8 sizes; 1 to 20 Horse Power; sent on trial; freight paid; prices reduced this year.

Write for Free Catalogue.

The A. W. Straub Co., 3737 Filbert St. Philadelphia, Pa. 47-49 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

Farm and Stock is an illustrated monthly magazine in the interest of Corn Breeding, Cultivation and Live Stock. Price $1 a year, but for a short time will be sent a year on trial for 10c and names of ten farmers who grow corn.



Farm & Stock. 260 Charles, St. Joseph, Mo.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO *Know in what Paper their Advertisment was seen. Therefore We Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* TO READERS.

Let Us Quote You a Price on a First-Class Fanning Mill

Made by a Fanning Mill Factory that makes a specialty of high-grade mills.

You should own a Fanning Mill.

It will save its own cost in short order. By separating the different grades of grain, you get a fancy price for the best.

Your seed grain will not be mixed.

Grain, as it comes from the threshing machine isn't fit to sow.

A fanning mill will clean it—and grade it,—get all the best together,—take out all the chaff and withered kernels,—remove oats from wheat.

One operation does the business.

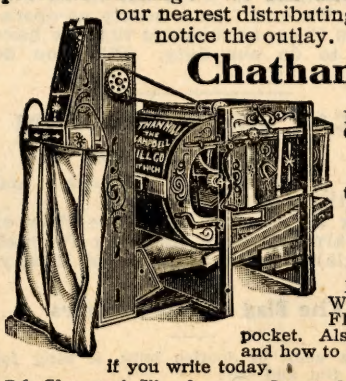
And the fanning makes every bushel worth more money.

Say "good-bye" to weeds in your wheat field.

Just to give you an idea,—here are some of the grains and seeds the **Chatham** will clean:—

Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Flax, Rice, Peas, Beans, Corn, Kaffir Corn, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Alfalfa, Grass Seed, Cotton Seed, Alsike, Blue Grass, Red Top, Buckwheat, Hungarian, Orchard Grass, Rape, Rye Grass, etc., etc.

Will you let us tell you about our complete line of Fanning Mills that have the gearing all on the inside and a patent anti-clogging device that prevents choking? We sell direct from the factory and ship to you from our nearest distributing depot. Selling terms so liberal you don't notice the outlay. Sold on 30 days free trial if you wish.



Chatham Mills are sold only from our factory—not by catalogue or mail order houses.

At the prices we quote they are the greatest Fanning Mill values in the country; and the name **CHATHAM** stands for 60 years of high quality.

OVER 200,000 MILLS IN ACTUAL USE.

Send for complete description and save more than the price of the mill in a single season.

The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd.
Makers of Chatham Fanning Mills, Incubators and Brooders
312 Wesson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

If you would know "How to Make Dollars out of Wind," send for our little book of that title. It is FREE, and tells how a Chatham puts dollars in your pocket. Also a lot of valuable information about good seed and how to obtain it. Remember! this is FREE and postpaid if you write today.

24 Shipping Warehouses Located in Leading Cities Insuring Quick Delivery.

Please Tell Your Friends

THAT Up-to-Date Farming is the only farm paper published in the country that teaches the only practical plan for marketing farm crops to compel profitable prices always.

Tell them that no matter how many papers they take to teach them how to grow crops, they must take the only one to teach them how to market them. Up-to-Date Farming should have the GREATEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE WORLD because it can do a greater good to the greatest class of any paper published. Send in this notice with 50 cents for your subscription and we will send a beautiful half tone Vignetted Portrait of Mr Everitt, publisher and editor of Up-to-Date Farming and President of the A. S. of E. Size of picture, 11x14 inches. Suitable for framing.

Or send another besides your own and $1.00 and this notice and we will send above picture, together with a beautiful picture of the officers and directors of the A. S. of E. and a group picture of the delegates to the annual meeting.

REWARD FOR ABILITY

As has been announced, in the future a program will be prepared for each semi-monthly meeting for local unions. We want these to be great helps to the local unions and to the entire communities. Also we want the local unions and members to help the national union make them interesting and valuable. Therefore to encourage members to contribute to these programs we offer $5.00 cash for the best contribution from a member during the balance of December and January. Also we will pay for other conrtibutions submitted that have sufficient merit to publish. The widest latitude will be allowed—anything that will be interesting in your own union it is assumed will be interesting in others.

If this offer results in developing considerable talent among our readers we will continue it month after month. The winners' names and addresses will be published and credit will be given all printed.

Obituary

We, the Committee on Resolutions of the A. S. of E. of McLean County, do resolve to send for publication the following statements in regard to the death of our beloved and faithful friends, G. W. Hopkins, of Semiway, this county, who departed this life Nov. 26th, 1905, age 52 years. Mr. Hopkins was a consistent and faithful member of Semiway Local Union and was ever found at his post of duty of that local, as well as other county affairs at large. He was assistant secretary of the County A. S. of E.

We regret to loose this great man from our midst, but feel that God in His wisdom has seen fit to take one of the greatest and most useful men that the cause possessed, and while we feel so sadly bereaved we know that Heaven is made richer by his presence and earth poorer by his departure.

E. G. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Committee.

Mr. L. Roads, of Coal Hill, Ark., died Nov. 4th, age 55 years. Mr. Roads was an active worker in the A. S. of E., and organized many local unions. He did a great work in this county and all Equity members mourn the death of so good a man very much. He has no relatives in this part of the country and was buried by friends and members of the A. S. of E.

H. T. GASSETT, Pres.

Inclosed find one dollar for that new press; fifty cents for annual dues and fifty cents for renewal of my subscription to Up-to-Date; also thirty-five cents for The Songs of Equity. Come on Brother Farmers and let's stand by the man that is doing more for us than any other man in the world.

JESSE YEAGER, Woodlandville, Mo.

In my opinion Up-to-date Farming is the only Agricultural Paper that is worthy of the name.

As I look at it the farmers as a class need no education now as to how to raise large crops. The education most needed now is how to sell the crops they do raise at profitable prices.

If the farmers, as a class, will read Up-to Date Farming, organize into Local Unions in every town or election district—the question of fixed, profitable prices for farm products will be quickly solved.

JOEL A. JOHNSON,
R. R. No. 3, Prattsburg, N. Y.

JUST A MOMENT of your time required to say: "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming." Do this when you answer advertisements. It costs nothing and helps you, the publisher and the advertiser. Will you remember?

Virginia Farms
Free Catalogue of Splendid Bargains.
R. B. CHAFFIN & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

THE LOCAL UNION

In every rural neighborhood there comes a time when the people feel a need of closer union in business and social life. To supply this need they resort to various expedients. Some places they have their grange which oftentimes has its own hall or meeting place. Other places they take the form of simple clubs and "meet around" at the members' homes. Then there are the insurance companies, protective associations and associations under various names and for various definite or indefinite objects.

The local union of the American Society of Equity undertakes to meet the country peoples' needs in business and social ways to the fullest extent. This society founded on the foundation rock of Equity and fairness to all, appeals strongly to all to affiliate themselves with such a movement. However, we appreciate that no matter how firm or equitable the foundation nor how good and noble the object, the country people need help and guidance in their meetings. A little direction will usually be sufficient and soon home talent will develope to make these local union meetings what we have always desired they should be, viz, the bright and shining social and business spots in each neighborhood.

To this end the National Union of the A. S. of E. has undertaken what no other farmer's society ever did before. It is to supply programs for local union meetings. These were announced a couple months ago and it was expected to supply them in pamplet form at a low price. It has, however, been decided to print them in the official paper, so as to save expense and to insure a wider distribution.

With the aid of these local union programs it will be easy to hold entertaining and instructive meetings, and we calculate they will cause many local unions to be organized in neighborhoods where no persons or few people felt like assuming the responsibility of providing the programs.

Meetings by farmers and their families are of the greatset importance, but in the past they have been grossly neglected. There is no longer any excuse for neglect and the possibilities now for the development of the A. S. of E. local unions is almost unlimited. We want some person in each neighborhood to write to us and secure instruction, and blanks for organizing a union.

The programs will be printed in each issue of Up-to-Date Farming, with special programs for all special occasions and seasons, like Washington's birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, etc. Also, we are going to announce a Farmer's Day and prepare an elaborate program for the same.

Study the program that follows and go to your local union prepared to take a part in the discussions and debates. Your neighborhood will soon get enthusiastic from meeting together and carrying out these programs and no person can estimate the good that will result.

Every reader can now see new possibilities in the local union. We must, however, leave this matter for each neighborhood to work out in its own way. We await your hearty co-operation in the consciousness that we have tried to do our duty. Will you do yours?

LOCAL UNION PROGRAM

January 1st, 1906

The president takes the chair and calls the meeting to order.

Sing as opening song—The Flag of the Farmers (Tune Marching Through Georgia) Page 50,of songs of Equity.

The Flag of the Farmers

Sing a song of justice boys, a song for you and me;
May the sound reverberate from land to swelling sea;
May it lift the downcast up and make them shout in glee:
"Up with the flag of the farmer"!

Chorus.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We fight for victory!
Hurrah! Hurrah! The dawn of Equity!
Come and join the chorus boys, the song for you and me;
Up with the flag of the farmers!

Sing the speedy downfall boys, of what has done us wrong;
Sing it and with dauntless front propel the work along;
Sing it so that all may hear, and make them shout in glee;
"Up with the flag of the farmer"!

Chorus.

May our banner every foe of Equity disarm;
May its gracious message fly to each remote farm;
May each manly hearer with his stalwart good right arm;
Hold up the flag of the farmer!

Chorus.

See the glorious glimer of the fast approaching dawn!
See the look of confidence usurp the smile of scorn!
See the flush of victory each honest face adorn!
"Up with the flag of the farmer"!

ducing good-pay
A liberal quar
along with amp
phosphoric acid
vital to successful truck growing.

"Truck Farming," an interesting book dealing with practical truck raising and valuable to every truck farmer, will be sent to farmers on request, free of any cost or obligation.

Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—93 Nassau Street, or Chicago—Monadnock Building.

PUT YOUR FARM ON A
BUSINESS BASIS



WITH a telephone in your house you are in constant communication with your grain, stock, and produce buyers, your bank, your station agent, your grain elevator, your implement store—everybody with whom you have business relations. Farmers with telephones are prosperous and successful. You can keep informed daily on market quotations, buying and selling most advantageously. Lost time when machinery breaks down is reduced when broken parts are ordered by phone. A phone saves trips to the station to make inquiries for cars for shipping.

Aside from saving time and money, the telephone makes farm life more pleasant. Isolation and loneliness are things of the past. You can talk with neighbors and friends at any hour of the day or night. Shopping trips to town are saved, for anything can be ordered by phone. A doctor can be hurriedly summoned when the life of a loved one is threatened by illness.

Our 80-page Rural Telephone Book is Sent Free on request

Write before the limited supply runs out. This valuable book tells how to organize a company, secure subscribers, build lines, and install instruments; advises what to use and where to buy; shows cost per mile; contains models for franchices, by-laws, rules, codes of signals, contracts; has illustrations of telephones, switchboards, tools, supplies and wiring diagrams; teaches how to remedy telephone troubles. It is the largest and most complete book on rural telephone lines ever published—valuable and instructive—worth writing for. Write while your mind is on it.

Swedish-American Telephone Co.
Rural Department G CHICAGO, ILL.

THIS 80 PAGE RURAL TELEPHONE BOOK **FREE!**

$16.00 AN ACRE in **Western Canada**



is the amount many farmers will realize from their wheat crop this year.

25 bushels to the Acre will be the Average Yield of Wheat.

The land that this was grown on cost many of the farmers **absolutely nothing**, while those who wish to add to the 160 acres the Government grants, can buy land adjoining at from $5 to $10 an acre.

CLIMATE SPLENDID, schools and churches convenient, railways close at hand, taxes low.

Send for pamphlet "20th Century Canada" and full particulars regarding rate, etc., to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent

W. H. ROGERS
3rd Floor, Terminal Traction Bldg., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Mention this paper.

Lake Erie & Western Rail Road
Will sell Tickets to all Pints
NORTH, EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Special round trip homeseekers rates to the South-west first and third Tuesday of each month.
If you are planning a trip let us quote you rates and arrange details. For further information, address: H. J. RHEIN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
H. BERTERMANN, Dis't Pass'r Agent.
Indianapolis, Ind.

California this winter? Write John Sebastain, Rock Island System, Chicago, for information.

Oklahoma Farms, write for prices. H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

Prayer may or may not offered at the close of the song, as the union may prefer.

The union may now continue the regular order of business as below, or on motion the regular order may be dispensed with in whole or part.

Regular Order of Business

Call the roll of officers, and note those present. The president will fill vacancies.

Call the roll of members, noting those present.

Reading and disposing of the minutes of the preceding meeting.

Call for applications for membership.

Reports of committees.

Does any member know of any case of sickness or distress in the neighborhood that needs especial attention?

Has any member anything that he wishes to sell?

Does any member wish to buy something which might be obtained in the neighborhood?

Does any member wish to employ a hand to work?

Does any member wish a job of work or know of a person who does?

Have any communications been received of interest to the members?

What is the condition of the markets affecting products of the neighborhood?

What are the general crop prospects of the neighborhood.

Is there any unfinished business to be attended to?

Is there any new business to be taken up at this meeting.

Discussion of special topics for the good of the farmers and the society.

Recommended Topic:

What the farmer receives.

What the consumer pays.

What becomes of the difference?

Or, can the road between the producer and consumer be shortened, straightened, and rid of part of the toll collectors?

Appoint a leader for the above topics to speak not more than fifteen minutes and to be followed by not more than four others to speak not more than five minutes. The leader should be selected in advance and notified of the topic.

NEVER BE A DUMPER

Speech for a Small Boy

I'll never be a dumper, no;
I hate the very word;
The way the farmers sell their stuff,
It seems to me absurd.

"What will you give?" I hear them say,
And then they quick unload;
"What will you take?" they turn and ask,
When on the homeward road.

If I must give what they will take,
It seems but fair to me,
That they should give what I will take—
That's like A. S. of E.

And that is right; 'tis Equity,
As fair for you as me;
And that's what we intend to have
By the A. S. of E.

Old Dumpers, You

For Four Little Girls.

1. Nay, don't you think we're saucy girls,
Because we shake our jaunty curls,
And say just what we think of you
Old dumpers you.

2. We're sick of all this servitude,
The few robbing the multitude;
We think it very wrong of you
Old dumpers you.

3. We girls and women work away;
We dare not take much time to play,
For all that's made is taken from you
Old dumpers you.

4. Come join our good A. S. of E.,
And you will very quickly see
Where you've been wronging us and you
Old dumpers you.

Equity for All

Effie Stevens.

(Recitation for several children from Songs of Equity Page 84.)

ALL

Little children all are we,
Working hard for Equity;
Telling all the people round,
Justice has at last been found,
For the farmers in our land.
Who will join our happy band,
Helping on the cause of right,
Till it wins with strength and might?

GIRL.

Equity brings hope to all,
Who will listen to its call.
Brings relief from wrong and care;
Brings the strength to do and dare,
O, brave farmers, can't you see,
Freedom in glad Equity,
From the poor paid, endless toil,
Borne by tillers of the soil?

BOY.

Equity brings higher price,
For the farmers produce nice;
Brings the money that will buy,
Things for which we children sigh,
Proves a never ending charm
To keep boys upon the farm;
So we'll shout in tones of glee
"O, hurrah for Equity!"

ALL

O, hurrah for Equity!
O, hurray for Equity!
May it spread o'er all our land,
Bringing farmers to our band,
Till the right shall conquer wrong,
By its numbers true and strong,
O, hurray for Equity!
That will set the farmers free.

Debate

Not more than two on a side and none to speak longer than 15 minutes, the affirmative to have the opening and closing, but opening and closing speeches must not aggregate more than 15 minutes.

Recommended Subject:

Resolved, That our foreign markets for farm products can not be maintained or enlarged by any scheme of reciprocity as long as the prices in this country are subject to violent fluctuations.

Song

Union's Own Selection.

Contest.

Subject:—How can, financially, weak farmers get cash advances on their crops and still hold the crops thus eliminating the dumpers?

Not less than four to compete and no speech of less than five minutes to be considered, decision to be determined by plurality vote of the audience. The winner, on report of the fact by the Secretary of the union, will be presented from headquarters with a lithograph portrait of President Everitt, or of the officers and directors of the A. S. of E., as the winner may decide. This offer is good until withdrawn.

Song—"Old Glory"

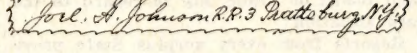
(To be found on Page 76 of "Songs of Equity.")

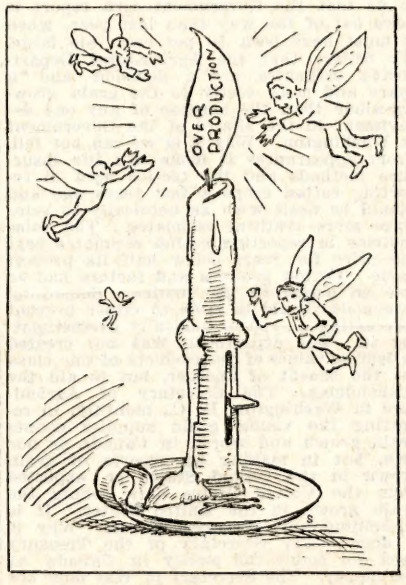
Old Glory, we love thee
Our emblem so true,
The flag of our Union,
The read, white and blue;
We hail thee, we bless thee,
The pride of our land,
And loyal forever
To thee will we stand.

Old Glory, we love thee
And blest is the breeze,
That waves thee in triumph
O'er main land and seas.
Then here's to Old Glory
And long may she wave,
The symbol of freedom,
The flag of the brave.

Adjournment, with handshake, social chat and friendly exchange of ideas.

Note—The "Songs of Equity" song book should be in every local union. There are only a few more songs to popular tunes when these are used. The farmers' songs will not be available for meetings unless the books are procured. The price is 35 cents each or $3.75 per dozen, delivered, or $3.00 a dozen, not delivered.





Dont be deceived by the claims of over production and advice to sell early or you may not be able to sell at all. Millions of farmers have been burned at that candle.

ACME Pulverizing Harrow

Clod Crusher and Leveler.

SENT ON TRIAL.

SIZES 3 to 17 feet

Agents Wanted.



To be returned at my expense if unsatisfactory.

The best pulverizing Harrow on earth. The Acme Riding Harrow crushes cuts, pulverizes, turns and levels all soils for all purposes.

Made entirely of cast steel and wrought iron—indestructible.

Catalog and booklet. "An Ideal Harrow" by Henry Stewart sent free.

I deliver f. o. b. at New York, Chicago, Columbus, Louisville, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Portland, etc,

DUANE H. NASH, Sole Manufacturer, Millington, New Jersey.

BRANCH HOUSES: 110 W. Washington St., CHICAGO. 240-244 7th Ave. S., MINNEAPOLIS. 1316 W. 8th St., KANSAS CITY, MO. 216 10th St., LOUISVILLE, KY. Cor. Water and W. Gay Sts., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Conventions and Meetings

This column is at the command of members, officers and organizers to advertise their meetings. Use it and you will find it powerful to secure attendance.

INDIANA CORN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in Room 67, State House, Indianapolis, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1906. A. G. Mace, Secy., Lexington, Ind.

INDIANA POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in Room 12 State House, at Indianapolis, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1906. It is expected that J. A. Everitt will address the association on marketing potatoes. D. F. Maish, Secy., Frankfort, Ind.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MO., members of the A. S. of E. are urged to attend the next county meeting with Japan local union on the first Saturday in January (Jan. 6), 1906, beginning at 10 a. m. Albert Johnson, Secy., Japan, Mo.

WISCONSIN STATE CONVENTION at Eau Clair, Wis., Jan. 10, for the purpose of organizing a State Union of the A. S. of E. All local and country unions and members and farmers generally take notice. For further particulars address the chairman of the respective committees as follows: On transportation, Thomas Emmerton, Bloomer, Wis.; on hotels, C. N. Luce, Eau Clair, Wis.; on reception E. E. Tobey, Eau Clair Wis. All delegates and members are requested to wear the badge in plain sight, so they may be recognized on arrival. N. C. Crawley, State Organizer, Baraboo, Wis.; H. B. Hotchkiss, Secy., County Union, Eau Clair Wis.

WILL COUNTY (ILL.) INSTITUTE at Joliet, Ill., Jan. 18, 19 and 20, 1906. Robert Eaton, President, Elwood, Ill. It is expected a representative of the A. S. of E. will be at this institute to tell how to market crops.

MECOSTA (MICH.) COUNTY UNION will hold a meeting with Barryton Local Union No. 1, four miles northeast of Barryton, Mich., Jan. 13, 1906. All members of the A. S. of E. are invited and all the unions are urged to send delegates. We want to make this a big meeting. A. K. Fineout, President, Barryton, Mich.

CHIPPEWA CO. (WIS.) COUNTY UNION will meet at Chippewa Falls, Wis., on Jan. 6, 1906, at 10 a. m. It is desired that every local union be represented and that delegates bring a complete report of their union.—John Prince, Co. Secy., R. R. No. 2, Bloomer, Wis.

ILLINOIS STATE UNION.—A meeting wil lbe held at East St. Louis, Ill., Jan. 20th, 1906, at 9 a. m., for the purpose of organizing a State Union of the A. S. of E. Each county union in the state is requested to send two delegates. The meeting will be held in the parlors of the Royal Hotel. For further particulars see more extended notice in Local Union Dept. C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill., State Organizer.

DUNN COUNTY (Wis.) COUNTY UNION will hold its next regular meeting at Colfax Hall, in Colfax, Wis., at 2 p. m., Jan. 7th. It is hoped every Local Union in Dunn County will be represented and that members generally will turn out to this meeting. G. W. Emmerton, Secy., Colfax, Wis.

STRONG'S PRAIRIE (WIS.) LOCAL UNION will meet Saturday evening, Dec. 30, in W. O. W. hall. There will be much business to attend to and a full attendance of members and those in sympathy with the farmers' movement is desired. E. V. Keys, Secy., Strong's Prairie, Wis.

ADAMS COUNTY (WIS.) COUNTY UNION will meet at Strong's Prairie Jan. 6th, 1906. Good speakers will be in attendance and an interesting program. Free dinner for all. Come all and bring your family. Meeting day and evening. Address E. V. Keys, Strong's Prairie, Wis.

CLINTON COUNTY (ILL.) COUNTY UNION will hold their first quarterly meeting of 1906, Jan. 6th, at Carlyle. All members and others who are friendly to our movement are cordially invited to attend. Ernest Krost, Pres., Albert Wringe, Secy., Carlyle, Ill.

LEELANAW COUNTY (MICH.) COUNTY UNION will hold its next meeting at Cedar City, at 10 a. m., Saturday, Jan. 6th. New officers for the following year will be elected. Important matters regarding a state meeting will be considered. All local unions are expected to send delegates and the farmers of Leelanaw County are requested to attend. John Balanger, Pres., Frank J. Zeits, Secy., Provemont, Mich.

FOR SALE 800 acres in Cooke Co. Texas. Will sell part of tract or all together. Land extra fine and a bargain at the price No finer place on earth for rich land and healthy climate. Address WILEY, care of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Equity Speakers

A great many calls are constantly received at headquarters for speakers. We refer to the following, who will accept such calls to address meetings. Write them for terms:

C. C. Simpson, Dardanelle, Ark.
T. J. Woodard, Clarksville, Ark.
Thos. C. Leech, MacGregor, Manitoba, Can.
Will J. Keen, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.
Nestor J. Noel, River Qui Barre, Alberta, Can.
W. E. Johns, Tifton, Ga.
Walter Newby, Woodward, Ia.
C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.
Sam. J. Hampton, Durant, I. T.
J. W. Witham, Panora, Ia.
Senator L. P. King, Winfield, Kas.
E. B. Oglesby, Cloverport, Ky.
W. S. Ball, Hardinsburg, Ky.
S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.
E. E. Gay, Vultons Creek, Ky.
T. J. Mann, Liva, Ky.
L. N. Robertson, Utica, Ky.
D. T. Hamill, Guthrie, Ky.
E. L. Davenport, Cisney, Ky.
F. B. McCown, Kirkmansville, Ky.
T. T. Barrett, Henderson, Ky.
D. S. Edwards, Hopkinsville, Ky.
M. J. Cox, Benton, Ky.
J. W. Cannon, Liberty, La.
Chas. C. Wilson, Queenstown, Md.
Rev. W. H. Millar, South Haven, Mich.
A. K. Fineout, Barryton, Mich.
Walter Todd, Kelden, Mich.
W. C. Webber, Rochester, Minn.
C. W. McDade, Ceylon, Minn.
M. H. Poole, Geyser, Mont.
D. Phillips, Pool Siding, Neb.
W. N. Thompson, Hastings, Neb.
O. B. Shafer, Hastings, Neb.
Chas. H. Olive, Reno, N. Dak.
Louis H. Erdmon, R. R. 2, Kenmare, N. D.
J. B. Whiting, Interlaken, N. Y.
P. M. Shaw, Perry City, N. Y.
J. F. Gordon, Jamestown, O.
Rev. E. T. Hays, Olive Branch, Ohio.
W. M. Baker, Republic, Ohio.
L. S. Meyer, Grand, Okla.
R. H. Molden, O'Keene, Okla.
E. R. Williams, Stockholm, Okla.
B. M. Thompson, Freeland, Tex.
Welton Winn, Santa Anna, Tex.
Dr. C. W. Bowman, Caddo Mills, Tex.
J. W. Overstreet, Bedford City, Va.
Riley Pritt, Beverly, W. Va.
P. Anthony, Kaseys, Va.
Dr. T. W. Evans, Concord Depot, Va.
James M. Vaughan, Cumberland, Va.
E. T. Bondurant, Rice Depot, Va.
A. H. Howerton, R. R. No. 1, Spout Springs, Va.
R. J. Marshall, Brookneal, Va.
N. C. Crawley, Baraboo, Wis.
F. W. Ploetz, R. R. No. 1, Coloma Station, Wis.
F. L. Hamilton, Coloma, Wis.
C. G. Billings, Eau Galle, Wis.

STATIONERY

For Up-to-Date Farmers

Every farmer should use neatly printed stationery. It is business-like and gives a tone to your correspondence. Some business houses sort out the printed envelopes from their mail and open and attend to them first. Members of the A. S. of E. especially should use up-to-date letterheads and envelopes. We offer special stationery containing the seal in a beautiful design. Your name and address, and name of your farm or business also if desired, nicely printed. On the reverse side of the paper are printed appropriate circulars, such as "Farming Exists by Divine Right," "Where Duty Lies", etc. You will spread the movement with these messages if you order some stationery. Price, PREPAID

100 Letter Heads	100 Envelopes $1.00
250 Letter Heads	250 Envelopes $1.80
500 Letter Heads	500 Envelopes $3.25
1000 Letter Heads	1000 Envelopes $5.25

Give your express office. Write very plainly AND ORDER NOW.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UP-TO-DATE Field Crops

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

A farmer in the co[rn]er sate,
A big red apple o[n] [h]is plate,
While Billy read [q]uietly ate,
[h]im Up-to-Date;
'Twas jolly.
They talked of A. S. of E.,
And making prices, don't you see—
Resolved to independent be,
No more folly.

The best winter crop is price—raise it, if not to the minimum.

Whose fault is it if the speculators garner the crops during the winter? They can't get the products if the farmers refuse to sell them.

When farmers try they can organize and stand together. Is it not strange they do not try?

Apples were said to be abundant and they were very low at gathering time. They are said to be very scarce now, and the price is high. Does anybody know why?

When farmers received $1.25 per barrel for apples, 40 cents per bushel, ought the consumers in the city fifty miles away pay from 30 to 60 cents a peck?

Here is another question: When farmers receive $6 to $8 per ton for hay, ought hay feeders in the city, less than a hundred miles away, pay from $15 to $18 per ton?

These long winter evenings is a good time for producers and consumers to talk some things over among themselves. What do the producers receive? What do the consumers pay? What becomes of the great big difference between the prices? These would be good questions to discuss both in city and country.

The Maryland experiment station has proven by experiments, that the size of the germ in seed corn is of greater importance than the size of the grain—the larger the germ the more vigorous the plant and the greater the yield.

There is not much little tenant farming done in this country, and that kind of farming will increase as the years go by. It is even now becoming difficult to obtain farms to cultivate on the shares. One reason is that tenants too seldom regard the interests of the owner of the farm. They seem to think because they do the work they are justified in squeezing all they can out of the farm. This treatment of farms brings renters into disrepute, and makes it hard for the renters themselves. Both landlord and tenant should do right; it makes the world brighter.

Boys, study the farm conditions this winter. Which field would it be most profitable to put to corn, which to oats, etc.? Would it be wise to sprinkle the new timothy meadows with clover seed, and what would be the best treatment for the old meadow? What can be done for the orchards during this winter and spring to insure a larger and better crop of fruit? If ever there was a good field for a debating society it is the mind of a farmer boy. Organize it.

Is there anything for the farmer girl to think about besides her beaux? We should say so! Every nook and corner of the house is a subject for debate. And then the milk, the cream, the butter; the bread and gravy; the poultry and eggs—oh, there's lots of things. No people on earth have more useful things to think of than have farmer boys and girls. Then when they really have nothing else to think of they may think of each other!

Say, how about that line fence? Fix it up this winter. Quarrels sometimes sprout along line fences in the spring, while other things are sprouting. They won't sprout along fences that are made good during the winter.

Take a big U, a small p, and a hyphen; a little t, a round o, and another hyphen; a big D, a little a, some more t, and a lazy e—you've got the farmer's best friend. Take this twice a month. Try it.

The nine-hour system of farming is going out as sure as you live. Nine hour system? Don't you know what that is? Nine hours before dinner, nine minutes at noon, and nine hours after dinner. Yes, it's going out. Two hundred thousand readers of Up-to-Date have turned it down.

Some of these days, when the air is dry, and crisp, and bracing, will be a mighty good time to do a little work along the lane fences. Make your place look better, make it worth more, and set a good example for your neighbors.

What did you talk about at the local union last meeting? Didn't say anything? That was a mistake. You had some ideas that would have been valuable to your neighbors if you had expressed them. Do your part.

We never bet, but we would not be afraid to risk a nickel that the manure isn't all out of the barnyard yet.

Are there not some nooks and corners somewhere that a little work this winter would bring into cultivation next season? Look around and see if there are not. Set the lazy land to producing something.

Do you need a loan on your corn crop? If so, see your local banker.

When farmers can hold their crops and raise money on them too, what is in the way of controlled marketing? See your local union and your local banker.

Let the potatoes go to market gradually at the good prices prevailing. There is some risk holding until spring. The trouble is you don't know how many more are holding.

Cannot you afford to offer better wages next year for farm help in view of better prices your are receiving for your crops? This is the way the farm labor problem will be solved.

"Only ten car loads of wheat were inspected into the Indianapolis market since November 1st."—News item Dec. 15th. This means that the "dumpers" let go of enough wheat early in the season to keep the mills supplied until this time. If it would be possible for the financially weak farmers to get financial assistance after harvest and hold their grain on the farms, this dumping could be prevented and the minimum prices forced early in the season. It can be done through local unions and with the aid of the local bankers.

CORN CROP OVER ESTIMATED

It is at least refreshing to read one bull report on corn among almost a countless number of bear estimates led by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. A few hundred million bushels of corn don't cut much figure in our enormous transactions in this cereal, hence it is not of vital importance just what the crop is. If the farmers would decide to not sell for a cent less than the minimum price that would settle the matter, and the crop would be used whether 2½ billion bushels or more or less. From Chicago comes the following report we refer to and which we submit without further comment:

In their regular monthly trade letter O. W. Clapp & Co., members of the Chicago Board of Trade, say in regard to the corn situation:

Reports from every surplus State prove to us that the Government corn report is more out of the way than last year, when it must have been 10 per cent. too large. We believe that the Agricultural Department's estimates are a delusion and a snare and more costly to the grain growers alone than the expense of any one department in the affairs of the Government at Washington. Why it is we can not tell. From appearances it looks like life insurance methods and the tactics used in reporting cotton crops a few years ago and should be dealt with as heroically to reinstate more truthful estimates. The false customs in reporting cotton estimates kept the price for years below half its present value. Cotton growers and factors had to rise en masse to get justice. Something strenuous should be done to either prevent forecasting a crop or radically overestimating it. The department was not created to depress values of the products of one class for the benefit of another, but to aid the husbandman. The Secretary of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., monthly, in reporting the visible grain supplies counts grain grown and stored in Canada as our own, but in making up reports of grain grown in the United States or exported from the United States only counts the grain grown in the United States. It is misleading and depresses values. Why is it done? The Secretary of the Treasury does not count the money in Canada as our money. The Secretary of War does not count the battleships of other countries as our ships. Why should Secretary Wilson continually count grain grown in Canada as part of our visible supply?

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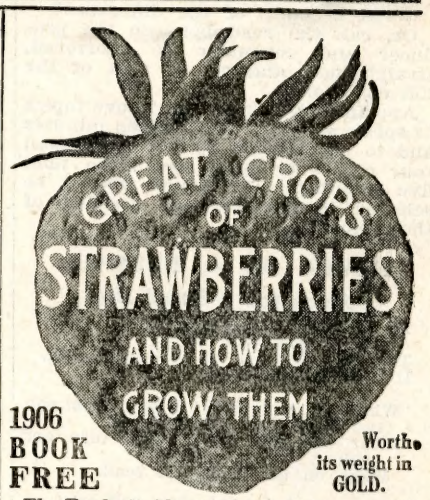
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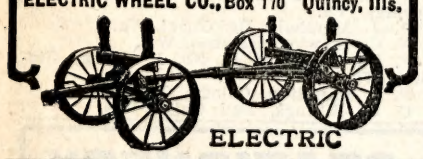
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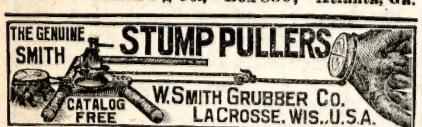
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THE WEST AND CORN

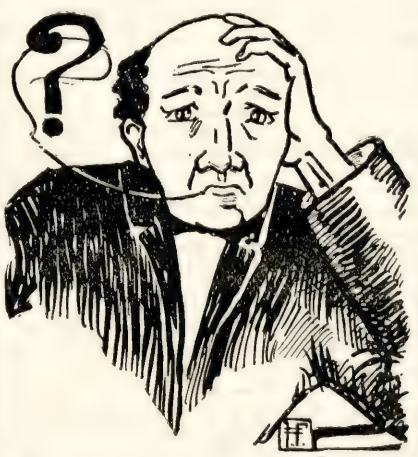
The following taken from The Live Stock World contains some startling admissions and goes to prove that Controlled Marketing is no longer considered a dream, and that the farmers will stick together because they make money by sticking. What a contrast to the ridicule heaped on farmers and the only person who defended the doctrine, only a couple of years ago. The article follows:

The corn crop this year is not only the biggest, but it is worth more per bushel than any other big corn crop. Prior to 1900 a yield of corn as big as that of 1905, would have sent the price down below 20 cents a bushel on the farms of Kansas and Nebraska. This year the farmers of the West will get, on an average, 30 to 50 per cent. more than they ever before received for a record breaking crop. The present price of corn at the Missouri river is about 40 cents. 1899, when there was a big crop in the West, corn sold here under 30 cents in November. The difference in prices now and then is the difference between a good profit to the farmer and little or no profit in the production of corn.

There are several reasons why corn is so much more valuable now than in former years of large crops. The most important reason is the prosperity of the farmer himself, because of which he feeds his stock more liberally and keeps a larger supply on hand than in past years, when it was necessary for him to sell his crops as soon as they were produced. Now most farmers gather their corn crop leisurely, put it into the crib, market a load now and then, but they keep the greater part of the crop for home use and to carry over into the succeeding year should there be a crop failure.—Live Stock World.

We think the writer might have gone deeper into his analysis of the reasons why corn is so much more valuable now. He says "the most important reason is the prosperity of the farmer himself." But what made the farmer prosperous, could he become prosperous except through good prices? If not, then the real reason for the better price of corn is not attributable directly to the prosperity of the farmer, because the latter is entirely the result of good prices. But what caused the good prices?

The writer gets near to the important reason when he says "now most farmers gather their crop leisurely, put it into the crib, market a load now and then, but they keep the greater part for home use." He might have said it in a few words as follows: "They know what price they want and intend to hold their corn until they get it." It's the doctrine of controlled marketing to compel price that has saturated the farmers all over the country that makes the present enormous corn crops worth twice as much as the largest crops grown formerly. Once farmers have learned how to get good prices, they will go on perpetuating themselves, "almost automatically," as we said long ago.



The man who sold corn on the strength of the big crop:—I'll be blamed if I can see what has come over the husky farmers. Here I've sold a lot of corn at the Board of Trade future price and I can't get a load that will let me out even.

THE COUNTRY IS HOLDING CORN

From our correspondence we learn of an inclination on the part of farmers to market their corn slowly and not break the price. The day is past when farmers can be stampeded to throw their crops away and let other people hold them. They have seen how all the crops have been consumed in the past, and they know if there is a surplus it wont help them if middlemen hold it. They are wise in all these things. With constant education, advice and encouragement the farmers can be trusted to attend to their own business and do it successfully.

PROFIT IN CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

Before the tariff commissioners of Canada, Stephen Benson of Neepawa, appeared and presented a detailed account of the expenditures and receipts on an average Manitoba half section in which the profit for the year was shown to be $14,00.

One of the lessons that cannot be repeated too often is that of proper preparation of the seed beds before planting. Of all cultivating implements nothing is better suited to this purpose than the Acme Pulverizing Harrow advertised in this paper. It mashes the hard clods, pulverizes, stirs, levels. It is one of the most popular cultivating tools manufactured. It is manufactured by Duane H. Nash, Millington, N. J., who makes a very liberal free trial offer. We should be glad to see people who are readers of Up-to-Date Farming take advantage of the offer in large numbers.

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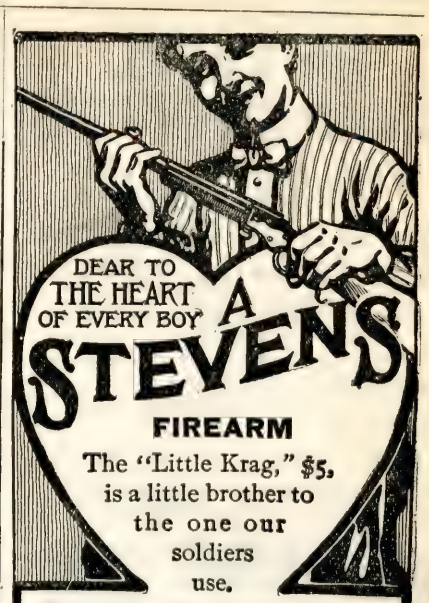
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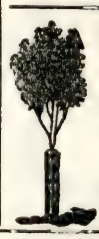


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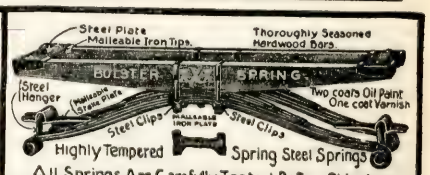


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If you want anything advertised in this paper, we are assured that every advertiser will do what he says he will.

If the bay mare, or the gray for that matter, raises a good mule colt, she increases your income for the year at least $50. Make a note of that.

Stockmen are greatly interested in transportation, and are watching with much concern the present agitation for the regulation of railroad rates; or, rather, for the prevention of discrimination in freight charges. Will it result to the good of shippers, or will it merely furnish jobs for a few more boodlers and grafters?

We wish to remind the United States Department of Justice that the packers are still doing business at the same old stands in the same old way. We thought the department might be glad to know about it.

If any one knows of a stockmen's association that is trying to prevent dump shipments so as to maintain an equilibrium of supply and price, will he please tell us about it?

It is agreed that everybody should treat his friends well. Our domestic animals are our frends, arn't they? Treat them well. A warm room does not seem nearly so comfortable on a stormy night when the livestock are out in the weather.

Good friends, will you not ask your friends to subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming? We are sure you will, and we thank you. Send for a lot of convenient blanks, they will help you.

Make your stock comfortable in all weather.

A foul odor originated in the stable will follow the butter across the continent.

The packers' cellars will hold a great many thousand more hogs, but the farmers are not in a hurry about marketing them. Can it be possible that the hog raisers have become inoculated with a known price and are controlling their marketing up to the point where they get the price? Looks a mighty sight like it!

In 1905, the price of sheep and wool have been high but the speculators got most of the profit. The sheep owners are calculating on a good inning in 1906. We hope the prices will not go down while they hold the cards.

The subscription price of Up-to-Date Farming is 50 cents a year, or a club of five subscribers for $2.00.



A little lamb engaged in play,
Looked slyly at its frisky mate,
And said, "We're worth much more today,
Because our folks read Up-to-Date!"

The Larkin Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., have a plan by which agents can get very handsome and valuable premiums for a little work. We suggest that each reader send for their latest Premium List No. 16 and book of Larkin Products. Both sent free.

With Our Advertisers
By the Advertising Manager.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming can get a picture, measuring 12x25 inches, for the cost of a postal card. It shows the six famous Percherons, champion team of the world, as they appeared winning first prize at the International Horse Show. The picture is printed in natural colors and is free from advertising, all ready for framing.

The Wilbur Stock Food Co., 69 Second street, Milwaukee, Wis., will send the picture if you tell them: First, what livestock you own, and second, what stock food you have used. No obligation to buy is incurred. They want all our readers to have the picture. Send now and it will be mailed you without any cost.

Dr. Jos. Haas, V. S., of Indianapolis, insures hogs. He will pay cash for all that die when fed his remedy. Dr. Haas has published a valuable book on hogs called "Hogology." Every reader of this paper should have it and the doctor will send a copy of revised edition free if you mention Up-to-Date Farming. It is worth many dollars to farmers—a postal will secure one.

In another column will be found the ad of B. F. Stultz, Elkhart, Ind., who recently invented what is now known as the Superior Stone Fence Post and which deserves the name he has given it. The posts are composed of Portland cement, sand and gravel, in proper proportion, and reinforced by placing in the posts when molded, Carbon-steel looped rods or wires of sufficient strength to render the posts practical when properly matured. These posts are molded in machines of cast iron that are exceedingly practical and easily operated. The posts may be made by farmers or they may be made in a large way as a business at a good profit for the locality. Write B. F. Stultz at Elkhart, Ind., for further information.

A valuable book called "The Hunters' and Trappers' Guide" tells all about Furs and Hides, how to handle and prepare them for market. This book costs several thousand dollars to prepare. It sume up the practical knowledge and experiences of the past two hundred years of the American Fur Traders. The publishers will send a copy of this costly book free to any reader of Up-to-Date Farming. Write today for a copy. Send a postal. Andersch Bros., Dept. 98, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR YOUR FACE'S SAKE
If your face burns and itches, after shaving, don't swear at your razor. Stop using cheap soap, and try real shaving soap, made especially for that purpose. The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., have been making shaving soap for nearly three-quarters of a century. It will take but a moment to send 2c stamp for free trial sample. You will reap the benefit all your life. Tell them you read Up-to-Date Farming.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**



More Thrift More Profit

You can put your unthrifty stock in a thrifty condition and make your thrifty animals do better and pay better, by mixing with their daily feed a little



Standard Stock Food



IT MAKES STOCK THRIVE.

It gives bigger returns from every bushel of grain you feed by making it taste better, thus stimulating and promoting the flow of the digestive fluids. It saves the waste feed and turns it into meat, milk, growth, condition, whatever you are feeding to get. It produces prime condition and makes every animal more profitable.

It is the best stock food in the world because it is composed of the best materials and is the most skilfully compounded. Look at it; taste it; smell it; compare it with others and you can see for yourself.

It is the cheapest because it is the strongest, and the ration the smallest. One pound of it contains more feeds, will last longer and go farther and produce better results than two to four pounds of any cheap food, and no food at any price can show so good results. We prove this to you and we protect you absolutely by our

"SQUARE DEAL" GUARANTEE,

and you have the assurance of more than 250,000 regular customers that our claims are true. Keep a box of Standard Stock Food on the place. It is good for every animal on the farm.

Always Had Good Results.

Mr. Berry Lucas, of Hamilton, Mo., writes as follows: "Gentlemen: It is five years this fall since I first commenced using Standard Stock Food and I have had it in my feed room almost continuously ever since. I have recently given an order for 300 pounds more. This is as strong an endorsement as I can give your food. Results is what I am after and I have always had good results from feeding Standard Stock Food."

GO TO YOUR DEALER. If he can't supply you don't be put off with something else but have him order it for you or send us his name and we will arrange for you to get the Standard. It makes stock thrive. **OUR BIG BOOK FREE.** Send us your dealer's name and tell us how much stock you keep and we will send you free, postage paid, our big stock book, "The Standard Feeder." The most valuable and helpful live stock book ever published for distribution. 160 pages 6x9 in., beautiful colored cover, over 200 illustrations, and full of common sense and helpful every day advice that you will appreciate and value.

STANDARD STOCK FOOD COMPANY, 1569 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.

Where Is the Profit?

The live stock world (Chicago), can smell trouble the proverbial five miles and then some, but for some reason never tackles the trouble to vanquish it, but wants to leave it to "some kind fairy" to tell the stockmen. The trouble the editor of the aforesaid paper has is explained in the following:

If some kind fairy would tell the farmers what kind of cattle to raise that would make them the most money, or, rather, the kind that would lose them the least, the said farmers would be under everlasting obligations. An interview with many that arrived at market this week failed to find one who would acknowledge that there was anything but work in cattle feeding at the present time. Men who marketed cattle that landed in the front row of prices said that the amount of corn consumed to make their cattle prime was so much that, figuring it at 40c., there was no profit in the business. Those who marketed cattle at the other end of the line were of the same opinion. They were not at much expense, to be sure, but they did not get much for their cattle. Therefore, whether one had choice, common, or medium steers, the story was about the same. Of course, there are incidentals resulting from cattle feeding that modify the losses that might otherwise be sustained. As stated in these columns a few days ago in quoting opinions from local experts it would be impossible for a man to feed cattle alone and stay in the business long, unless he had an unlimited bank account. Cattle and hogs have to be fed together in order to make any money out of the business, and then conditions would have to be right. If half the number of cattle and hogs were produced, of course, prices would be high, and about the only logical reason that more are not grown is because beyond a certain point there is nothing in it for the producer. The best money makers in the cattle line today are the nice handy yearlings. These cattle are popular with buyers, and from the fact that they have not consumed as much corn as the older steers, have not cost as much to get into a marketable condition.

The farmers are raising the right kind of cattle now. If it were possible to discover or originate a new breed that would take on growth and fat twice as fast at no more expense, just as soon as they came into general use the packers would cut the price down until the grower was on a mere existence basis again, It has always been so. All improvements of breeds and in methods of feeding which, on account of their discovery by the farmers, should have permanently benefitted them, have been appropriated by the buyers and retained by them or given to the consumers.

The fierce strife to produce better and cheaper will not, and from the very nature of things can not, better the average stockman's condition. The cattle are good enough and it will be a waste of time to look for better. But if the Editor of the Live Stock World will advise the farmers to withhold their marketing a week or ten days and not market a hoof for such a period beginning say January 1st and if it will get other stock papers to join with it, the price of grain-fed cattle can be put up to 7 cents a pound and of grass fed cattle to 5 cents or whatever prices are agreed upon.

We claim this can be done. How dare the Live Stock World or any other paper claim that it can't be done? Have they ever tried it? Is it not worth a trial? We would try it if we had sufficient circulation among stockmen. Let the Live Stock World try it if they are friends of stockmen.

The prices should not be put too high, then consumption will not be curtailed one pound, but if the trial is successful farmers will have a market for every pound they now market and a good profitable price instead of the unprofitable one.

Grain growers have won by this plan, cotton growers have won by this plan; tobacco growers have won by this plan and the stockmen can win more easily than any of these because the supply of meat is not as great in the hands of handlers and consumers as of the nonperishable products.

Try this plan and the meat trust will be knocked higher than a kite before the Government catches its second breath.

"Look Out! Fresh Paint!"

This is not intended as a word of warning but it's important just the same; so we use the old familiar phrase "Look Out!"

Probably every reader of this paper has heard of O. L. Chase, the Paint man. Mr. Chase has in a few months made his name a household word. We don't mean he has only been in business a few months, for that is far from the fact. His business is one of many years standing but during these years they were tracking along in an old rut.

Then one day he got a new idea—not to make his paint any better because it was already as perfect as the purest materials and best methods of manufacture could make it. But he determined that more people must know how good his paint was and so he commenced to advertise that he would make paint to order, to insure its being fresh; that he would sell on six months' time and give an eight years' guarantee. In a breezy, characteristic but reasonable way Mr. Chase describes his goods and his selling plans.

The special point Mr. Chase makes is the importance of ordering now so that the goods can be made and shipped promptly when desired. We learn that hundreds are taking advantage of his special offer and are ordering paint now for shipment in the future. A special order blank is furnished for this purpose and every encouragement is offered to try this novel plan of buying paint. Refer to his ad. elsewhere in this paper and write for his plan and the Free Booklet. Just address O. L. Chase, the Paint Man, 415 B Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.

An Unusual Opportunity

From a comfort standpoint no one thinks of a pleasure vehicle of any kind without springs. From necessity all vehicles carrying perishable produce such as fruit, milk, eggs, live-stock, etc., have springs. The advent of the bolster spring, has been an easy way for the farmer to provide himself with an inexpensive spring wagon. Today bolster springs can be procured which will ride like a buggy and every enterprising and thoughtful farmer uses them continually.

The Harvey Spring Co., 108 S. Carver Ave., Racine, Wis., offer to send a complete set of the Bolster Springs, the best spring on the market, to anyone who will tell them what capacity spring they want and what the distance is between bolster stakes. We trust all our readers will avail themselves of this very liberal offer.

Farm Telephones a Necessity

The utility of the telephone to the farmer is becoming more pronounced every year. The endless satisfaction of being in close touch with neighbors the railroad station, creamery, and city, appeals not only to the farmer but his family as well. The J. Andrae & Sons Co., 868 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis., specialize in supplying farmers and independent lines with everything pertaining to telephone systems. The Andrae people, who have been very successful in establishing telephone systems throughout the entire country, make a special telephone for farmer's use. Their instruments are constructed in such a manner as to enabel them to be subjected to extra hard usage. We would advise our subscribers to write for the large book that is being given away free by the Andrae Co.

A Household Necessity

The Enterprise Food Chopper minces fish, meat, fruit, or vegetables to any degree of fineness and will make nut butter. The Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Pa., are the makers of these machines, but they are sold by hardware and general stores everywhere.

By their use all waste in the kitchen is stopped and scores of delicious dishes and delicate desserts are easily made. They are great labor savers besides, and never a day passes when the Enterprise cannot be used to great advantage.

The Enterprising Housekeeper, a famous book of tested, economical recipes and illustrated kitchen helps, published to sell at 25c, will be sent free if you send your name and address to The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa., 319 Dauphin street, Philadelphia.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

21 POUNDS MORE BUTTER PER WEEK

Barnesville, Ohio, June 20, 1905: We were milking ten cows May 19. That day we took a Tubular separator for trial. **We used it one week and got 86 pounds of butter that week. The week before** we used it, we got only 65 pounds. **The week after** the agent took it away we got only 64 pounds. We felt we ought to have it. Later we arranged to buy it. We recommend the Tubular to anyone interested in cows. It surely will pay any one to buy a Tubular.

(Signed) LONA and C. W. ACTON.

Write for catalog Y-136. It explains fully.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

¼ TO ½ BUTTER LOST THIS WAY

WHICH?

NO BUTTER LOST THIS WAY

Which way do you skim **your** milk? It **is** hard sometimes to realize just **how** great the loss of cream is with crocks and pans. Some people may not believe that a

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

skims enough closer than the old way to increase their butter yield one-fourth **or more.** But it does. Users say so. Here's an every-day example—

"CARSONVILLE, MICH., July 23, 1905. "We purchased one of your No. 6 U. S. Cream Separators in 1902. It is all right. It has given the best of satisfaction with no repairs. It is as good as when we got it. We have ten cows and make about **one-fourth more butter** than the old way. It saves me a lot of work—washing pans and carrying milk down cellar, and gives warm, sweet milk for calves and pigs. We would not be without one for three times the price we paid for it, and consider the U. S. the best on the market.—Mrs. MAGGIE KIDD."

For additional proofs write for our interesting free catalogue

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
426 18 centrally located warehouses in United States and Canada

U S U S U S U S U S U

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

Obtain **10 to 50% more** spot cash for **RAW FURS, CATTLE and HORSE HIDES** by shipping to us than selling at home. Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags.

$5000 BOOK **Hunters' and Trappers' Guide** BEST Thing ever written. Illustrating all **FUR ANIMALS.** 300 pages, cloth bound. All about trapping, kinds of Traps, Decoys, Trappers' Secrets. Price **$1.50.** To Hide and Fur Shippers **$1.** Hides tanned into beautiful robes, also other tanning. **ANDERSCH BROS., Dept. 98, Minneapolis, Minnesota.**

CARTER

$100 for YOUR Pocket

The Carter Wire Fence Machine puts $100 in your pocket every four hundred rods of fence you weave with it. Machine costs but $10 and a boy can operate it. The greatest money saver on the farm. You can

BUILD YOUR OWN FENCE

at cost of wire only, using **Coiled Steel Spring Wire.** Send for our free catalog—tells how to build fences. We sell fence wire of all kinds in any quantities at wholesale prices. We can save you more than one-third.

CARTER WIRE FENCE MACHINE CO., Box 96 Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

Long Wearing Rubber Boots

Not every farmer wears rubber boots. But those who do are storing up the best kind of capital. Looking always to one's health, and keeping the feet dry in wet and cold weather, is adding years to one's life.

But most farmers regard the wearing of rubber boots as an expensive luxury. The trouble is they wear out so soon. Many a man feels that he has not more than got his rubber boots broken in or set to his feet when they spring a leak. And then they are worthless.

It must be confessed that this is too often the case. We wish to suggest to readers that they try the Buckskin goods which they see advertised in these columns. Pure rubber does not wear out so quickly. If, as the manufacturers claim, these Buckskin boots and shoes are made of pure rubber, it is conclusive of the whole matter. We believe that the Banner Rubber Company is selling just what they advertise. The tests they make and are willing to have others make, furnish full proof. That is well shown in the illustration in the advertisement, in the several plies of rubber and felt shown in the cut opening. The manufacturer would not dare put an illustration of this kind in his advertisement if it did not show the truth. To disprove it would be too easy a matter.

This Buckskin rubber wear can be had of many local dealers. Failing to find it, you should write direct to the Banner Rubber Company, 400 Blittner St., St. Louis, Mo., who will see to it that every inquirer has his wants supplied. The Company distributes free a little book, telling particularly how their rubber goods are made, which makes interesting reading.

A Chain of 26 Colleges

Elsewhere will be found an advertisement of Draughon's Practical Business College, located at Evansville, St. Louis, Paducah and Nashville.

A chain of 26 colleges located in 15 states; established 17 years; incorporated $300,000.00 capital; Draughon's chain of Colleges secure positions for those who take guarantee course or refund every cent of money paid for tuition. For catalogue address J. F. Draughon, Pres't., at any of the above places.

PLEASE SAY "SAW IT IN UP-TO-DATE FARMING" when writing to our advertisers IT PAYS

SUPERIOR STONE POST.

No more rotten fence posts. Just the thing that meets the present demand. Cheap, strong, durable. Easily made at home or in a large way. Sand, gravel, cement and carbon looped rods as reinforcement. State or county rights for sale. Agents wanted. Excellent Profits. Write.

B. F. STULTZ, Elkhart, Indiana

BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

HEAVIEST FENCE MADE

All No. 9 Steel Wire. Well Galvanized. Weighs ⅓ more than most fences. **16 to 35c per rod delivered.** We sell all kinds of fence wire at wholesale prices. Write for fence book showing 110 styles. **The Brown Fence and Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio.**

FENCE Strongest Made

See how closely it is woven. Sold direct to the farmer at factory prices, on **30 Days Free Trial.** Your money back if not satisfied. Write today for free Catalogue.

COILED SPRING FENCE COMPANY
Box 88 Winchester, Indiana

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS

Get your "Rush Market Reports" in "Rush Time".

One market tip in a single night will often save you the cost of your 'phone for a whole year.

WILLIAMS FARM TELEPHONES

are a necessity, not a luxury—they are for business—to call the doctor—for ordering supplies and support the social circuit of the country. The Williams Telephone saves time and money. Insures permanent service. Durable and easy to maintain. You can build your own line —we furnish telephone and all material.

Write today for our Novelette, "Over the Wire" and complete information,

—THE—
WILLIAMS TELEPHONE & SUPPLY CO.
88 Central Ave., Cleveland, O.

Buy Fence Direct

ADVANCE

We can sell it to you just as cheap as to a dealer. It is more convenient for you—you have a larger line to select from—26 styles for every purpose.

Advance Fence is made throughout of the highest grade galvanized steel wire.

It has a continuous stay, thus preserving and utilizing all the strength of the wire.

It is sold on 30 days' free trial. We pay freight. Send for Free Fence Book and prices.

Advance Fence Co.
7663 Old St., Peoria, Ill.



Investigate the **Poultry Business**

Write for a copy of my book which describes the profitable combinations of Egg, Broiler, and Roaster Farms.

It gives the prices paid for eggs and poultry week by week for the past three years. It tells how and when a hatch taken off each week in the year could be most profitably marketed. It shows how you can make $2.00 on a large winter roaster. It tells what profits can be made with each of the popular breeds, and the costs of production.

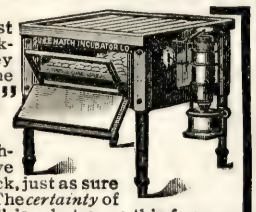
I have helped thousands to make money with poultry. My Model Incubators and Brooders are used on the money-making farms. It is my business to teach those who use them to do so profitably. Whether your needs are small or large, I will furnish, without charge, estimates and plans for a complete equipment that will insure success without your spending a dollar uselessly.

Send for my complete literature.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS

3907 Henry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wonderful Hatcher



You can almost count your chickens before they hatch if you use the **"Sure Hatch" Incubator**

For every hatchable egg will give you a healthy chick, just as sure as you're born. The *certainty* of the "Sure Hatch" is what gave this famous incubator its name. You can take off 85 per cent hatches and better every 30 days with a "Sure Hatch."

And there's money in chicken raising when you get it down to a *certainty*. When you can figure up a profit of $12.00 to $15.00 per month on each machine you operate.

We sell our 1906 "Sure Hatches" for **$7.50** and up on **60 Days' Trial, Freight Fully Prepaid by Us.** Take off two trial hatches. Count your chicks. You will find a chick for every egg except those not hatchable. No other incubator on the market will show results like that—comparative tests prove it! Write for Free Catalogue.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR COMPANY

Box 284 Clay Center, Neb. Dept. 18 Indianapolis, Ind.



40, 60 or 90 Days Trial on **"Old Trusty"**

The Easy Machine to Operate.

You run no risk. Five year guarantee. Strongest hatches—less care—less oil—most profit. Don't pay two prices. Thousands sold. We sell direct. Big 1906 Book Free.

M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb.

BRED for EGGS and MEAT

Business White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Single Comb White Leghorns

We use trap nests, and breed only from our best laying stock. Eggs for hatching: Wyandottes and Leghorns—$1.50 per 15; $4 per 50. Light Brahma and selected brown Wyandotte eggs—$2 per 15; $5 per 50. Circular free.

MICHAEL K. BOYER,

439 Hellevue Avenue, Hammonton, N. J.



LIFE PRODUCERS

SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS.

LIFE PRESERVERS

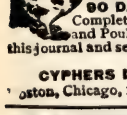
SUCCESSFUL BROODERS.

The only machines that rival the mother hen. Incubator and Poultry Catalogue **FREE.** Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding Small Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. 50c poultry paper one year, 10c.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR COMPANY,

Department 163 Des Moines, Iowa.

POULTRY For PROFIT



or pleasure, is easy if you have a **1906 Pattern Standard Cyphers Incubator.** Guaranteed to hatch more and healthier chicks than any other. **90 DAYS TRIAL.** Start right and make money. Complete outfits for dooryard or farm. Catalogue and Poultry Guide (228 pages) **free** if you mention this journal and send addresses of two nearby poultry raisers. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Boston, Chicago, New York, Kansas City or San Francisco.



LEARN POULTRY CULTURE

We can teach you thoroughly, successfully. Our original, personal correspondence course of instruction is interesting, practical, costs but little. **A safe guide to beginners,** invaluable to old poultry raisers. We teach you how to make any plot of ground, large or small, pay a sure **dividend of from 25 to 50 per cent on the investment.** Individual attention given each student. Write for free booklet telling how to make poultry pay. **Columbia School of Poultry Culture 126 Harvey Road, Waterville, N. Y.**

White Rock hens $1. TOULOUSE GEESE, White H. Turkeys, white wyandotte cockerels for sale. Cir. free. EMANUEL SCHIBBER, R, R. 2, Box 55, BUCYRUS, OHIO.

UP-TO-DATE Poultry and Bees

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING



Said the funny old hen to the sun one day,
"No doubt you are doing your best,
But I can set in any old way,
While you must set in the West."
—Selected.

People used to want gold mines; now they are satisfied if they have a few hens.

Roosters are not needed among the winter layers.

Boiled potatoes given to the chickens are egg producers.

Fowls need vegetable feed. Cabbage heads, crushed turnips, pmpkins, cut clover, pea hay—all such are good.

Do you sell off the old hens? Better do it. The flock will prove better average layers.

Don't make the active young hens that do their duty, support a lot of old ones that have outlived their usefulness.

Poultry is not much given to disease. Clean quarters, pure air, wholesome feed. Very little medicine is needed where these conditions prevail.

Uncle Threadbare is such a scrub himself that he thinks scrubs are as good as any, and they are for him. If the're not scrubs he soon changes them.

If you don't care to raise thoroughbreds, at least mate your hens with pure blood roosters. Blood will tell; we've tested it.

Rolph's white Plymouth Rocks are beauties, and no mistake. But the pullets are not laying yet, though the frisky little Leghorns are.

Don't forget that the poultry must have access to grit, and they must have plenty of fresh water. Eating snow and lumps of ice don't make eggs.

In the frozen, snowy weather, there should be a dry room for the poultry with a dust bath in it. Lime scattered about is useful.

Listen! The hen has jumped off her nest, and seems to be saying "Quit, quit your du-m-p-ing!" Good advice certainly.

Aunt Biddy called her friends around,
And asked their leave to state,
That their pretty nests and nice new home,
They owed to Up-to-Date.

Five dimes are not very much money, but they will buy a heap of mighty good reading if invested in Up-to-Date.

It is about time the hen should renew her laying, and you won't like her much if she don't come to time. No offense, but may be it is time for you to renew your subscription to Up-to-Date. It is going to be a heap better in 1906 than it ever was before. It is, sure.

Don't keep the fowls shut up too closely. They don't mind dry cold weather unless it is very cold, but cold, wet weather, sleety and snowy, is what is hard on them.

When you whitewash the perches and walls of the poultry house, a few drops of carbolic acid in the whitewash improves it.

If the roof of the poutry house leaks you are advertising for bad luck with the fowls. Mend the roof.

"My voice is not very musical," said the hen, "but everybody admires and appreciates my lay."

The poultry of a single state last year of which we have statistics, produced an income of $70,000,000. Farmers have to hustle with their larger crops to beat that.

If a hen were set on china eggs, would she hatch a set of dishes? We have known their lay to pay for a set of dishes, and something to put in them?

Do a little figuring. We believe the poultry yard will beat the dairy for profit, investment and expense considered. Figure it out.

Two things that will pay for themselves and their keep every year if properly cared for—a ewe and a hen.

"Two over light," he ordered at the restaurant, but when he paid for them he thought they were heavy.

The Turkey is the monarch,
Then hen, she is the queen,
The goose the clumsy servant
And the duck comes in between.

The silver laced Wyandotte keeps up a good egg record, and she is a beauty.

The big light and dark Brahmas weigh pretty close up to the average turkeys.

Last spring eggs sold for 12 cents or thereabout. Early this winter they sold for 25 cents or more and are likely to go to 50 cents. The high priced winter eegs are mainly the surplus of the spring and summer crop. Pretty big profit for somebody.

Why couldn't the farmers sell two-thirds of their eggs for immediate consumption and put the other third in storage for the winter? They can keep the market at about 20 to25 cents the year around which will be better for producers and consumers.

The Cause of the Trouble

Costiveness and Constipation—Improper food.
Soft and Swelled Crop—Overfeeding.
Indigestion or Dyspepsia—Ditto.
Pip—Damp quarters.
Bronchitis—Ditto.
Black Rot—Result of indigestion.
Soft Eggs—Overfeeding.
Gout, Rheumatism and Cramp—Damp houses.
Leg Weakness—Inbreeding and overfeeding.
Bumble Foot—High perches.
Scaly Legs—Filthy and damp quarters.
Chicken Pox—Ditto.

Don't let the hen go on a strike now when wages (eggs) are so high.

Neglected hens will go on a strike.

Always remember a hen is a machine. A machine cannot turn out finished product if it don't have the material to work with.

Why should not eggs be sold by weight?

Somebody has figured that in the east where feed is expensive it costs 1 cent each to produce eggs but in the west they can be produced at one-half cent each.

The first and second years of a hen's life are the most profitable ones. Keep the young, eat or sell the old ones.

It is said that a freshly laid egg placed in a bucketful of water will sink to the bottom; one day old will sink nearly to the bottom; two days old, about half way up; three days old, will float not quite at the top; four days, old just touch the top; five and six days ,rise a little above the top, rising a little higher as it daily grows older. Try it and report how your eggs behave.

If you have too many fowls, sell off the unproductive ones. Can't tell which are unproductive? Then you are not sufficiently well acquainted with your poultry.

Winter eggs are not all in the feeding. The "factory" must be kept in good running order. You wouldn't expect the hardiest workmen to make even nails or horseshoes out in the storms of winter.

Setting Prices

The Central Indiana and Ohio Poultry Association met recently at Indianapolis and agreed on prices they will pay for butter, poultry and eggs. The object is to have a uniform rate all over the territory comprised by the members.

Think of this, dairymen and poultrymen. A set of people meeting to agree on the price to be paid you for your own goods. Why don't you meet and agree on a price you will sell for? You will do this some day and we know you will be happy when the day arrives.

Poultry Contest Reports

First Prize, $1.00.

Pub. Up-to-Date.—In the poultry contest I report as follows:

Number of chickens Nov. 25, 1904..	50
Number of chickens Nov. 25, 1905..	125
Number of eggs laid in 12 months.	8,075
Value of eggs sold in 12 months..	$125.25
Value of chickens sold in 12 months	34.29
Total value	$159.54
Cost of feed 12 months,	$ 45.20
Profit 12 months	114.34
Total	$159.54

We have the Black Minorca and Brown Leghorn.

Mrs. Willie J. Bible, Midway, Tenn.

Second Prize, 1 years' subscription to Up-to-Date Farming.

Pub. Up-to-Date Farming.—In the poultry contest I made the following report:

Number of Chickens Feb. 11.....	50
Number of chickens Nov. 25.....	84
Eggs laid in 10 months	3,132
Eggs sold in 10 months.....	$35.79
Chickens sold in 10 months, 26....	4.43
Chickens ate in 10 months, 24....	6.00
Total value	$46.22
Cost of feed 10 months	$ 8.75
Profit	37.47
Total	$46.22

G. S. Harper, Cicerone, W. Va.

The only one that teaches Marketing Up-to-Date Farming

A $10.00 Veterinary Guide will be given readers of Up-to-Date Farming free. If you write the Red Stock Food Co., Dept. 312, Omaha, Neb., they will send one postpaid.

You can try a talking machine in your home before paying a cent. Write to Gustavus B. Babson, Mgr., 149 Mich. Ave., Dept. 383 B, Chicago, Ill. for particulars. Postal card will do.

See the ad. of X-Ray Stove Polish. Send for free sample to prove it the best polish made. Send postal card to Lamont Corliss & Co., Dept. 36, 78 Hudson St., N. Y. City.

You pay 5c for a cake of good soap at the store. Now, what would you do if you could get the same thing two for 5c? Certainly you would buy the two. This principal applies with everything the Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sell. Send for List No. 16.

Your Poultry Profits

will be doubled if you use the **American Incubator**



Reliable, simple, self regulating and ventilating. Guaranteed to hatch more and stronger chicks than any other or your money back. Backed by the world's greatest incubator factory and sold at money saving prices. Send for Free Book. A complete Poultry Guide. Address

American Incubator Co., 24 Mfrs. St., Freeport, Ill.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY



and Almanac for 1906 contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopædia of chickendom. You need it. Price only 15 cts.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 454, FREEPORT, ILL.

NAMES WANTED

Send us a list of farmers' names and we will send them some copies of Up-to-Date Farming. When you send the list, please use a separate sheet for each post-office also write the name of county on each sheet. Do this so we may have a large field to work in this fall and next winter.

$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR



Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



Take Your Choice.

Guaranteed Self Regulating Incubators **RENT** at $1 and $2 per month. Let rent pay for it. We pay freight. Buy on **40 Days Trial** or buy parts and plans and build one. Prices, ready to use: $5.00 up. Free catalog—tells all.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., Box 72, Springfield, O.

$60 PER MONTH straight salary and expenses for men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Remedies among the farmers. **We mean this** and furnish Bank references of our reliability. Don't answer unless you mean business. Address, Eureka P.F. Mfg. Co., Dept. 6. East St. Louis, Ill.

uff Wyandotte and Rose C Reds cockerals, $1 to $2, State wents—send price. A. H. Kanagy, Milroy, Pa.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79 PARSONS, KANS.

UP-TO-DATE Tobacco Department

BY C. HAYES TAYLOR

Ordinarily the tobacco department is printed only in papers sent to the tobacco growing states. This time it runs in the entire edition of Up-to-Date Farming. We do this to give other farmers an opportunity to judge of the great results accomplished by the tobacco growers. They have won. Any other class can do as well.

Acreage for 1906

The time approaches when planters will decide the extent of their tobacco fields next season. What will the acreage be?

We have proven by facts and figures, time and time again, that medium--sized crops at profitable prices are far better than large crops at low prices. Every farmer knows this to be true. Now is the proper time to utilize this knowledge and exercise foresight when planning your next crop.

In as much as considerable tobacco of the 1904 crop is yet in first hands, it is the safest plan to decrease the acreage again so a large surplus will not accumulate while the manufacturers are working up their reserve stocks. With small crops the manufacturers can absolutely be brought to the growers' terms.

The great majority of the members will be loyal to the society, and hold down production. And those not members should understand that only through the organization can they be assured of profitable prices for their next crop. With the organization practically complete, as we hope for soon, the production can be controlled and a fair profit secured. If 8,000 pounds will bring $800.00, and 10,000 pounds will only bring $700.00, the work of raising and marketing the larger crop is worse than folly. Without organization, large crops are sure to bring low prices, and small crops may or may not bring profitable prices. When the growers are fully organized large crops can be sold for profitable prices.

Local unions should take early and prompt action on the questions of acreage.

Shall Prices Be Advanced?

President Davenport, of the National Tobacco Growers' Association, suggests that the prices on all stored and pooled tobacco be advanced in the near future to recompense the owners for shrinkage, additional costs of storage, insurance and interest on money advanced.

This is a fair, business proposition. The prices named at Owensboro by the National convention are profitable only if the tobacco is sold without extra cost and labor. If extra cost is added by reason of delay in selling, it is but fair and business-like to add the extra costs to the selling price. This feature of itself will fully justify controlled marketing.

Storage and insurance charges pile up as the months go by. This is true to an extent whether the tobacco is held by the farmers or held by the dealers. If the farmer does the work he should get the pay. When dealers do the holding, they pay the costs, and add them to the cost of the tobacco to the consumer. If the farmer does the holding, he should add the expenses incurred to the selling price of the tobacco. This is a matter that should be considered promptly by each local union.

Sell the Old Crop First

Our organization is for protection to all its members. We have now gained control of enough of the tobacco to make it necessary for the dealers to have the greater portion, if not all of the controlled tobacco. This being true, there is no need for any member of the organization to hold his tobacco more than one year, and the great majority will be enabled to sell in a few months. The logical and equitable way to accomplish this is to sell all the old crop before a pound of the new crop is allowed to go on the market. Bear in mind, that we are speaking strictly of tobacco belonging to members of the organization. Every member can thus be assured of the prices determined upon. Don't offer the new crop until the old crop is sold.

State Unions

Organization continues to be the most important work in each state. State unions of the American Society of Equity are provided for by the constitution and by-laws of the Society.

Five county unions can form a state union, and each state should make an extra effort to form a state union as early as possible. Kentucky and Virginia are each entitled to state unions now and they should be formed without delay.

Ten cents per annum of the dues of each member is to be paid into the state treasury and expended in the work of organization. This fund is not available until the state union is formed. It is to the interest of every farmer, every local union, and every county union in the tobacco states to see to it that a state union is organized so the fund that otherwise remains in the local or county union becomes available, also, so there is a head to the organization work in the state.

SPECIAL WORK FOR LOCAL UNIONS IN JANUARY MEETINGS

A special effort is nearly always productive of good results, and I hope that every local union in tobacco producing counties will join in the special effort to make the meetings during the remaining winter months of great assistance to the organization. If there are any local unions that have been quietly sleeping and dreaming of better times coming without any effort on their part, they should rouse themselves at once. The time is rapidly approaching when only those who keep up with the band wagon will hear the music.

Reader, if you are a member of an inactive local, this is the time for you to act. Visit the old members and get them to promise you their attendance at a meeting to be held at once. Call their attention to the special work and talk matters over with them. Decide upon a time and place to hold the meeting, and then be there yourself, and do your best to induce the neighbors, whether members or not, to be there also.

All local unions that are alive and active can be depended on to give their hearty co-operation in this special work,I am sure.

Design of the Work

The work outlined for these meetings is designed to bring the members into a more perfect understanding of the plan of controlled marketing. The questions, "What is necessary to be done?" "What is the best methods of doing it?" and "Just how will the plans work out," will be taken up, a step at a time, and discussed. This will give weak members more faith and confidence in the plan and will silence the objections of the outsiders.

The special programs given below are prepared with a view of teaching all those that do not know, just how each step is t o be taken, and how the organization will protect them in the future:

Special Program No. 1

At the meeting called for, which should be held about the 15th of January, I ask that every local union take up this work in addition to, or in lieu of their regular work.

First, let the secretary read aloud the tobacco department of the official paper, section by section, and call for comments by the members, or questions from anyone. If there is any point not thoroughly understood, or any questions not satisfactorily answered, let the secretary make note of them, and write headquarters concerning them.

Second, let the following motion be put to the house:

Moved, that this local union is in favor of centralizing the selling power into the hands of the executive committee and that no private sales be made. That all offers made by buyers be referred to the executive committee.

This motion should be discussed and voted upon to learn the attitude of the members and to bring out all the details of the plan.

Third, debate: Resolved, That the present condition of the tobacco markets, and the present strength of the organization justifies a reduction of acreage.

Choose two or three on each side, and limit the time to ten minute talks, as this topic will come up as a motion at a later meeting. This debate is only to prepare the members for the motion, and set them to thinking.

Questions and Answers. (At this meeting the president should announce that persons desiring to ask any special questions should prepare them in writing and bring them to the meeting. The secretary will call for them, read them to the house one at a time. Any person may volunteer to answer. If no one volunteers, the president shall answer. If the president does not see fit to make reply, the secretary shall make note of the question and send it to headquarters for reply, provided it pertains to the general plan of work.)

This program may be substituted in part or whole in tobacco sections for the general program printed in this paper in Local Union Department.

Special Program No. 2.

For the next meeting following the above, which should be held not later than two weeks, the following program should be taken up.

Roll call.

Reading from the official paper by the secretary.

Motion: Moved that the members of this local union reduce the acreage of tobacco planted by each in 1906 ten per cent. under the acreage planted in 1905, and that a committee be appointed to visit non-members, asking them to make the same reduction, and report to this local union the result.

This motion is the sequence of the debate held at the last meeting, and headquarters should be promptly notified as to the result.

Debate: Resolved, that the costs of storage, handling, insurance, the interest on the mony advanced, and an allowance for shrinkage in weight of the tobacco be added to the Owensboro prices.

Adjournment.

The committee on organization should be making special efforts to secure the attendance of non-members during these special meetings, so the membership may be increased.

Other special programs will be printed in the next number. Watch for them.

Fellow members, ours is a business organization. We combine to do in a co-operative manner what we cannot do independently. We must meet together and learn what is to be done, and to make arrangements to see that it is done. Ours is also an organization for education. We will keep the work of education going until the tobacco farmer knows as much about the tobacco business as dealers do, and we will keep up the action of co-operative marketing as long as we raise tobacco.

I appeal to all members to attend these special meetings. Add your support to the plan until prices are made profitable and kept so. When this is accomplished, we can turn more of our attention to other matters, such as best methods of raising crops, varieties, etc., and we will make the American Society of Equity what its illustrious founder designed it to be—the most helpful institution in the world.

Later meetings will call for discussions of the pooling plan, the warehousing plan, consumption and profits, boycotts, markets, etc., etc. We can do a grand work of education for profit. Let us begin now.—C. Hayes Taylor, Secretary.

Tobacco Puffs

Write us reports of local conditions, markets and prices.

Prices keep climbing—climbing, as the supply in the hands of the dealers goes lower and lower. They must keep using, but we are not compelled to keep marketing. We will sell when we get our price.

Sell all the old crop before the new crop is offered. Centralize the selling power in the hands of the committee, who will not sell under Owensboro prices. Raise less acreage and give it proper care. Be careful to grade and sample in an honest manner so that no complaint can be made. Diversify crops. Do these things and prosperity will come and abide with you forever.

POTATO GROWERS

Send for Professor White's Valuable Paper, tells you how you can save 8 to 10 dollars on your potato seed bill. A great discovery—millions of dollars saved to American farmers every year. Send for this scientific information today. Price 50 cents guaranteed or money refunded. Address **Scientific Gardening, Dayton, Miss.**

FARMERS: During the months of January and February an unprecedented offer will be made you regarding the famous $5.00 per ton fertilizers invented by Prof. M. M. Lipps, Bluff City, Tenn. Write today for full information for it means much for you.

PAINT On trial. Write **O. L. CHASE.** 415 B Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.

SONGS OF EQUITY

To Bring Farmers to the Front

86 Pages and Cover. Words and complete music, Indispensible in local unions and should be in every farmers home. 35c postpaid; Doz. $3.75 prepaid; Doz. $3.00 not prepaid. American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

YOU CAN MAKE $300.00 to $500.00 A MONTH AS OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

Send for my FREE BOOK

THIS valuable book offers an unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life.

It tells how I have helped hundreds of inexperienced men to immediate and permanent success.

It tells how you can learn the Real Estate, Insurance and General Brokerage Business thoroughly by mail without interfering with your present occupation.

It tells how we appoint you our Special Representative, establish you in a pleasant, honorable business of your own, co-operate with and assist you to make a large, steady income.



If you are honest, ambitious and willing to work, write me at once Just say **"Send Free Book."** Address

EDWIN R. MARDEN, President
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CHICAGO

The Big Value Premium Budget!

The Big Value Premium Budget is an unparallaled combination of almost everything ever thought of to amuse, entertain, delight and instruct every member of the family circle. A partial list of contents follows: **20 Popular Songs,** with words and music. "The Man in the Moon is Looking," "Baby Mine," and 18 others; **25 Portraits of Famous Actresses** and stage beauties; Portraits of **All the Presidents of the United States,** from Washington. **Peck's Bad Boy,** Skinner's Dairy, by Bill Nye and five other funny stories; **A Buffalo Hunt in South Africa,** An Adventure with a Lion, and eight other complete stories of adventure; **The Magic Telescope,** The Magic Rings, The Magic Knife, The Magic Mirror, The Pneumatic Dancer, The Mysterious Bottle, and 57 other Tricks in Magic; **Mind Reading: Magic Pictures,** The Magic Shrub, The Magic Whirlpool, Tree of Crystals, The Fiery Fountain, and 51 other Amusing Experiments; **The Japan Square Puzzle,** The Cut Card Puzze, The Counter Puzzle, Love's Puzzle, and 50 other Great Puzzles; **20 Amusing Illustrated Rebuses; 101 Fuuny Conondrums; Game of Fortune,** The Book of Love, Cupid's Box, and 59 other Splendid Games; **Second Sight: Magic Writing, Marvels of 324 Jolly Jokes,** for fun lovers; How to Make **Sympathetic Inks** for secret correspondence, Imitation Gold, Royal Washing Powder, Luminous Paint, Patent Starch Polish, Grease Extractor, Furniture Polish, and 92 other valuable **Money Making Secrets; 100 Practical Cooking Recipes; Secrets of the Toilet**—how to become beautiful; **10 Model Love Letters; How to Tell Fortunes** by the lines of the hand, or the white of an egg; **The Dictionary of Dreams;** The Acorn Charm, The Card Charm; **The Language of Gems,** Magic Age Table, Magic Square; **The Lover's Telegraph,** 15 Versions of Love, Some of Nature's Wonders, The Morse Telegraph Alphabet.

ONLY 10c

Special Offer; We will send the BIG VALUE PREMIUM BUDGET, containing EVERYTHING NAMED ABOVE, by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of only **Ten Cents.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Do not fail to take advantage of this greatest of great offers. **Send 25c for three prepaid.**

COONER & FORTUNE CO., . . . INDIANAPOLIS, IND

The Markets

Receipts, deliveries and stocks decreased as compared with a month ago.—In Western markets receipts during November were 6,580 hhds.; deliveries, 13,421 hhds.; stocks for sale December 1, 37,405 hhds. In the seaboard markets, receipts during November amounted to 1,869 hhds.; deliveries, 3,181 hhds.; stocks for sale December 1, 17,507.

Thus it is seen that the demand is taking away faster than the supply is putting in. Let this continue until prices come up to the minimum.

We give below the stocks actually for sale at the different points on December 1, 1905, and follow each with the stocks on sale December 1, 1904:

Louisville, 12,152 hhds. (Burley, 2,-123; Green River, 7,611; Dark, 2,418) against 15,559 hhds. (Burley, 944; Dark, 7,767; Green River, 6,848); Clarksville, 3.196 hhds., against 841; Hopkinsville, 2,167 hhds. against 891; Paducah, 449 hhds, against 561 hhds; Baltimore, 1,-350 hhds, against 475 hhds.; New York, 400 hhds, against——hhds.

CINCINNATI, O.—"Buyers are active, but farmers are stiff." The offerings are not heavy. Prices for cigar leaf range from $5.33 to $12.45 per cwt.

BALTIMORE, MD.—New tobacco begins to come in rather freely, and in good condition. Stocks in warehouses are constantly growing lower, showing an increasing demand or decreasing receipts. Growers organizing. Prices range from $2.59 to $18.00 per cwt., according to class and grade.

RICHMOND, VA.—Receipts are very heavy. Prices, as a rule, are fairly good. Prices on some of the lower grades are considered very high. Price range from $4.00 per cwt. for Dark to $40.00 per cwt. for fine Bright wrappers.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Though offerings are heavier than heretofore, the organized farmers are holding back so much tobacco that prices are being well maintained. Tobacco comes to market in very good condition. Prices range from $4.50 to $25.00 per cwt.

EDGERTON, WIS.—But very little tobacco remains in first lands. As one dealer puts it, "Ninety-nine and one-half per cent. of the 1905 crop is under contract.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN. — Receipts for the week ending Dec. 8, were 47 hhds. Sales, 70 hhds., nearly all made by the Association on private terms. Quotations for old tobacco range from $3.75 to $8.75 per cwt.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Offerings of new white Burley very large, as growers are not organized and are "dumping" freely. As this type is nearly all consumed in America, this will have no effect on the prices of Dark tobacco, except to give the dealers an opportunity to be doing something while they are making up their minds to pay Owensboro prices for the Dark, as they will surely have to do.

SOUTH BOSTON, VA.—Sales fairly large, offerings moderate, and prices maintained around 12½ cents. Danville reports about the same.

FIELD IN GENERAL

Union Reports

BEECH GROVE Local Union, McLean County, Ky., with 21 members, is holding 165,900 pounds of tobacco for Ownesboro prices.

REX Local Union, Brunswick County, Va., is holding 200,000 pounds.

NUCKOLS Local Union, Buncking-ham County, Va., with 13 members, is holding 45,000 pounds.

YELVINGTON Local Union, Daviess County, Ky., with 38 members, is holding about 200,000 pounds, stored in Louisville.

HOPKINS County Union, Ky., has about 2,000,000 pounds in control, awaiting profitable prices.

GLENVILLE Local Union, McLean County, Ky., has 32,000 pounds stored in Ownesboro.

PLEASANT GIOVE Local Union, Marshall County, Ky., with 24 members, is holding 70,000 pounds.

LOCKETT Local Union, Prince Edward County, Va., with 45 members, is holding 400,000 pounds.

RAMSEY Local Union, McLean County, Ky., with 18 members, holds 13,000 pounds which will be pooled in Calhoun.

MACEO Local Union, Daviss County, Ky., has about 55,000 pounds of dark tobacco ready for the buyers when the buyers get ready for the tobacco at Ownesboro prices.

COURSEY Local Union, Marshall County, Ky., is holding 24,600 pounds, with 14,000 pledged for Owensboro prices.

GRAVES County Union, Ky., reports 8,000,000 pounds in absolute control of the Association, which will be stored at Mayfield.

WHITESVILLE Local Union, Daviess County, Ky., reports 247,600 pounds of the 1905 crop held by members, and 543,988 pounds stored in Louisville. Only 50,000 pounds have been sold by non-members. There are 79 members in this local.

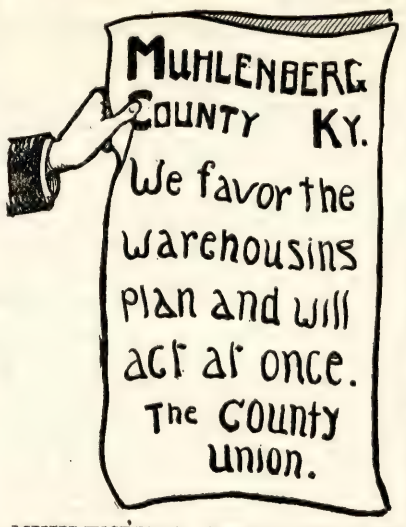
CENTERTOWN Local Union, Ohio County, Ky., reports only one non-member in the neighborhood. The local has 42 members and control 30,-000 pounds of the 32,000 pounds produced.

LINK GROVE Local Union, Webster County, Ky., with 23 members out of a total of 38 farmers, is holding 60,-000 pounds out of the 75,000 pounds produced.

SORGHO Local Union, Daviess County, Ky., will pool 150,000 pounds in Ownesboro. This local union has but 14 members.

MOSLEYVILLE Local Union, Daviess County, Ky., has 100,000 pounds pooled in Louisville, and controls 145,000 pounds of the 165,000 pounds grown in 1905. This local has 47 members.

HAYNESVILLE Local Union, Ohio County, Ky., has 20 members and controls 21,400 pounds. The neighborhood has 33 tobacco growers and produced 58,400 pounds of tobacco in 1905. Of this total 48,900 pounds remains in the hands of the growers.



MUHLENBURG County, Ky., with 22 local unions, has a membership equal to 80 per cent. of the farmers of the country. Greenville Local Union No. 1, has 50 members. Pooled the crop of 1904, amounting to 80,000 pounds at Clarksville, Tenn., which has all been sold at Association prices, by the Association salesmen. Fully 90 per cent. of the 1905 crop, amounting to 67,500 pounds, is under organized control. Not one per cent. of the tobacco grown in this neighborhood has been "dumped."

The above evidence from here and there throughout the tobacco districts shows that the farmers can control the greater part of the tobacco grown. It shows also that they can have a system of crop reporting so that all may know just where the tobacco is, and how much there is of it. This knowledge will give them control of the situation at all times. Hasten the work of organization. Let us saturate the country with local unions.

Write to us and tell what your local union is doing.

Caution Advised

OHIO County, Ky., Dec. 10, 1905.—To Up-to-Date Farming: I attended a meeting at Dundee on the 9th, and listened to a very strong speech by President E. L. Davenport, of the National Tobacco Growers Association. It was powerful in the presentation of co-operative and controlled marketing, and persuasive in argument. I think all that is necessary in this section is caution in overstepping the bounds of prudence, and staying wholly on the side of justice and right. Give every man "a square deal" and all will be well. Trust agents are riding over the Green River District, offering $7.00, $8.00 and $9.00 for the 1905 crop. Some few farmers are inclined to let go at those prices, but most members see perfect protection by standing together firmly. The 1904 crop has not yet been all sold, and the buyers must take that crop before they get any of the 1905 crop. Fair-minded farmers see the justice in this, and if the buyers want the tobacco they will take the 1904 crop first. Any other method of procedure is an attempt to do injury to the organized farmers, and few non-members are willing to become a party to it. In some cases buyers in the dark districts have offered $11.00 for new tobacco, and refused the 1904 crop, equally as good, if not better, at lower prices. This is plain evidence of wilful and malicious boycotting the organization, and a sneaking effort to break it. I think farmers have their eyes open, however, and are up to these tricks of the dealers.

A word of caution from headquarters might be well to prevent the most enthusiastic members from going too far."—Observer.

We have all along urged the members to do nothing beyond what they have a perfect right to do under law and in the name of absolute justice. No attempt to use force or coercion has the sanction of the most responsible men who must be the leaders in this great movement. We have full faith in the good judgment of the average man. He only needs to be shown the right plan.

1500 "Licks" for 10 Cents



"I think 10 cents per pound is low enough for tobacco in the country of so-called "high-priced and protected labor." In this section it takes three big tobacco plants to make one pound of cured tobacco. It requires at least 500 "licks" of work by the grower to make each plant, or 1500 hundred "licks" for a pound of tobacco that sells for ten cents. This is "cheap labor," saying nothing of a profit in farming.—Kentucky grower.

Sure Cure For Rupture

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women or Children

I Send It On Approval—You Wear It—If You Are Not Satisfied, I Refund Your Money Without A Question

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip and yet is cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chaffing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. I have put the price so



C. E. Brooks, the Inventor

low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it. I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money without question. That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or the postmaster here in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success.

Write me to-day and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks, 692 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Get This Gold Pair FREE



Listen! In the past year I received thousands of letters from spectacle-wearers all over the world, expressing their thanks and appreciation, and the one I give here is a good sample of what they all say. The Reverend O. C. Clark, one of the most prominent ministers in the State of Illinois, says: "I highly appreciate your famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles, for I can honestly and truthfully say that with them I now read the finest and smallest print both day and night, just as well as I ever did in my life. Your spectacles are truly marvelous."

Now I Want YOUR Testimonial ALSO

and before placing my famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles on the market for sale at their regular price of $5 per set, I make you the following special offer, which will actually save you $4 cash: Just write me and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free. Then when you return me the Eye Tester with your test, I will send you a complete five dollar family set of my famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles for only $1 (which is an actual saving of $4 to you), and this will include a pair of my handsome Rolled Gold spectacles absolutely free of charge. This set will last yourself and family a lifetime. With these famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles of mine you will be able to read the finest print just as easy as you ever did in your life, and I will return your dollar willingly if you *yourself* don't find them to be the finest you ever bought anywhere, at any price. Write now for my free Home Eye Tester. Address:

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE COMPANY, Haux Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I WANT AGENTS ALSO And any one can easily earn as high as $100. weekly selling my famous spectacles anywhere. My agents need no license as I furnish the necessary documents with an agent's outfit.

(NOTE.—The above is the largest Mail Spectacle House in the United States and perfectly reliable

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No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 112 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

STOP THAT PAIN!

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For a limited time we will sell our $5.00 Vibrator at $2.00—prepaid to any part of U. S. on receipt of $2.35. Instant relief from Rheumatism, Deafness, Indigestion, Poor Circulation or any Pains or Aches. You can use it yourself and it is always ready and will last for years. Used and endorsed by physicians everywhere. No Drugs, Plasters or Electricity. Send for Free Booklet.

LAMBERT SYNDER CO.,

Dept. 39, 10 W. 22nd St., New York City

FROST BITES and CHILBLAINS | **ANTI FROST BITE** Stops all itching and soreness in ONE night. 25 and 50c. Druggists or by mail from Anti Frost Bite Co., Sta. G, Abilene, Kas.



This is the farmer's own department, or for any person who wants to be heard in the interest and for the welfare of agriculture. Use it, so your brother farmers will know what your mind is regarding the great farmers' problems of the day. Readers must not assume that articles printed in this department are always endorsed by the publisher.

Letter from the National Organizer

I have been in Southern Illinois for a month and find the people full of enthusiasm for controlled marketing and as gritty as sand burs to stand for fair prices.

By invitation I attended the Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Relief Association and this society adopted the plan of the A. S. of E. and voted to join our society. There are about 2,000 members and many of them have already joined us. Another organization in this sections wants to come into our army, but they are held back temporarily by some of their leaders, but they are all coming.

Up-to-Date Farming is being read all over this section and the people are ready to organize as fast as I can get to them. I will put sub-organizers to work at once and will then be able to cover the whole of Southern Illinois and part of Southern Indiana. If you are in these sections and want the fires started in your county let me know. You can address me at Sparta, Ill., until further notice.

I spoke at two farmers' institutes and was given the glad hand by the farmers who appreciate that the question "How to secure profitable prices" is of supreme importance, but the fellows who are employed by the state are doing all they can to shut this subject out at the institutes. One institute worker, T. B. Terry, who many of our readers know by name at least, and who has for 20 years been telling his fairy stories of the mountains of wealth he has made from 35 acres or poor land, said "He is trying to build up a trust that is condemned by our president. The boards of trade men pay taxes and the state pays for these institutes hence we don't allow men to discuss the question of prices." Also in a letter he wrote, "Any effort to combine the farmers so that they may, through such combination, raise the price of farm products, is both morally and legally wrong. As our president has taken a decided stand against such proceedings, your plan cannot and ought not be put into operation. The true way to help the farmers is to educate them so they may produce their crops at less expense of time and labor."

Ye Gods and little fishes! And this is the kind of man who is sent all over the middle states to teach the farmers.

No moral or legal right to co-operate to price their own products? But raise crops at less expense of time and labor and let other people make the price? I want to ask the farmers how much the board of trade would pay you for a bushel of corn if left entirely to them to make the price and you had reduced the cost of production to 20 cents a bushel? Don't you say they would take it at 20 cents if you raised no protest?

If I do not misjudge the temper of the farmers now, the time is right here when they will take a hand in arranging institute programs. If they are not allowed to do this, they will demand that the appropriations be cut out. A hint to the wise ought to be sufficient.

We are thankful for the cheering letters from all over the country. Everything points to 1906 as going to be a great year for farmers to organize into the A. S. of E. I want to urge our readers in every locality to pick out the best man, who has some time to employ profitably, and send his address to headquarters and get a commission to organize. "Onward." Must be our cry and before our next Annual Meeting I hope a million farmers can say to congress "stop gambling in farm products," and congress will make it a special order of business to pass a law killing it dead.

I send a New Year's greeting to every member and co-oworker through our valuable paper, Up-to-Date Farming.—H. B. Sherman, Sparta, Ill., National Organizer.

Cotton Growers Outstripped the Grain Growers

I wish to quote a special dispatch to the Minneapolis Tribune: "New York, Nov. 22d; Cotton rose $5 a bale in as many minutes yesterday adding nearly $50,000,000 to the market value of the year's crop and causing a panic among Wall street speculators who had sold hundreds of thousands of bales they did not own."

This is the final result of a war between the cotton raisers of the South and the gamblers in Wall street. What does it mean? It means that the bulk of the $50,000,000 is left in the hands of the cotton farmers that would be in the hands of a few men in Wall street were it not that the cotton raisers have banded together under the plan of the American Society of Equity to keep their property out of the hands of men that sold it before they owned it and feed the market as the demand comes at the growers own price. After the speculators sold the cotton at their own price they had to either deliver the cotton or make good. They bid up the price of cotton but none was to be found. It was still in the farmers' hands or in their warehouses. They furnished the opportunity for the bull in the market. He was not slow in taking advantage of it. The A. S. of E. has taught the cotton growers to price their own goods instead of letting the gamblers in Wall street do it.

What has been done in the South can and will be done here. This ought to attract the attention of business men and labor organizations everywhere, because it means the building up of agricultural sections and all the trading points in them instead of building up large cities under artificial and unjust conditions.

Fifty million dollars scattered over the cotton belt means a boom to all business enterprises and a demand for labor that cannot be filled. The banks will overflow with money to be loaned out at reasonable rates for improvements. The bankers, merchants and farmers have all worked together to accomplish this. The same thing is going to be done here, the sooner the better for this northwestern country. If the farmers of the northwest are as bright and intelligent as the farmers of the cotton belt they will soon bring these conditions about. If they are not we will have to wait until they have brightened.

I have faith because I do not believe the farmer will submit to slavery. Our national convention has heretofore cut a small figure. The prices to put upon the different products of the farm have been left mainly to our president. From now on it is in our own hands. It will be done every year by the farmers themselves in national convention. The power is in their hands. No man can deprive them of it. Brace up brother farmers, let us keep together and wait until enough are with us to accomplish for ourselves what the cotton raisers have accomplish for themselves.—W. G. Scott, Pres. Olmsted Co. Union, A. S. of E.

COMPETITION BRINGS IMPOVERISHMENT

The National Union

I have been a member of the A. S. of E. during the past two years and have watched with great interest the theories you have advanced to accomplish a much needed reform among farmers. We realize the fact that controlled marketing at equitable prices should apply as well to productions of the soil as of the shop or factory. It seems strange that it has required so long a time for farmers to realize the fact that competition among themselves brings about their own impoverishment. This condition is doubtlessly due to the fact that farmers give their entire efforts to cultivation of the soil instead of correct methods of marketing. Evidently education along these lines is needed before unity among farmers can be depended upon. It is gratifying to observe that farmers are awakening to the true condition which will lead to better times for them.

I have been trying to imagine a condition that might make the plan outlined by Mr. Everett inoperative. The

Reliable Heart Cure

Alice A. Wetmore, Box 67, Norwich, Conn., says if any sufferer from Heart Disease will write her, she will, without charge, direct them to the perfect cure she used.

Advertisers in Up-to-Date Farming are . . . . . **RELIABLE**
Read the Guarantee on page 3. It is to your interest to always mention this paper when answering advertisements.



Gold Watch AND RING FREE

An American Movement Watch with beautifully engraved Solid Gold Plated Case equal in appearance to a 25 year Solid Gold Filled Watch. Fully warranted to keep correct time. Also a Solid Rolled Gold Ring set with a rare Cisco Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2, and we positively send you both the watch and ring, and a chain, ladies or gents style.
ERIE MFG. CO., DEPT. 36, CHICAGO.



Gold Watch AND RING FREE

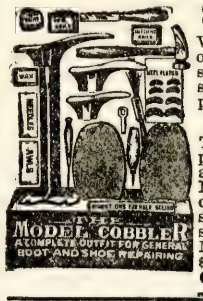
We positively give both a Solid Gold Laid STEM WIND American movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring, set with a Famous Congo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain, Ladies or Gents style. ALTON WATCH CO., Dep't. 11, Chicago.

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Wanted for our Forged Steel Combination Hatchet, Wire Cutter, Staple Puller, etc., 8 tools in one. Remarkable seller. You can sell more than you have any idea. *It is simply a wonder.* Agents sell as high as fifty a day. Get a sample quick. Why work for small wages when you can make big money? Sample case also contains Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined for repairing harness, one Sticktight Buttoner Machine, 1 box Lice Killing Nest Eggs. Write today for catalog of novelties, special prices, plans to agents.
J. B. Foote Foundry Co., Dept. 327, Fredericktown, Ohio.



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When you have one of our outfits. Don't pay tax to the shoemaker. You can repair shoes better. Repairing two pairs pays for a

MODEL COBBLER

This outfit contains a complete set of tools for general boot and shoe repairing. No toys. Illustration shows contents. Complete instructions for half-soling sent FREE. Price of the Model Cobbler outfit only $1.00. Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Ind.



We Give 110 Premiums

To quickly introduce our New Style, Easy-to-Thread, Gold Eye Needles, send us your name and address, we will send you 2 doz. packages of needles and 1 doz. Silver Aluminum Thimbles postpaid, with large Premium list. You sell the Needles at 5c a pkg. and to each person that buys 2 pkgs. you give a Thimble Free. Your success is certain. When needles are sold, send us the $1.20 and we will send you the Premium you select and are entitled to in our handsome new Premium list. Order at once and get extra Present Free. Address,
GLOBE NOVELTY CO., Box 410 Greenville, Pa.

PLOW REPAIRS FREIGHT PAID



Reversible Slip Point for Oliver Plow 10¢

We carry a large stock of plow repairs, for all the leading plows, and sell them *freight paid* cheaper than your local dealer can buy them. Write for catalog and buy your repairs by mail, save time, trouble and money.

Ask for details of how we can save you $150 to $200 a year on your purchases—we have a plan it will pay you to know all about.

Co-Operative Society of the National Supply Co.,
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IT IS NOT A QUESTION "Shall I get a Washing Machine?" That is answered "yes". The thing to decide is, "What Washer is best for me?" If you answer right you will purchase a



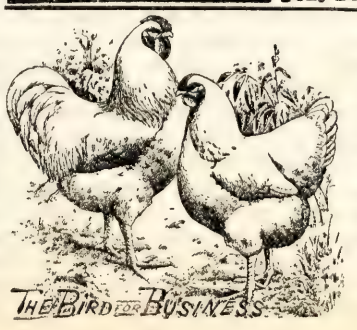
PEDIGO PERFECTION WASHER

Every ounce of effort put forth counts on the clothes. No gears to waste power. The motion is only a light forward and backward swing of the arm—no back bending. Strength cannot be saved better than this washer does it. Will wash to perfection a lace handkerchief or a carpet. The most wonderful part of our proposition is the price, only $3.00. Why pay $10.00 or more for pretty talk and a complicated machine? Your money back if not satisfied is the way we sell Pedigo Perfection Washers. Try one on our guarantee. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Indiana



PONY and COMPLETE OUTFIT FREE

ANY BOY or GIRL, 18 years old or less, can learn how they can have my private pet PONY "Bob" with his elegant rubber-tired PONY CART and finely Custom-made HARNESS delivered at their door without a cent of cost. I will pay all transportation charges myself. I do not want a single cent of your money. "BOB" with his PONY CART and HARNESS, just as I shall deliver him, is easily worth $200.00. I will send you full particulars showing you that there are absolutely no blanks. If you wish the PONY and complete OUTFIT delivered to you, all charges prepaid, address a postal, asking for full particulars how to secure him, to CHARLES E. ELLIS, Pony Dept., 24 North William St., New York City, N. Y.



WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY. Endorsed by 27 State Experiment Stations as being the best all round breed. A little larger than Plymouth Rocks—quicker growers and no discoloring, from dark pin feathers, when dressed. Leaders in market from broilers to boilers. Good rangers—healthy and hardy.

Our strain "The Bird for Business" equals the Leghorn for egg production. This high standard has been attained by careful selection and breeding. They are prize winners also, scoring from 85 to 98 points. Score cards furnished with all stock sold. Eggs and stock shipped into seventeen states in 1905.

No hens or pullets for sale. Cocks, 2 yr, old 90 to 94 points $5.00, over 94 from $8.00 to $30.00. 25 Cockrells, 1 yr. old, scoring over 90 points $3.00 each. Eggs for hatching—prepaid to any point east of the Mississippi-Missouri river $1.50 for 15—$2.75 for 30. Eggs not prepaid $1.00 for 15—$2.00 for 30—$3.00 for 50—$5.00 for 100. Make orders payable and address all correspondence to

A. R. TUBBS & SON, Westons Mills, N. Y.

only one I see is overproduction that might be brought about through prosperity of farmers; this leading to large investments and cultivation of unoccupied territory. Of course, farmers under such conditions could yet control prices by destroying or in some way utilizing surplus products, or a larger foreign demand might be increased by proper legislation. (When farmers are organized they can control their acreage and consequently the production. This has been done already by the cotton growers and tobacco growers.—Ed.)

For sixteen years I was engaged in the grain trade and during that time I am satisfied that a portion of this time I was compelled to pay a less price for grain than its cost of production.

Farmers in this part of the country have for many years made a practice of holding their grain, more especially those who were able to do so. This community is made up largely of Amish people, who are averse to any kind of organization except their church, but I am satisfied all would be benefitted by organization.

I enclose herewith one dollar to pay dues and for Up-to-Date Farming. My time is not out but I will send it in good time and would like to have a few labels to use on my advertising. Will give you an order for my next letter heads and have the label printed on them. I enclose clipping which appears to show that controled marketing is doing its work.

I want to congratulate Mr. Everitt on his splendid address at the annual meeting. The only fault I find is his neglect to go after editors of other agricultural papers with more vigor. These men who are farming the farmers and discourage co-operation are not sincere in their claim as advocates of the better condition of farmers and the Ohio Farmer is chief among them. Yours truly,

J. W. GASKILL,

West Liberty, O.

The Plan of the A. S. of E. Enlarged

The first thing we do is—set a fair price on all our produce. Set the price on wheat at one dollar per bushel; flax $1.10; barley, 50 cents; corn, 50 cents; oats, 30 cents; corn-fed beef, 6 cents per pound live weight; grass-fed beef, 3½ to 4 cents per pound live weight; hogs, 5 cents per pound live weight. Now there are many kinds of produce raised not mentioned here, but the same rule holds good for all. Set the price once a year on each article we raise, then when the year is up, set the price again for another year. Oftentimes the early market is very good because of stocks being cleaned up and has been the cause of many farmers rushing his grain on the market in hopes he will be the lucky one and get the big price. The result is in tne or fifteen days, the buyers have got enough, so they felt important. Then they begin to pinch and their eyesight is wonderful. They can see you have No. 5 barley two blocks away. Then we farmers hear all those old familiar gags—"your barley is a little off on color," or "the color is all right but off on weight." It is like the little boy matching pennies—heads I win, tails you lose. And the miller handles his dear old brass kettle like a mother would a sleeping babe afraid a little shake would cost another song. Now if the price was set for one year without a change, there would not be any big dump at one time. The man that did not need the money would do his plowing or whatever he thought ought to be done first, and the man that had to have some money would not sell more than for his present needs; and the man that had to sell all would never drug the market. I think this plan solves the problem of controlled marketing that we hear so much about and is so little understood.

And furthermore the farmer has got to do the grading if we are going to be master of our own business.

For instance—If I am a buyer I will always pick the best I can for samples. Perhaps there is only one farmer hauling grain to my elevator that has grain better than my sample. If he is hauling barley, I can give this man $1 a bushel, and grade the rest of your farmers' barley No. 9 and give you 25 cts for fifty or fifty-two pounds, and what are you farmers going to do about it?

I can explain the case in this way: I have an order from a brewer for all the barley I can buy at $1 per bushel, providing it is up to my sample, and you fellows with the No. 9 barley, I will accommodate you, and take your barley as feed barley. But hold on—this barley might get mixed at the malt house through carelessness of some employes!

Now I am in trouble, Those several grades of barley got mixed at the malt house. I am awful sorry, but I must console myself in hopes that only an editor can tell the difference in the beer.

Now if we had only two grades of barley this trouble would never occur. Farmers, you all know we raise only two grades of barley, but a buyer can make as many grades as there are colors in a rainbow.

Now barley that will grow is malting barley, and what won't grow we can call feed barley. Everybody knows how to test seed corn. Malting barley is tested the same way. So any barley that will grow we will call 50 cent barley, and what won't grow we will call 49 cent barley. We have such a little of it that it don't make any difference what we call or do with it.

Now I hope every farmer will see the necessity of farmers doing the grading not alone on barley, but on every product we raise.

Now as to how we shall go to work to get those prices.

Call a special meeting of the A. S. of E. at the county seat of every county in the United States, and let those members that are at this meeting pick one or two men from each township in every county in the United States, those men to canvass their own township and take the name of every farmer that is willing to take the prices I have mention for one year at a time.

And I think those prices will catch them all. It is so much better than taking it in the neck as we have been doing.

Those canvassers can be paid by each farmer that signs his name to this plan, The price each farmer shall pay can be agreed on at the meeting. I don't think the cost of this canvass will be more than 20 cents on each farmer. As soon as this canvass is taken, send the names to the county seat that each township belongs to, and as soon as this report is all in forward it to headquarters at Indianapolis. Ind. Then call a strike to last fifteen or twenty days, no farmer to sell a pound of any produce we raise less than the price agreed on. If this is done I will bet my old hat that we can call the strike off at our prices on most articles in from five to ten days. And if you farmers hold your stuff thirty days you will have buyers come to your door and give any price you ask, and nothing said about grade or color. If there is any article the buyers can hold out on more than twenty days, we will be able to realize enough money on what we can freeze them out on to carry on our business. The first thing we will be able to free them out on is meat, and our price on meat will keep us twenty and one-half days anyhow. Just imagine not a pound of meat going to Chicago for twenty days or any other town, or any other article we raise. Don't you think we got 'em right? The bears in Chicago will get so hungry they will have to go with the pot gang, and the miller can donate them his dear old brass kettle.

Now all we need is a county committee to take the canvas, call the strike, and have a weekly paper, so we will know all the time what is doing. And the farmer that sells less than our price, has not got the back bone of a boiled carrot. The expense of all won't be more than $1.50 a year.—Jim McGovern, Rochester, Minn.

Colfax Local No. 1 had an entertainment and address by Mr. P. Anthony. Notwithstanding the inclement weather we had a good turnout and Mr. Anthony gave us an interesting account of the doings of the Owensboro convention. The report of this great convention enthused our people very much. I wish the farmers everywhere had the grit and determination that the Kentucky farmers have. I tell you we would soon make our power felt and be up front where the farmers belong.

We are in our third year of organization and will be in the fight to the finish. We meet twice a month. We prize Up-to-Date very much and wish it great success.—R. C. Saunders, Colfax, Ky.

Join a colony of northern people in the South. Best proposition in a long time. Write to P. H. Fitzgerald, Box 165, Indianapolis, Ind.

Before buying fence send for catalogue to the following firms: Carter Wire Fence Mach. Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, O.; Page Fence Co., Box 7974, Adrian Mich.; Coiled Spring Fence Co. Box 88, Winchester, Ind.; Advance Fence Co., 7651 Old St., Peoria, Ill.; Brown Fence & Wire Co. Cleveland, O.; Mason Fence Co., Box 71, Leesburg, O.

For reliable nursery stock write Hart Pioneer Nursery, Box 29, Fort Scott, Kans.

Sure Hatch Incubators are sent for 60 days' free trial; freight prepaid. You may take off two trial hatches and if the machine is a "hatcher" keep it. If not, don't. Do you know of anything fairer? Send postal for catalogue explaining. Sure Hatch Inc. Co., Box 284 Clay Center, Neb.

Now who has not sent for the picture of Dan Patch, the fastest horse in the world? If there are any readers of Up-to-Date Farming who have not they should write a card at once. This handsome picture is printed in six colors and can be framed or not. It deserves a place in your home. Write the International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and tell them how much stock you own and that you read this paper.

If your live stock is ever sick you want something by which you can tell quickly what is wrong—and that tells what to do. Fleming Bros., 207 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, will send every reader their Veterinary Adviser if they write a postal card.

We commend the stump pullers made by the following firms:
H. L. Bennett & Co., Westerville, O.
Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Iowa.
W. Smith Grubber Co., La Crosse, Wis.
Before you purchase be sure to write each of the above for catalogue.

When you want gloves of any description you can depend on the best from Deerskin Glove Co., 18 Middle St., Gloversville, N. Y., and at low cost. Send for handsome Glove Book.

A Money-Making Machine

A Newcomb Automatic Loom will turn all your old cloths and rags into bright new carpets and rugs. You need no experience. You can weave for your neighbors as well as for yourself and make good money during idle hours. This loom will do more work and better work in less time and with less trouble than any other loom on the market. We guarantee that. It will pay for itself in a few months and lasts a lifetime. Investigate. Send for Free Book describing different styles of looms and giving full particulars and prices. THE NEWCOMB LOOM CO., 222 Second St., DAVENPORT, IOWA.

FREE GOLD WATCH



Our STEM-WIND AMERICAN movement watch has SOLID GOLD LAID CASE, ENGRAVED ON BOTH SIDES. Fully warranted timekeeper; of proper size, appears equal to SOLID GOLD WATCH GUARANTEED 25 YEARS. We give it FREE to Boys or Girls for selling 20 Jewelry articles at 10c. each. Send address and we will send Jewelry postpaid; when sold send $2.00 and we will positively SEND watch EXACTLY AS DESCRIBED by return mail; also GOLD LAID CHAIN, LADIES' or GENT'S STYLE. LIBERTY JEWEL CO. DEPT. D52 CHICAGO

BOOKS of all kinds. Send for free catalog Cooner & Fortune Co,. Indianapolis, Ind.

$1.20 Sure made on 1880 date pennies; big prices others. Guide 10c. R. F. Boger, Dpt 130, Concord, N. C.

MONEY $$$ Write to E. M. BEHR, La Crosse, Wis.

CANNING Business information for a 2c stamp. WARFORD, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED Men and women to demonstrate and advertise. Salary $3.00 per day. Expenses advanced. Ideal Cutlery Co., Desk 573, Chicago.

PORTRAITS 35, 50 & 75c. **Frames** 15, 25 & 50c. 30 days credit to all Agents. Catalog & SAMPLE OUTFIT FREE. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO. 278-70 W. Madison St. Chicago

START A BUSINESS of your own. $25 or more will start you in a profitable business in your present locality. Dept. L. STANDARD SPECIALTY CO., Box 244, Minneapolis, Minn.

$78 PER MONTH. Expenses advanced. Men to travel, advertise, post signs and leave samples. Royal Supply Co., Dept. 573, Atlas Block, CHICAGO.

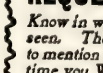
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SALESMEN WANTED BEST LINE EVER OFFERED Sell to dealers. Fast-Selling Goods with irresistible advertising plan; arguments enough for a poor salesman to win out; good salesman can clear $150 to $250 a month. Sample case free. E. K. LORD, 809-811 S. 16th St. Omaha, Neb

$96 A MONTH Salary for man with rig to advertise and introduce our goods. This Co. means business and can furnish best references. Send for contract. Dept. O, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.



916 CARDS NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe 20 New Songs, 100 Rich and Racy Jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards, 1 Escort, and 1 Acquaintance Cards, Standard Beau Catcher, &c. All for 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.



CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Calling Cards for 1906. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. UNION CARD CO. B13 Columbus, Ohio.

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10 CTS.



GRAPHONE. We have here the neatest little miniature talking machine ever got out. It's the slickest thing in the musical line we ever saw. It has all the appearance of the large disc Phonographs, and when you turn the crank on the back the music will be heard coming out of the horn. It is finished in bright attractive colors, packed in a strong box and mailed for 10c. K. R. PIKE, Stamford, Conn.

FREE GOLD WATCH



This is a STEM WIND American movement watch, has SOLID GOLD LAID CASE, engraved on BOTH SIDES, correct in size, fully warranted timekeeper, appears equal to Solid Gold Watch GUARANTEED 25 YEARS. We give it FREE for selling 20 pieces of handsome im. Gold Jewelry at 10c each. Send address and we will send jewelry postpaid. When sold send $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch; also GOLD LAID CHAIN, Ladies' or Gents' Size. Write today. RAND MFG. CO. DEPT. D60 CHICAGO

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S. E. FERRY

842 Capitol Ave. N.

Indianapolis, Indiana

UP-TO-D

Home on t

HOW TO KEEP IT B

The farmer sows his crop
And his good wife sews his clothes;
The farmer darns the weather
And his good wife darns his hose.
The farmer pitches in the hay:
But, should he cross her whim,
His good wife lays aside her work
And pitches into him.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

And many equally happy returns.

Did you have a merry Christmas? Every farmer's home deserved it.

Thoughts go back to other days when people's wants were fewer and more easily satisfied. But love was just the same, and the merry Christmas and the glad New Year brought just as much happiness.

There is nothing holds a home and its people down like a mortgage. May the New Year see fewer such homes than ever before.

The happiness of the home life depends much upon the conduct of the children and that in turn depends upon the parents. One would scarcely think that parents would teach the children disobedience, but they do. How often does the mother tell the child it must or must not do a thing, and then forget all about it, and never know whether the child obeys or not? And how often does the father permit a child to do a thing the mother has forbidden? All such things teach disobediance, and plant seeds for a crop of unhappiness.

We don't know why the housekeeper, especially if she be a tired mother, should not stop and rest once in a while. A good rest is an excellent dose of medicine, and it is the cheapest that can be obtained, even though some imagined necessary job be left undone.

A bird sang on the Christmas tree,
Don't be late! Don't be late!
If you would keep up with me,
Read Up-to-Date! Read Up-to-Date!

It is better to entertain the babies than to be constantly carrying them around. If babies are given appropriate playthings and taught to entertain themselves at a very early age, many a backache and heartache may be saved.

A family publication urges the increased use of butter. It argues that a pound of butter can be produced more cheaply than a pound of meat, and that it is just as nutritious and a more healthy diet than meat.

A great many people, it seems, can't tell when their talk does not interest those who hear.

There is an impression that people should eat heartily, and that teams should be fed heavily, before having to do an extra amount of work. It is a mistake. Violent exercise should never follow hearty eating,. Unusually heavy work may make unusual wear of the body, but the extra food to repair it should be taken after the work, not before it.

I wonder what it's all about;
Just see the people run and shout.
Oh, yes, I see, as sure as fate,
They've just received their
Up-to-Date!

po.
tion.

Minutes
drag before
take care of the
come but one at a tim
return.

Apple butter is a favorite dish on the farmer's table, and rightly made, it deserves to be. Here is an easy way to make it, and it is delicious when prepared in this manner. Boil sweet apple cider down two-thirds. After filling earthen jars nearly full of peeled and quartered apples, add to the cider one quart of sugar and one heaping teaspoonful of ground cinnamon; pour over apples boiling hot, filling jars. Place the jars in an oven, and bake until the apples are thoroughly cooked. This butter will keep almost indefinitely.

Out on the Farm

By

"My Own Dark" Central City, Ky.

The farmers there at Lexington
For right their flag unfurled,
And fired the shot you've read about,
"The shot heard round the world."
And this was done for liberty,
This shot that caused alarm,
And it aroused the spirits of
The men out on the farm.

And like the brave old Switzer boy
The gentle Winklereid,
For right and truth and liberty,
Their honest hearts did bleed.
To save these for posterity,
To save them from all harm,
The men left home and died for those
And this was the intention
They loved out on the farm.

Of the heroes long ago,
And if their children love the same,
Our liberty still will grow.
If not, we are not worthy
Of those who braved the storm
For ours and our country's sake,—
Our homes out on the farm.

Will we sit here in silence
And never wield that power
That God has given us to wield
For right at any hour?
We know our birthrights questioned;
'Tis time to raise alarm,
To 'rouse the silent millions
Now living on the farm.

And now our own Society,
The grand A. S. of E.,
Is waking men to duty
From the lakes down to the sea.
And prices will be better
When you use this magic charm:
"Control the markets" there at home,—
At home out on the farm.

And we should have a special flag
With a single Star to guide,—
And that the Star of Equity,—
And 'round on every side,
The Blue and White diverging
Like streamers from a charm,
So men could rally round this,—
The men out on the farm.

'Twill help us on to victory,
As members are more true
When they follow their own flag,—
The bonnie White and Blue.
And Red around the margin
To us would mean no harm,
And yet it is a danger-line
To shield those on the farm.

The White will stand for purity;
The true and right the Blue;
The Red's to show your manhood
When danger threatens you,
And under such a banner
We'll battle through life's storm,
And woe betide the men, against
Our friends out on the farm.

Thanks for Sorrows and Joys

BY WILL CARLTON.

We thank Thee, O Father,
For all that is bright—
The gleam of the day
And the stars of the night,
The flowers of our youth
And the fruits of our prime,
And the blessings that march
Down the pathway of time.

We thank Thee, O Father,
For all that is dear—
The sob of the tempest,
The flow of the tear;
For never in blindness,
And never in vain,
Thy mercy permitted
A sorrow or pain.

We thank Thee, O Father
Of all, for the power
Of aiding each other
In life's darkest hour;
The generous heart
And the bountiful hand,
And all the soul-help
That sad souls understand.

We thank Thee, O Father,
For days yet to be;
For hopes that our future
Will call us to Thee
Let all our eternity
Form, through thy love,
One Thanksgiving Day
In the mansions above.

Independence

The following poem by Grace G. Bostwick and published in Everybody's Magazine may well be considered by the organized farmers as applying to them. Who can be more independent than they. Who could the authoress have had in mind but the farmers and only those who have learned their power and how to assert their independence.

"I ask no thing of any man,
No boon of fate, no gift of God.
Excepting health—" Who besides a farmer who has learned to husband his crops until the world seeks them can proclaim such independence from man, fate, and even God? There is none.

I ask no thing of any man,
No boon of fate, no gift of God;
I stand alone, as mortal can,
Nor bend beneath the chastening rod.
I live my life in my own sure way,
My creed—the simple strength of right;
And when the clouds shut out my day,
I wait serene throughout the night.
My wealth? These two hands toil for it;
I want no riches not mine own.

And luxuries? How shall I sit,
Reaping where other hands have sown?
And friendship? Aye, I earn by mine
Own powers of sympathy to bless;
E'en love, that makes the way divine,
I win by mine own worthiness,
I ask no thing of any man,
No gift of God, no boon of fate,
Excepting health that I may work,
And strength the good, long fight to make.

The average working day in the cotton factories of China is thirteen and a half hours. Workingmen who are employed in the big mills, which are equipped with modern machinery and operated in the manner familiar in America and Europe, earn about twelve cents a day, in American money, if they work by the piece.

EVERY ADVERTISEMENT in this paper is a message for you. Read the announcements. Send for catalogs and learn about new and improved things. In many cases you will get a better article for less money.



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Black & Whites

Fast color that is absolutely fast means much to the life of a dress. This combined with extraordinary quality, makes the pretty materials extremely durable.

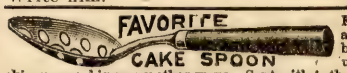
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Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.



The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia

Fortunes are frequently made out of inventions, so if you have an invention, or have thought of something you believe might be patented, write to Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C., and send him a description. He will advise you, without charge, as to whether you can probably secure a patent, and will give you general information. There is a big demand for new improvements in farm machinery and household utensils, and particularly in any labor saving device, however simple it may be. In fact, the simpler, the better. Write him.



For stirring and mixing batter. Also useful as a skimmer and in many other ways. Sent with 4 other attractive novelties prepaid **Free to Agents.** Catalog Free. Dept. KC **HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS,** 25 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

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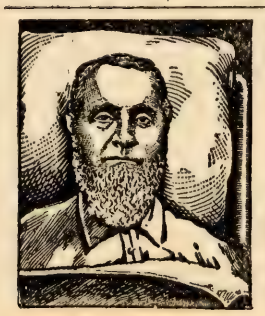


Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting and stitching. Saves its cost many times a year. A perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined. Notice the Automatic Spacer which makes neat, even stitching. **To show it means a sale. Agents make $3 to $15 a day.** One agent made $20 first day and writes to hurry machines to him. Write for special agts. price. **J. B. Foote Foundry Co. Dep. 339 Fredericktown, O**

(The Great Agents Supply House)

[NOTE—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—ED.]

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I CURED MY RUPTURE

I Will Show You How to Cure Yours FREE.

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write to-day. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 242 Watertown, N. Y.

A grinding mill of some sort is nearly indispensible on every farm—all of the best farmers use them for making more money. Don't buy until you have the catalogue of the following firms whom we recommend:

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Enterprise Mfg. Co., 319 Dauphin St., Phila, Pa.

Nordyke & Marmon, 1202 Ky. Ave., Indianapolis.

O. S. Kelly Co., 161 N. Line St., Springfield, O.

The Star Mfg. Co., 68 Depot St., New Lexington, O.

CanYou Answer These Questions?

How does the stomach of the horse compare with that of the steer in size?

When is the best time to water a horse?

How much grain and hay should a work horse be fed?

How does the cost of raising a colt compare with that of raising a steer?

Is is safe to work mares in foal?

What is the value of the droppings of a steer, measured by the price of commercial fertilizers?

What does it cost to produce a pound of beef?

How much gain in weight should you make for every bushel of corn fed to steers or hogs?

All these and a thousand other questions of vital interest to every man who owns live stock are answered in "The Standard Feeder," a book of 160 pages, illustrated with views of prize live stock. It contains the practical experience of feeders who make money from stock. The price of "The Standard Feeder" is 50 cents, but one copy will be sent free, if you mention Up-to-Date Farming and tell how much stock you keep. Address Standard Stock Food Co., 1569 Howard street, Omaha, Neb.

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A Mammoth Business

In Buffalo is located the main factory and offices of the largest firm in the world selling soaps, flavoring extracts, groceries, etc., direct to consumers. In six other cities over the country branch warehouses and factories are situated. Thousands of agents are earning fine and useful premiums and cash. Over a million customers, representing every state, look to this company for supplies in this line. This is indeed a record to be proud of. Even in this day of big enterprises this success stands as one of the greatest. It has taken thirty years to build their business; thirty years advancing and satisfying old customers and thousands of new ones each year.

Such is the record of Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y. You can send an order to the firm knowing that it will be filled promptly and everything open up as ordered. Their new premium list, No. 16, gives pictures and descriptions of hundreds of articles for every farm home. If you don't want a premium you may have its cash value. A representative of Up-to-Date Farming recently visited the works at Buffalo and was surprised at its magnitude. Certainly this successful house deserves the orders of our readers and they can save money by sending to the Larkin Co. Our guarantee of advertisers is back of them, but you won't need it.

A Timely Question

With the return of the Shooting Season, there is one question many a father will have to face: "Papa, may I have a gun this year?"

One father will say "Yes;" another, "Wait till you're ten," another, "Wait till you're twelve;" another, perhaps, fourteen.

For our own part we would say, "Let him have it when he's ten; or, if he has developed ahead of his age, perhaps a little earlier."

There are countless men today who began to shoot about as soon as they had strength enough to raise a gun to their shoulders. Almost without exception such are men quick of decision, action and assurance. The gun has a great deal to do with fostering these three qualities, and we say begin it early.

This is no new theory; the readers of this paper have had it very ably presented in the announcements of the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, 225 High street, Chicopee Falls, Mass. The company is conducting a very laudable, and, we are pleased to say, most successful campaign in introducing a light, practical rifle to our young lads all over the country. Young eyes are being trained, young arms strengthened and young nerves steadied, which should be the better able to frame the destiny of our country a few years hence.

We wish the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company the best of success in carrying out their splendid work, and we recommend most heartily to every one their book, just issued, on the rifle and shotgun, with the most interesting information on the care and selection of firearms, ammunition, target shooting and kindred subjects. The book has 140 pages and is sent free to any one sending four cents to cover postage.

Join Hands

Pearl Ulilla Davis.

The North and South fought battles brave
To make the negroes free;
Just like the fight in freedom's cause
That gave us liberty.
Our flag shows independence great,
But if no one had tried
To make this nation what it is,
As slaves we might have died.

The speculators, middle men
And such, are fighting hard
To make the farmer slave of toil,
His payment but a shard.
Now since someone has battled long,
And now can say, "You're free!"
Oh, farmers, can't you see the truth?
Join hands with Equity!

Join hands! Oh, do not hesitate,
Be soldiers; heed the call;
You stand for justice, do you not?
Well, Justice needs you all.
For freedom is the farmer's might,
And Price means victory;
Come, join the ranks and fight for right,
Join hands in Equity.

The Heart's Needs

In life, not death,
Hearts need fond words to help them on their way—
Need tender thoughts and gentle sympathy,
Caresses, pleasant looks, to cheer each passing day.
Then hoard them not until they useless be;
In life, not death,
Speak kindly. Living hearts need sympathy. —Spirit of the Times.

The following correspondence recently passed in the lumber trade:

Lumber Dealer—Please ship me another car of stock, same as last.

Wholesaler—Cannot ship anything until last car is paid for.

Lumber Dealer—Cancel the order. Can't wait so long.—Lumber Trade Journal.

Teacher—Tommy, where is the North Pole?

Tommy—Don't know.

Teacher—You don't know?

Tommy—No'm. If Peary and Nansen and all those couldn't find it, how do you expect me to know where it is?—Ingleside.

Characteristic

An absent-minded professor was one day observed walking down the street with one foot continually in the gutter, the other on the payment. A pupil, meeting him, saluted him with: "Good evening, Professor. How are you?" "I was very well, I thought," answered the professor, "but now I don't know what's the matter. For the last ten minutes I've been limping."—Exchange.

Years ago, when Willis Sweatman, the laughable Sassafras of "The County Chairman" company, was a struggling minstrel, he landed in Seattle penniless. He had a prospective position in 'Frisco, but the trouble was getting there. He finally gave a concert, at which he was the sole entertainer, and managed to get enough for a second-class ticket. He did not have the price of meals, so figured that during the trip he would follow the plan of many latter day actors, who sleep during the day to keep from eating. Sweatman kept this plan up for two days, by which time he had accumulated a fine edge to his appetite. When the dinner bell rang one day, a fellow passenger asked him if was going to dine. "No," replied the actor, "I have just risen and make it a point never to eat just after rising." When evening came, he read to keep his mind off the supper table. By noon the next day he was ready to commit murder and arson for a good hunk of bread "like mother used to make." By nightfall Sweatman was told that the boat would dock at 10 o'clock, and the wait until that hour seemed so interminable that he decided to go in and have one meal if he was sent to jail for it. After he had satisfied the gnawing, ravenous hunger of three days' accumulation, he called the waiter and asked for the bill, intending when it was presented to say he had lost his money.

"Bill," said the waiter, "why, there ain't no bill; the meals are included with the ticket."

Sweatman went forward and breathed sulphurous maledictions on a heartless world.

Songs of Equity

THE ONLY SONG BOOK FOR FARMERS EVER WRITTEN

Let us Sing Farmers to the Front

THIS is an A. S. of E. Song book full of songs of Equity.

When these songs are sung all over the country, the effect in the betterment of the farmers' condition will be magical.

The songs and music as originally printed were in two books but now they are in one book with words and voice and instrumental music, complete.

EIGHTY-EIGHT PAGES AND COVER

Following is list of contents:

America.
A Sound upon the Breeze
A Better Day is Coming
A New Rebellion
Bill Bradley
Be Up to Date and take it
Cadets of Equity
Cause of Equity, The
Co-Operate
Call for Volunteers
Dawn of Equity, The
Dollar Wheat is drawing nigh
Dollar Wheat the Wedge of Equity
Egg Market, The
Equity, Dear Equity
Equity, Fair Equity
Farmers must Co-Operate
Forward Brother Farmers
Farmers' Future, The
Forward Valliant Farmers
Farmers Rally Song, The
Farmers Rallying Song, The
Flag of the Farmers, The
Go Forth for Justice
Hold the Fort
Honor the Farmer
Keep One Dollar Wheat before you
March of Equity
Man behind the Plow, The
Old Farmer Brown and the Tobacco Trust
Old Glory
Our Good Ship Equity
Old, old story and a new, The
Star Spangled Banner
Ship of Equity, The
Star of Equity, The
Song of Dollar Wheat, The
Send the Day
Thanksgiving
Two Farmers, The
Until Equity is here
Up-to-Date
Unite O loyal Farmers
Uncle Ben's Soliloquy
United we stand, Divided we fall
White winged Bird of Equity
Who would Wed a Farmer?
Why are you waiting

Recitations

A Rusher Man
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Equity for all
He's an Agriculturist now
Nothin' but a Hayseed
Something to Remember

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"Portraits and Proofs"

and your eyes will be opened. It will be sent free.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND

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Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT *Our Object,* EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan,* CONTROLLED MARKETING

VOLUME IX | INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 15, 1906 | NUMBER 2

CALENDAR 1906

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	5	6
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F. Q. 2 F. M. 10
L. Q. 17 N. M. 24

February

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L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

March

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F. Q. 3 F. M. 10
L. Q. 17 N. M. 24

April

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F. Q. 1 F. M. 9
L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c A YEAR

Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a Year

CLUBS. Five subscriptions, on any offer we make may be taken at the cost of four. This applies to five of one offer or it may embrace several offers. To illustrate, five 50 cent offers for $2.00 (40c each) or five $1.00 offers for $4.00 (80c each).

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If a mark like this appears on the first page it is to notify you that your subscription or renewal has been received. The publisher thanks you and he hopes you will be benefitted by Up-to-Date Farming and take it many years.

Minimum Prices.

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. *If those who can hold will hold all, and those who cannot hold all will hold part, then those who cannot hold may market and all will get the price.* This is the key to controlled marketing. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per bushel	$ 1.00
Corn No. 2, Chicago, until Jan. 1, 1906,	.45
" " 2, " Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906,	.50
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	.55
Rye " 2, "	.75
Oats " 2, "	.38
Barley, good malting, Chicago,	.45
Hay, No. 1, Timothy, Chicago, per ton,	12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit,	2.20
Cotton, Middlings, New York, per lb	.10
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton,	$85.00 to $100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt., alive,	$6.00 to $6.50
Cattle " " " "	$5.00 to $6.00
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Sweet Potatoes, Home Market,	.75

Up-to-Date Farming is the Best Advertising Medium for Farmers Trade

Advertising Rates will be quoted on application.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns. We guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date Farming fail to keep his promise as advertised and not give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in this paper only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write.

The third power.

—o—

The farmer power.

—o—

It will be the greatest power.

—o—

Hasten the rise of the third power.

—o—

Many problems, industrial, social and political await the third power to solve them.

—o—

The new printing press! We'll have it if you will increase your interest and effort a little more.

—o—

Then will profitable prices, and the way to obtain them, be proclaimed throughout all the land.

—o—

The Equity Press will be more powerful to insure equal opportunities and fair rewards to the masses, than all the powers for inequity that now pervail.

—o—

Then Georgia farmers won't need to pay 75 cents per bushel for corn, when it sells in Iowa for 35 cents. And cherries in Northern Indiana need not rot on the trees while they are selling for 15 cents a quart in Indianapolis and Chicago.

—o—

For instance, note the power of the farmers in a partially educated state to compel good prices. Their power is exerted almost automatically — without an effort—as we predicted. Notice the following:

Dear Sir:—I will send you the name of James Lawler as a member of the A. S. of E. and will send you many more. My neighbors have learned to market slowly and they notice how well the price of corn holds up notwithstanding the big crop. They know there is some new cause for it, but they don't know what it is. When I lend them Up-to-Date Farming and tell them of the A. S. of E., they are interested at once.—Henry Mullen, R. R. No. 3, Lawler, Iowa.

—o—

Clearing houses will come with more organization.

—o—

Each farm home needs a telephone now, but its need will be multiplied when the A. S. of E. undertakes to put in practice the marketing system that is coming. It will do this when sufficiently organiezd.

One price a year.

—o—

One crop report a year.

—o—

These things the A. S. of E. stands for.

—o—

Straighten and shorten the road between the producers and consumers.

—o—

Tear down a lot of the toll gates between the producers and consumers.

—o—

Our foreign markets for farm products cannot be expected to enlarge or even be retained until the farmers make and maintain equitable and uniform prices.

—o—

The publisher of this apper has no other business interests, except, also being president of the A. S. of E.

—o—

Have you noticed any good feature in the plan of any of the several farmers' organizations, or any good object, that have not been copied from the plan and objects of the American Society of Equity.

—o—

Twelve-cent cotton made the south prosperous. It is not well to let good enough alone? Have you heard of the goose that laid the golden eggs?

—o—

The "Independent Farmer" published at Durant, Ind. Ter., of December 25th, is largely devoted to the "Farmers' Union Farce-Comedy" as it is pleased to call the recent convention of that body at Texarkana. Judging by recent events the people of the south do some queer things.

—o—

Somebody said "Greed always paves the way for the downfall of those who make it the guiding star of their lives." This is true, and there are many people who can see the hand-writing, telling of their coming downfall through the rise of the third power if they will but read the signs of the times. Legitimate business and equitable methods will not be disturbed.

—o—

The man who simply sits an' waits
Fur good to come along,
Ain't worth the breath one would take
To tell him he is wrong.
Fur good ain't flowin' 'round this world
Fur ev'ry fool to sup;
You've got to put your see'ers on,
An' go an' hunt it up."

—Selected.

—o—

Great corporations, trusts and syndicates are NOW in the position of defying all opposition to their commercial exploitation. —Exchange.

And we might add: Andthe government cannot regulate them, beyond a point where they are willing to be regulated because the people who compose the great corporations also control the majority of the people who run the government. The only way they will be regulated will be through the third power, the power of the people.

God helps those who helps themselves. Hence we have God minus man never did anything for man. But God plus man can do everything. Help God to work out the salvation of the masses through our greatest class—the farmers.

—o—

The attempts to regulate the railroads and solve the freight problems, reminds us of the man with the ague who lived in a swamp. He tried many doctors but none could cure him. At last a new doctor came along who said, "Come with me and I will cure you." The sick man followed the doctor and he was led to a high, dry section of country and the ague was cured.

So with the freight troubles. They will never be cured by applying the remedies to the cancers that have grown all over the body. The remedy must be applied at the foundation, or fountain, where the blood is made and from where it circulates. We will have more to say about the freight problem in future numbers.

—o—

Are you raising prices this winter? This is the most profitable crop you can raise at any season of the year.

—o—

It is useless to cry out against the wrongs that may be practiced against you and sit still. Up and at them until they are vanquished. This is the time to "bat the ball."

—o—

Names, we want them. If you cannot be one who goes out and gets recruits to the army of co-operative farmers, send us the names of your neighbors so we can send them some literature and sample copies of this paper.

(Continued Page 3.)

INDEX

To Leading Articles and Dements.

	Page.
Railroad Regulation	3
Philippines Tariff, The	3
Cotton Price Controversy	4
Increased Tobacco Crop	4
Equity We Seek, The	4
Department of Agriculture, The	5
Canada, Department of	5
Local Union	6-7
Question Box	8
Live Stock and Dairy	9-10
Poultry	11-12
Bees	13
Home on Farm	14-15
Farmers Forum	16

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

That New Press

HERE ARE SOME QUESTIONS WE WANT EVERY READER TO ANSWER HONESTLY, AND IN THE LIGHT, AS THEY AFFECT HIS OR HER BUSINESS.

Do you want to receive Up-to-Date Farming promptly? Do you want it improved in quality and enlarged in size? Do you want it weekly? Do the farmers of America want the only paper that teaches the true plan of marketing, second to none? Is the industry Up-to-Date Farming represents entitled to the best possible in modern printing? Up-to-Date Farming has been made a powerful teacher in the past, do you want to multiply its power?

All these things you want, but what are you doing to get them? Are you waiting for other classes to help you get profitable prices? You will wait in vain. When the Standard Oil Co. or food trust want money to improve their business or buy a paper that oppose them, all they need to do is to say a few words and up go prices a few points and they gather millions of dollars. Up-to-Date Farming and the American Society of Equity are putting agriculture in a position where you can put your prices up a few cents if too low and realize milions of dollars also. If other classes can do this, and they do it, agriculture must also have the power, so the equilibrium of business may be preserved for the good of all. The backbone of the organization of farmers will always be the medium of communication—its official paper—and there must be facilities to print a million copies of this paper when necessary.

The food trust and speculators have laughed at your attempts to organize and do business heretofore, because those sharp, shrewd men saw plainly the weakness of your plans and your stinginess in supporting your societies..

But it is different now. At last you have the right plan. You have demonstrated your power on the plan of the A. S. of E. and they view this attempt with alarm. They have the support of nearly all the newspapers, hence the importance of strengthening your official paper. The greater the circulation of your paper the quicker you will win complete success.

There never was such a paper as Up-to-Date Farming printed. It has been a power for good wherever it circulated. You know this is a fact. You also know if its circulation is increased its power will be increased and you will be benefitted in proportion. Therefore, do something now for "That New Press" and make it possible to order it at once so the circulation of the paper may be increased and its power multiplied.

I want to ask each reader of Up-to-Date Farming a personal question. If this paper was withdrawn from its field to-day, what effect would the withdrawal have on agriculture? Is there another paper to fill its place?

Give this matter the careful consideration it deserves. There's nobody to answer it but the readers of Up-to-Date Farming. If they have not enough self-interest, or pride, or independence, or ambition to raise the last stone, the "Equity Press," on top of the other foundation stones, "Controlled Marketing" and "Profitable Prices," so "The American Sosiety of Equity" will have a solid and enduring foundation, no other people will do it. The 160,000 subscribers to Up-to-Date should do this now as a contribution to future agriculture in America and in the consciousness that they and their children will be repaid a thousand fold.

There are several ways open for each person to help. Let us show you:

FIRST. If each present subscriber would now pay up to the end of this year, the press could be ordered at once. You intend to renew soon, why not anticipate the time a little to help such a good object? Please don't dispute us as this is not the time to lose a single subscriber.

SECOND. Get one or more new subscribers. Every farmer in your community should read Up-to-Date Farming—the only paper that is solving your marketing problems.

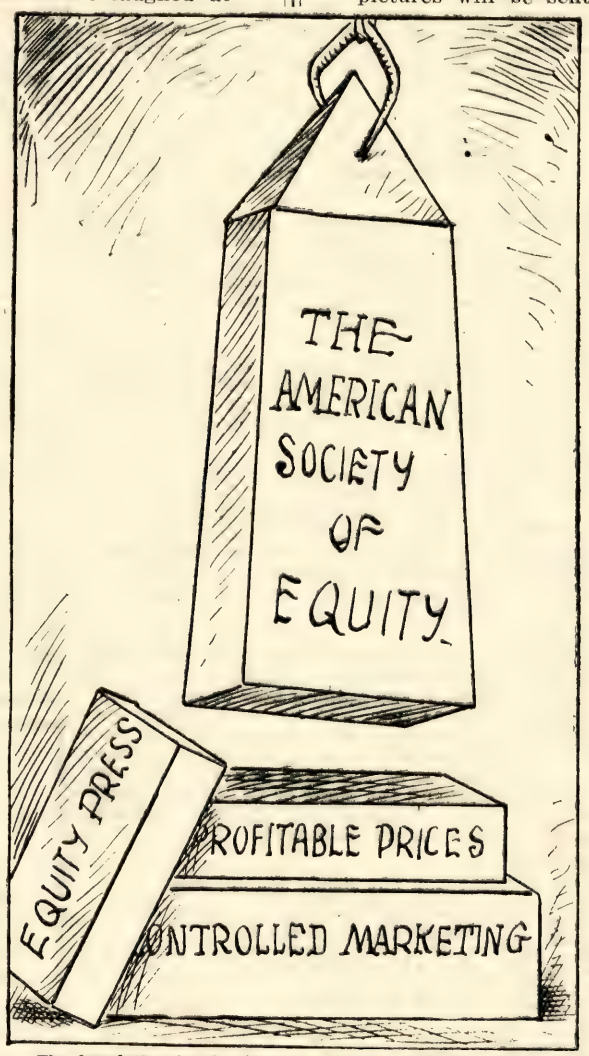
THIRD. Free will contribution. Hundreds of thousands of farmers (subscribers and non-subscribers) have received much financial benefit on account of the work done by Up-to-Date Farming. We will appreciate a free will offering from them which will be acknowledged in the paper and for each 25 cents or more, one each of the following pictures will be sent: President Everitt; Group of Delegates to Annual Meeting; Group of Officers and Directors of the American Society of Equity.

FOURTH. At the Annual meeting it was ordered that local unions assess 25 cents against each member for the new press fund excusing all who have contributed.

FIFTH. Take some of the safe and profitable **shares** in the Equity Press as recommended by the Board of Directors on the terms as explained in the blank below. **Subscriptions for shares are not payable until needed to apply on the payment for press** when interest (15 per cent.) will begin at once. The board of directors will notify subscribers.

NOTE.—All amounts paid through assessments will be considered as belonging to the society and interest will be paid to the society the same as on shares.

We hope this will be the last appeal necessary to make and that the press can be ordered quickly. Our hope will be realized if you will do your duty. Use blanks below or write plain letters if you are reluctant to mutilate your paper.



The foundation for the American Society of Equity—Controlled Marketing and Profitable Prices—needs one more stone to complete—The Equity Press—When this is added the farmers society will be as permanent as a marble shaft on a granite base.

PRESS FUND

M. WES. TUBBS, Sec.
Indianapolis, Ind DATE_____

Enclosed please find_____

"to help buy that New Press." You may credit remittance

TO { **Free Will Offering** Amount $_____
Advance Subscription, 1, 2 or 3 years Amount $_____

Yours to help bring "Farmers to the Front"

NAME_____ P. O._____

R. R._____ Co._____ State_____

PRESS FUND

M. Wes. TUBBS, Sec.
Indianapolis, Ind DATE.....190..

I hereby subscribe for.....shares of $10.00 each in the Equity Press Printing Plant.

This subscription is made on the following conditions:

1st. That the money is to be subject only to the order of the Board of Directors of The American Society of Equity, and ONLY for purchasing a Press and Equipment as set forth in plan outlined in December 1st Up-to-Date Farming.

2nd. By making this subscription I do not in any sense contract any liability, now or in the future, beyond the amount of this subscription.

3d. That I receive fifteen (15) per cent. per annum interest on the amount subscribed and paid, to be remitted to me quarterly, each three months.

4th. The amount of this subscription is payable on call by the Board of Directors when needed to meet the first or subsequent payments on the said Press and Equipment.

SIGNED..... P. O.....

R. R..... CO..... STATE.....

North Dakota for the Press

Mr. Everitt, Editor:

Sometime ago one of our members made second remittance to apply on that new press, it was a voluntary assessment. Say, Mr. Everitt, I like that kind of a man and feel that if I cannot be a leader in suggesting plans to increase that fund, I can at least follow a good example and hand you herewith an assessment I declared and levied, it is only 50 cents, but its a free will offering to help get that monster press that will proclaim to the world that we are an organization with power that molds opinion and moves the world right with us. We cannot do without that press and our present method of getting out our great official paper is too slow, we are supposed to be up-to-date, but as you acknowledge, our paper cannot be so, while our farmers who have all made money by its teachings hold such a firm clutch on a few cents, especially when a half dollar or more from each present member and payment of past dues would make us so strong financially that we could have the press at once and then we would reap dollars for every cent invested.

Your press statement to December 1st, shows that a large percentage of our members and those who should be fail to appreciate the power of the press, whether it be working for us or against us.

Come on, brother farmers, don't fail to respond at once to our worthy president's call, your conscience actuates you to do your part, why do so many of you hold back and wait for some one more progressive, but possibly less able to urge and solicit your aid. Come on, get into the ring and if you can't fight, at least you can second the fighter.

I am pleased to notice the name of my old friend, Mr. A. A. Dion, of Grand Harbor, N. D., who has made his contribution toward that new press. Mr. Dion has passed his sixtieth mile stone in his journey through life, while he no longer takes the lead in farm work, his experience of many years has shown him he was "up against it" and that if he can do his part to change things, his children and others will reap great gain from the effort he is now making to help co-operation.

I am surprised that farmers are so slow to appreciate a good thing. There is only one organization that we should all join, that is the A. S. of E. The weak and sickly spots of all other organizations have all been diagnosed by Doctor Everitt and fearlessly shown. In fact, Mr. Everitt has blazed the trail, all the lines are clear and distinct, every farmer can follow them, yes, even without compass or plat. Farmers, in the language of the day, "its up to you" would you go back into the rut in which you were wallowing only a few years ago, or will you take hold and do your part to get new members to join? No matter whether there be a local union in your township or not, if you cannot get farmers to meet and organize locals, then get their fees and put them into the National society, you can do it and do it easy, it only needs the same tact that you have to use every day and almost every hour, when each of our present members have done their part, they will be surprised to notice how much better they feel and how much more contented in mind and body they will be.

Remember, membership in A. S. of E. is better than life insurance, you don't have to die to win, in fact, when our organization is complete, it will pay large dividends to live and keep winning. Paying the trifle it costs for membership and dues is like buying stock in productive gold mines at a fraction of a cent on the dollar and paying for such stock with cancelled postage stamps. Come on brothers take hold and help us now.

Fraternally,
EDWARD MURPHY.
Devils Lake, N. D.

ILLINOIS STATE UNION

LAST NOTICE—Illinois members of the A. S. of E. will meet at the Royal Hotel, East St. Louis, Ill., at 9:30 A. M., Jan. 20th, to organize a State Union.

County Unions are entitled to two representatives at-large and to one additional one for 100 members in that county. Also it is requested that local unions in counties where no county union is organized send one delegate. Also members not delegates and farmers not members are invited to attend and help the meeting by their presence at least.

Important business will be transacted looking to the speedy organization of the State.

C. O. DRAYTON, State Organizer
Greenville, Ill

With well maintained prices don't you think you can improve your place and build a new house or barn this year?

—o—

If you have not renewed your subscription do it today.

—o—

We'll make the 50 cents you pay for subscription to Up-to-Date grow to $50, or the $1.00 you pay for membership in the A. S. of E, grow to $100, and we'll return the money to you this year. Yes we will!

—o—

Potatoes selling at 40c to 45c a bushel in Michigan and for 80c to 90c in Indianapolis. Farmers you've got to straighten the road to market and tear down many of the toll gates.

—o—

The potato growers can organize as easily as did the tobacco growers. New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota can do the business. Come workers, Whiting (N. Y.), Wattles (Mich.), Crawley (Wis.), Webber (Minn.), and "bat the ball" then the potato growers will run to the bases and the game is won.

—o—

Keep the minimum prices in mind.

—o—

We have changed our first page make up. This gives us more reading matter space. Hope you like it.

—o—

The number of farmers who think "It can't be done," are growing less every day. How can they hold out in their doubts and stubborness in the face of the overwhelming evidences, that IT IS BEING DONE?

—o—

Who can conceive of greater folly than for farmers to look to the market for the price of their products when they have all the products themselves. They are the people to make the prices and it is the part of the market to pay those prices.

—o—

Will any one come forward with a plan to organize Southern fruit growers in such a way as to free the grower from the state of peonage he is now in to his local shipper at this end and to the commission man at the other? It can be done. What will the State Horticultural Society do about it when it meets in Palestine?—Farm and Ranch.

The plan of the American Society of Equity is sufficient.

—o—

Establish a policy of fair-dealing, equal opportunities and equitable rewards and the discontent so prevalent will disappear.

—o—

The rule of the average is a good one. We aim to produce the right condition for the AVERAGE farmer then the person who cannot succeed under such a condition must blame himself.

—o—

You raise one crop of each kind of grain, vegetables and fruit a year. And you have it all at harvest time.

The demand, however, don't come all at once, but is distributed over a whole year. One three hundred sixty-fifth each day; one fifty-second each week. one-twelfth each month. Does not this illustration and comparison suggest how you should market the crops?

—o—

This is the time above all others when the forces for good in the world are opposing the forces for bad, each striving for the mastery.

—o—

This is a time when all the forces for good in the world should be with the men who are battling for right and equity.

—o—

These are times to develop great men. The strife between good and bad is calculated to bring forth all the talents possessed by the people who take part in the contest.

—o—

The Chicago Post makes a very timely observation with a bit of good advice which is directly in line of what Up-to-Date Farming has been teaching for three years. We print it as a feature item in this issue and commend it for careful reading and deep thought. The Post probably is not yet prepared to admit the power of the farmers to make and maintain always UNIFORM prices and thus eliminate speculation in farm products, but admits the power of controlled marketing although rather ambigious, when it says: "And as long as the supply, or at least the means of handling the supply, does not exceed the demand, fair average prices will be maintained."

The United States is more truly the granary of the world this year than usually. The world needs her surplus and will soon be after it more anxiously than heretofore. Good prices ought to prevail, because the demand will measure up fully equal to the supply.

THE WORTH OF UP-TO-DATE

This is a fair sample of the twenty-four numbers of Up-to-Date Farming in a year. If you are a man, or woman, or boy or girl seeking for knowledge, is not each number worth a year's subscription price? Can you really put a true value on what Up-to-Date teaches you? This paper has made every farmer dollars already and it is going to make extra dollars a permanent feature of your business all your farming life.

CANADIAN CO-OPERATION

Read in another column an account of the convention held at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Our Canadian brethren are a determined lot of fellows and they are going to keep right up to the front to secure the benefits of co-operation. Canada and the United States are both large surplus producing countries hence organization is necessary in each and will be mutually beneficial to each. We hope to start the movement in Russia when the internal troubles in that country subside.

GERMAN CO-OPERATION

May we be preserved from the fate of Germany as regards agricultural co-operation. According to a report read at the last general meeting of an important agricultural association in Germany there are 19,323 agricultural co-operative societies in that country. An analysis of this number shows 97 central societies; 13,137 savings and loan societies, 1,831 agricultural supply societies; 2,822 dairy societies and 1,436 miscellaneous. The total membership, after eliminating duplicates, was 1,200,000.

Try to imagine the advantage of the A. S. of E. plan of one society for all crops and one society for the whole country. Also try to imagine the power of the A. S. of E. with 1,200,000 members all working for the same object under the same instructions.

OUR ADVERTISERS

Readers will notice the clean, high grade line of advertisements in Up-to-Date. We refuse many thousand dollars worth of advertisements and will discriminate ever more closely as present contracts expire.

We are determined to publish a high grade family newspaper regardless of sacrifices. We can make Up-to-Date Farming the most valuable advertising medium in the United States, as it is the most helpful farm paper, with your co-operation.

We want our readers to read the advertisements as well as the editorials and the departments.

MARKETING MATTER PREDOMINATES

Our readers will observe that Up-to-Date Farming gives more attention to the marketing of farm crops at profitable prices—to the distributing end of farming—than it does to the producing end.

Necessarily we must repeat some things that have been printed before, or present the same thought or advice in a different way because there are constantly new readers to be educated. To this end we ask our readers who understand thoroughly the plan of the A. S. of E. to secure profitable prices, to bear with us. Yet, in this respect, we think Up-to-Date will compare favorably with the old line papers which season after season rehash the same advice. When we present the same truth more than once we aim to so clothe it with new words and applications that it is interesting reading even to our old subscribers, and we also hope they will get another golden grain of knowledge from it

Sure of His Market

THE farms of the world do not seem to be producing more than is necessary to keep the world alive. It is simply a question of distribution. The great agricultural countries of the world should study how best to reach the farmproduct importing countries. And this necessarily involves industries and activities all along the line from the producer to the consumer.

The farmer appears to be sure of his market. *And as long as the supply, or at least the means of handling the supply, does not exceed the demand, fair average prices will be maintained.* There may be fluctuations now and then, due chiefly to speculation, but eventually the food has to be paid for before it can be eaten, and the greater number of mouths to be fed is the farmer's guaranty of at least a comfortable and reasonably permanent prosperity.

Chicago Post

RAILROAD REGULATION

Railroad regulation that does not provide for a definite schedule of time for carrying freight in proportion to the distance, and impose penalties on the railroads for delaying freight equal to the penalty the railroads have been imposing on shippers or receivers, will not be regulation that suits the people.

Railroad regulation that makes it necessary to go into court to get justice will not be regulation that will benefit the common people.

The railroad regulation that is wanted must compel the railroads to supply the cars demanded with 24 hours, when the demand is accompanied by a reasonable cash deposit or the railroad be liable for damages at the same rate they assess against the receiver of freight when he holds a car more than 24 hours. The only exception to this, that we would recommend, or that we think of now, will be that the railroads should not be required to furnish cars to move more than one-tenth of the grain crops grown, in any community, any one month.

ARMOUR AND THE MARKET

Armour is the chief disturbing element in the prices of farm products. The power of this man and the magic that attaches to his name are more than should be wielded by any one person in this land of supposed liberty. freedom and independence.

For years Armour has "Swung the markets as a boy swings his sister's cat by the tail," as was said by a Chicago paper, thousands watch Armour and try to do as he does. If it is reported that Armour is buying others buy, and thus they increase his power to advance prices. But just as sure as they hear that Armour is selling they sell also and nothing can stem the tide of declining prices. From this illustration any person can realize the iniquity of the entire system. It is a system that must be ended. Little can be expected from Congress because the chief beneficiaries in this gambling also control congress. Our prediction is that gambling in farm products will not end until the farmers end it. This means the organiaztion of the farmers into local union in every community, the discontinuance of monthly crop guesses by the government; setting a price on each crop once a year, and control of marketing to maintain uniform prices. The gamblers cannot gamble, except where there is uncertainty. The farmers can put farm products out of the list of uncertain commodities. They are doing it now.

The Philippines Tariff

We have already committed ourselves against the removal of the tariff on any agricultural product of the Philippines.

It is argued that we should treat the islands exactly the same as one of our own states because they are a part of this country. If conditions in the islands were the same as they are in any of our states this argument would be entitled to weight, and possibly, respect, but it cannot be a valid argument as long as the conditions are so very different.

For instance, the price of labor in the Philippines is quite at variance with the price in any state of the union. Labor is one of the cheapest commodities there and to bring our farmers, who must pay very high wages and often can not secure labor at any price in direct competition, will be a gross injustice. To illustrate more clearly; suppose the conditions were such in Indiana that labor was obtainable at one-half or one-third the price it could be obtained in any other state, would Indiana be a fair competitor of Kentucky, Ohio or the other states? Would the people in the other states agree to perpetuate such a condition or would they erect a tariff wall aginst Indiana that would bring the cost of her products up on an equality with the cost of theirs, produced with more expensive labor? We need not answer this.

The manufacturers of tobacco and cigars in this country are also protesting strongly against a change of the tariff on tobacco, because of the inequality of conditions. It is the same way with the growers of beets and cane, and the manufacturers of sugar. They are right, and the farmers of the country should rise up against any attempt to reduce the tariff on any agricultural product, until at least, conditions are produced in the islands to correspond with conditions in this country. There are about one hundred and fifty million dollars worth of sugar imported into this country, yet it has been demonstrated that sugar can be produced here. This should be considered an infant industry and protected until we at least produce our own supply.

The Cotton Price Controversy

Our old readers know very well the position of the American Society of Equity and Up-to-Date Farming on the cotton price problem.

For the information of new readers we will briefly state the case as follows:

The Southern Cotton Association is an organization of cotton growers, started January, 1904. It adopted the plan of the A. S. of E., viz.: Controlled marketing, as the means to compel the fair price. Last fall they also copied after the A. S. of E., and named a minimum price for the 1905 crop of cotton. They put the price at 11 cents per pound at country points.

The Farmers' Union is another Southern farmers' organiaztion and they endorsed the S. C. A. price of 11 cents.

The American Society of Equity put the price at 12 cents on the basis of the New York market, which is practically 11 cents in the country.

It can be seen that there was unanimity and the price was acceptable to the growers.

The price of cotton advanced until it sold for 12 cents and a fraction in New York.

At this time the Southern Cotton Association came out with a proclamation recommending their members, and others, to hold the balance of their crop for 15 cents a pound and asked for pledges to the extent of 3,000,000 bales for that price.

When we heard of this movement we denounced it in December 15th and January 1st issues of Up-to-Date. Some of our members in the South accuse us of not being true to the best interests of the farmers and particularly to the cotton growers. We don't know how we can put the situation before the people better than to print a letter from a member of the S. C. A. and of the A. S. of E. and then explain our position again, and in more detail. The letter follows: (Letters refer to replies following):

Dardanelle, Ark., Dec. 14, 1905.

Mr. J. A. Everett, Pres. A. S. of E., Indianapolis, Ind.

My Dear Sir: I, with many others in the south, have had great confidence in your judgment and fairness, but after your opposition last spring to the reduction of acreage, or more properly diversification of crops, and now your caustic and mud slinging criticism of The Southern Cotton Association and its executive officer, for recommending the holding of a part of this cotton crop for 15 cents many will think you sectional as well as envious. (a)

Your conclusions are taken from false premises; you argue that the minimum of 11 cents was accepted unanimously, which is not true, the bear speculator and the spinner howl even worse than you are now doing. (b)

They claim that from eleven to eleven and one-half million bales of cotton would be raised this season; the statistical bureau report at Washington in making up their estimate did thereby create a precedent that has never before been followed by including bagging and ties in their report, in fact from every section outside of the south there was an objection to the eleven cent price. (c)

Many A. S. of E. lodges as you well know fixed 15 cents as the minimum price after the Southern Cotton Association had made theirs of eleven cents, the one of which I am a member did this and sent a report to you. (d)

Again you contend that the minimum is also the maximum which contention you have never made before. (e)

The holding movement is a voluntary action taken by people able to hold and not a change of minimum price. (f)

The Executive Committee at Asheville recommended the slow and gradual marketing of this crop after the minimum price had been reached, as they thought this equitable, as we would produce one-third less cotton this year at a 25 per cent increase cost of production. (g)

It is also an accepted fact that the crop has been materially lessened by climatic conditions since the minimum price was filed. (h)

In consequence of sculdugery by the Government Bureau, the misrepresentation of facts by the public press (which you quote from with such freedom), together with the perfect system of the bear speculator, thousands of farmers sold below the minimum price, thereby injuring those who did hold. (i)

You should state over your own signature that Mr. Jordan denies ever having a bale of contract cotton or in any way profiting thereby. (j)

You in one column caution the farmer against what he sees in the public press and in the next quote from it without stint the criticism's of a man who the southern farmers believe to be in every way loyal and unswerving in their interest. (k)

Please accept this communication in the spirit in which it is intended, that of fairness and justice to all and that the cause of the farmer who has so long been oppressed may be benefited.

Yours very truly,
G. E. LOVE,
Member of the Executive Committee for Arkansas of the Southern Cotton Ass'n.

(a) We opposed the reduction of acreage of cotton last spring, because there was not a surplus in sight. The A. S. of E. is very positive in regard to control of production and will not countenance reduction of acreage until a surplus is in the hands of the farmers. We will not explain this feature at length now on account of lack of space. But if the 15 cent advocates are justified in contending for this price by the actual crop yield, then our warning has an exemplification already.

Farmers should strive to grow full normal crops, so there would be no scarcity any where. A full normal crop of cotton would not sell for 15 cents, hence, by a reduction of acreage, the very condition we warned against was produced and it is not a good condition for the growers or consumers; this country nor foreign countries that depend on the United States for their raw cotton.

When this country cannot, or will not raise enough cotton to supply all the demand AT A FAIR PRICE then we may depend upon it, the world will find some other place to raise it, OR IT WILL REDUCE ITS CONSUMPTION. Do the cotton growers want to lose their market? Do they want the consumption reduced? Equity means a fair price, not necessarily a high price. Equity never means that a person shall get all he can.

As to opposition to diversification of crops I defy any person to point to a place where we opposed it. We recommend this very thing to Southern farmers, but first we recommend them to take good care to produce their staple in ample supply so it may be sold at a fair and equitable prices.

The writer of above letter has a right, we suppose, to characterize our criticisms as "caustic and mud slinging" if he wishes to, but we wrote in the spirit of a warning to all cotton growers to not follow the advice, but to be free agents, individually as to holding for 15 cents and pointed out the danger. We confess that the news of such a movement on the part of the S. C. A. dropped like a thunder bolt into the headquarters of the A. S. of E. How a farmers' society can agree on one minimum price and later made another was more than an equity society could comprehend, because it put it on a par with the boards of trade, and more dangerous than they to tamper with price.

(b) If it was not accepted unanimously by the farmers it should have been. Ten cent to 12 cent cotton has already brought more prosperity to the cotton growing states than they ever experienced before. There will always be some not satisfied with a profitable, fair price, but we warn them that they may have regrets later as did the wheat growers who would not sell at $1.20 and took less than $1.00. We are not concerned about the speculators' howl, while the spinner has no howl coming at 10 cent or 12 cent cotton.

(c) Same comment as in (b).

(d) The A. S. of E. does not attempt to limit an individual or a local union in its freedom and independence in price-making. The society decides what is a fair price and recommends its members to not sell for less. Those who hold for more will frequently lose and sometimes make. What we should all work for is a steady price, and by holding the surpluses of some years against the shortages of other years it will be possible to have a uniform price on staple crops, without the variation of one-quarter of a cent for several years. This is what the A. S. of E. will eventually accomplish.

(e) You are mistaken.

(f) This statement is quite at variance to the proclamation issued over the name of Harvey Jordan, president. It called on all who will, to pledge 3,000,000 bales.

(g) Certainly. If the minimum price when reached, is to be maintained, marketing must be slow and gradual. If all would attempt to sell all they had as soon as the price was reached, they would surely destroy it.

(h) This is not sufficient excuse to officially change the minimum price. Let the individuals know the conditions and let them be free agents.

(i) A 15-cent price cannot benefit those who had sold. We don't see how those who sold injured those who held.

(j k) Mr. Jordan can have space in Up-to-Date to make such a statement over his signature. I never accused him of speculating, but he did put himself in a position where he invited criticism and Up-to-Date Farming is not the only paper that criticised him.

In conclusion we will say that we have had many letters from cotton growers commending our course, also many newspapers North and South adadvise against a concerted move by farmers to force the price above the fair minimum already set. The plan of the A. S. of E. has been sufficient in the past and it will not be wise to depart from it. The advice of Up-to-Date has been sound in the past and it may be well to heed it now.

We now leave the matter to a discerning public and hope this ends the discussion.

Cash cotton is now selling January 5th, $11.90 to $12.10 per cwt. in New York, and we advise gradual selling to not depress the price.

INCREASE TOBACCO CROP

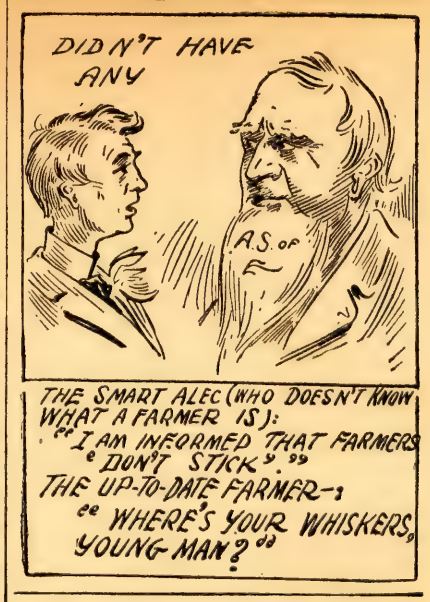
The Department of Agriculture to Conduct Campaign of Education

A dispatch from Washington contains news that the department of agriculture is preparing to send special representatives, with maps, charts and illustrations, to teach the farmers how they may increase their crops of tobacco without additional expenditure of money.

Secretary Wilson, and in fact all his predecessors, considered that the only use to which the department of agriculture should be put was the increase of production of the crops. Can it be possible that it has never occurred to them that there is one thing more important to the farmers, yes, immensely more important than the size of the crop? It is the price at which the crop sells. If the present secretary was up-to-date with the conditions in the tobacco growing sections he would know that there was no demand there for an increase in production, but that those farmers were actually concerned as to how to keep the production down and are making strenuous efforts to that end. According to the representations of the buyers and consumers of tobacco the bane of the tobacco growing business has been over-production, and the growers, taking them at their word, have reduced the acreage, and if the present supplies are not taken at profitable prices it will be reduced still more this year.

Now, if the department of agriculture can teach the growers to increase their crops "Without additional expenditure of money," and the increase operates to decrease the value of the crop, which it will, will it not in the end be a very expensive education?

The secretary has selected a very inopportune time for his campaign of education. It is not needed now and is not wanted. As the Washington officials can't realize a true condition until a brick house falls on them, we will advise the usual course—that is, that the tobacco growers write Secretary James Wilson, Washington, D. C., to defer his campaign of education until some future time, and give your reasons for this request. You might at the same time mention that if he has any representatives of the department not very busy that he may send them to you to help teach the tobacco growers the doctrine of controlled production and controlled marketing which compels profitable prices.



THE EQUITY WE SEEK

"All men are created free and equal." This means that man is brought into the world, free to follow his own inclinations, constrained only by wise home, or governmental laws, and with an equal chance one with the other. But are we all created free? Or do we live under conditions that give all an equal chance?

It is a nice sounding phrase at the head of this article and it expresses what was intended, and what should be possible, in this country. But that person is not free who cannot place the value on the fruits of his toil, and that person has not an equal opportunity with others who must take prices made by others and pay prices made by others.

If all classes were organized to the point where they could control whatever they create, or have to trade, or sell, to equal the demand; and if the law guaranteed equal rights to all, then all men would be equal as regards their opportunities, and we may also say, then they will be free.

But even this would not make all equal, because men possess many different degrees of ability and also they display many different degrees of exercising their ability. When conditions are equalized and when the laws guarantee equal rights to all even then some will succeed to a remarkable extent and others will fail. We dare not attempt to legislate prosperity to all Success or failure will depend on the individual. even under the most ideal conditions that can be produced. In the preface of the Third Power book, which explains how the farmer power will rise, is this: "But this is not an attempt to raise one class over others, it is not even an attempt to make all equal, but to equalize conditions so all may have an equal opportunity to secure a fair share of rewards for efforts put forth."

This is the equality we seek Other classes of producers, also labor began years ago to shove the prices of what they have to dispose of, upward. This was perfectly easy for the organized classes. But the farmers were not organized and they could not shove their prices up. In short, they had nothing to say about the prices of their goods and thus the equilibrium of values was destroyed or the farmers did not have an equal opportunity with others. Therefore we seek to place the farmers in a condition, where they can put their prices up just in proportion as others put their prices up.

We contend that it makes no difference whether prices are high or low, as long as they are all in a fair ratio. If the price of manufactured goods, merchandise, labor, professional services, transportation, interest on money, food products and all commodities were gradually doubled, or decreased one-half, the prosperity of the country would not be materially affected. All we want is for each class to have the ability to put the prices of their goods up or down as general values rise or fall and thus always maintain the equilibrium. To make this equilibrium and maintain it, we claim farmers must organize.

The Department of Agriculture

Some Mistakes Pointed Out

The December number of "The Crop Reporter" issued by the department of agriculture contains much interesting information about the conduct of that department. As the "Reporter" reaches comparatively few farmers we concluded that the readers of Up-to-Date would be interested in the department work. Also in the light of what we have been teaching, they will, no doubt, appreciate the criticisms and recommendations we make for the improvement of the department's work. The report is too long to publish entire, but we give the essential parts and want to say that we have not omitted any part or parts that affect the meaning of the parts we do print. Numbers will be found through the reprint which refer to our comments that follow the reprint. The article follows:

The statistical work of the Department of Agriculture, started in 1862, has developed into wide use in serving as a basis (1) in establishing prices of farm products. The relations and mutual interests among agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and consumers of farm products are now so vast and so complex that the monthly numerical crop reports of this Bureau have come to be recognized as a commercial necessity. (2) The needs of all interests require that there be published at frequent intervals during the crop season by a disinterested agency reliable information of the acreage, condition, production, and value of the principal crops, also reports of live stock, by States and by total crop areas, (3) to serve as a basis for current prices. (4) When this work was begun the value of farm lands and equipment was about seven billion dollars; now it has reached nearly three times that amount. Of the five billion dollars' worth of annual farm products a much larger per cent than formerly is sold off the farm and enters commerce and manufactures. The industries depending on agriculture have grown to vast proportions, and not only manufactures, but transportation and mercantile business, are in more sensitive touch with the products the farmer can sell and with his power to purchase than ever before. Trade has become vastly more complex, in part by the rapid development of reselling on close margins to take advantage of fluctuations in prices, and of dealing in futures and in options. (5) The development of organization to fix prices, and of other organizations to force temporary changes in prices giving unnatural advantages to price manipulations, has led the public more and more to recognize the need for a strong agency to make comprehensive reports of actual facts of prospective crops and of yields, that all concerned may know how to buy and sell.

There are three classes of statistical reports of agricultural products prepared by Federal Government.

1. The census of agriculture issued every tenth year by the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, giving a census count of all acreages and yields of crops, and reports also of live stock, the last census having given the figures collected in 1900 of the crop of 1899. The reports of the Census Bureau, coming out one year in ten after the crop is harvested and sold, serve only as a basis and a check, making it possible for the Bureau of Statistics of this Department during the succeeding ten years to more accurately estimate the amounts of crops in prospect or amounts actually harvested. The reports of this Bureau could be made more accurate if an agricultural census were taken every five years instead of every ten, that its basis of comparison be not so far removed. (7)

2. The monthly and annual reports of this Bureau, of statistics of agriculture giving acreage, condition, yields, and prices of crops, also reports of live stock, serve as basis used by markets in making current prices. (8)

3. These monthly reports, expressed numerically for entire crop areas, serve also as bases for more frequent reports of changed conditions caused by marked weather changes as reported by the Weather Bureau of this Department. * * *

The Bureau of Statistics, acting as a disinterested agency, has assumed the task of keeping the farmers, the dealers, and the users of farm products informed, and the general acceptance of its estimates in deciding prices is the only proof needed to establish the reasonable accuracy of these estimates. (9) Its reports of conditions and its estimates, used by markets in establishing current prices, have become a necessary part of our domestic trade and our foreign business. (10) These monthly reports serve as guides to all intermediate reports from whatever source, which, without this monthly basis, would be too local and partial to be of much value.

(1) Rather as a basis for changing prices.

(2) The monthly reports are not a necessity to agriculture, commerce, manufacturers or consumers of farm products. On the contrary they do unsettle business in all these lines to a degree beyond any other possible agency that could be devised. All the interests enumerated would be far better off if the monthly reports were not issued, but an annual report issued as each crop matures. The monthly reports serve to unsettle values and thus afford the perfect conditions for gambling in farm products.

(3) Legitimate interests do not need them and they do not demand them. In fact, there is coming to be a strong demand against them which the secretary of agriculture should have noticed.

(4) To serve as the basis to change prices and unsettle business. The price based on preliminary reports rarely has any close relation to the price based on actual yield when the crop is harvested. Apparent damages are often repaired and flattering prospects are often changed to dismal ones as the crops progress to maturity. Therefore, any contracts made on the preliminary estimates basis of values are not fair on the basis of the actual yield and at best cannot be more or less than a gamble. How can the department of Agriculture justify the continuance of such a system?

(5.) Yes, the trade has become more complex. This is just what the gamblers want. The staple crops of our country are sold and bought probably a thousand times over. This is what the secretary means when he talks of "reselling" and "to take advantage of fluctuations" and "of dealings in futures and options" all of which are against the best interests of agriculture and of every legitimate business.

(6.) The Department of Agriculture's Monthly reports are largely responsible for "the development of organizations to fix prices" and give "unnatural advantages to price manipulators."

(7.) An agricultural census, sufficient for all practical purposes could be taken once a year with the money now expended on Monthly crop reports. This census could be reliable, and the confidence farmers and business men would have in it, would operate to a large extent to kill gambling in farm products.

(8.) A current price, say good for a month, would be of little value to business people and farmers. They won't know whether the price based on the next guess will be higher or lower. Hence they hesitate in buying; the system cloggs the wheels of commerce and industry, and compels all who deal extensively in farm products to be speculators. A price good for a year based on actual yield will remove all these difficulties.

(9.) If we admit the acceptance of its estimates the fact remains that they are no more than guesses as to the final yield. They accept them because they are forced on them, but where they have been thinking on this subject they would be glad to see them dispensed with.

10.) We are sometimes inclined to think that the secretary of agriculture believes if it were not for boards of trade to juggle with prices that there would be no price for form products. Just imagine what a plight we would then be in. The farmers with abundance of grain but no price for it. If there is no price on it could the consumers go out and get it for nothing?

Again we will say the monthly reports serve no good purpose to the farmers but have been responsible for losing them hundreds of millions of dollars. The evidences are so numerous and so recent as to not need particular mention.

The monthly crop reports should be discontinued and one reliable report a year be made. We believe Up-to-Date Farming has proved the wisdom of such a course and it asks the co-operation of its readers to its accomplishment.

Department of Canada

Alberta A. S. of E. Adopt Constitution and Prepare for Campaign

Hurrah for the Department of Canada of our grand society!

We met again on Dec. 8 and after a constitution that had delayed our work at previous meetings had been withdrawn, we got down to business with an enthusiasm and unanimity which means great things for our future. We did a great deal of important business in a very short time.

There delegates from 18 different local unions representing over 500 members and we are fast increasing, for the farmers of Canada are awakening to the great A. S. of E. plan of "Controlled Marketing" as a means of securing better prices.

Up to this time we had no definite plan of action. The writer's idea was, in the beginning to organize local unions around Edmonton and they would grow and spread out from there, and now we have adopted a good working set of by-laws and regulations just as a plan of work for our Canadian Department, and elected a good set of organizers, who will be able to attend to work in either the English, French or German languages. I think we are in shape now to do some real good work in organizing our Canadian farmers into our grand society.

For the benefit of our members and others a short resume of the business done at the annual meeting is given:

Will J. Keen was elected chairman of meeting; J. B. McEachern, of Turnip Lake L. U., was appointed secretary pro tem.

Mr. Keen then read minutes of meeting of Oct. 27, and after a correction was made regarding the bringing forward of the proposed constitution they were, on motion of Burnett, adopted.

Mr. Warner, of Clover Bar L. U., then withdrew the constitution brought forward by himself and Mr. Stevens.

A resolution of Heppler and Ouve, Morinville, L. U., that a committee of the Equity Society and a committee of Grand Growers' Association draft another constitution suitable to both societies with a view of amalgamation, after being read to meeting was withdrawn.

The set of By-Laws and Regulations drafted by Mr. Noel, after being amended as per resolution of Poplar Lake Union, were then on motion of Owens, adopted as the working plan for our Canadian Department.

The meeting then went on to a discussion of ways and means for obtaining funds for the pushing of the work of the society here in Canada, and it was finally decided that an assessment of 50 cents be made on each member, and that each local union appoint a committee to go around with a subscription list and solicit further subscriptions from members who feel inclined to pay more, subscription to be sent secretary-treasurer as soon as possible.

Salary of Secretary-Treasurer.

It was moved by Noel that the salary of the secretary-treasurer be fixed at ($150.00) one hundred and fifty dollars per year.

And on motion of Burnett-Sutherland, W. J. Keen was appointed secretary-treasurer for the next year.

Motion of Hepper that our auditor be not appointed till next convention.

The motion then, on motion of Sutherland, elected Mr. R. C. Owens our general organizer.

Motion of Ouve that Mr. Noel be our second organizer.

Motion of Keen that Mr. J. H. Foerster, of Stone Plain, be also appointed organizer.

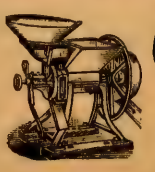
A list of prices were then considered and unanimously voted by the meeting to apply for the next three months and a committee of Messrs. Burnett, Spalding and Keen appointed to arrange with the city council for placing our price list in a prominent position on Market Office, where they can easily be consulted by the farmers.

Prices as follows:

Wheat—best grade	$0 75
Oats—milling	30
Barley—malting	45
Hogs—alive, per lb.	05½
Hogs—dressed, per lb.	07½
Beef—alive, per lb.	04
Beef—dressed, per lb.	6@7
Butter—best fresh, per lb.	30
Turkeys—dry picked and not drawn, per lb.	17
Eggs—best fresh, per dozen	35

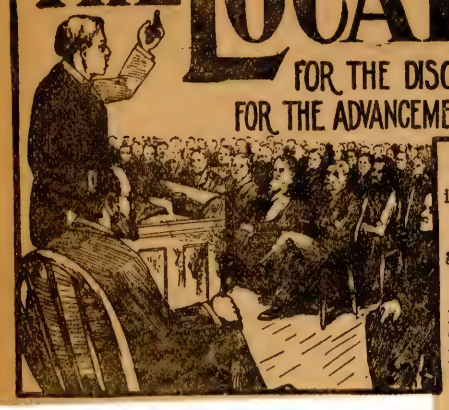
A committee consisting of Messrs. Burnett, Spalding, G. Long, Golly, Meleck and Clare were elected to go before the tariff commission who are to sit in Edmonton on Dec. 12 and use the resolution passed at this meeting and brought forward by Mr. Owens as

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THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



Have you selected your corresponding secretary?

Are you using the local union programs as the basis for your meetings?

The more co-operation and unity of purpose there is among farmers in a community, the more intelligent and progressive that community is.

Do you want a local union? You can have it by applying to headquarters for blanks and instructions.

The local union is the corner stone. With well organized, active local unions all over the land the American Society of Equity will rise like a marble shaft on a granite base.

Organization of the local union through and through gives strength. Let the talent of every member be utilized so that none, like the seeds in the parable, may fall on stony ground.

The young members of the society should take an active part in union meetings. In this way better than in any other they will develope the talents that are in them. Encourage the young men and girls who have the gift of language to think, study and then address the meetings.

The young lady who can play the piano or organ must be brought to the front. Let her learn to play the Equity songs in "Songs of Equity" for the edification of others, and the young men and girls who can sing—let them sing the songs. In this way we can sing farmers to the front.

The older men and the women too—God bless them. Who knows besides themselves the many trials and disappointments they have endured in the dark days of agriculture in the past? But they may now praise God that better times have come, and will remain. Gather around them and listen to them and give respectful heed to what they say.

Thus we see all can be of service in some form while life lasts. The local union that is properly organized in itself has something in it, or about it, for each member to do.

No person can begin to measure the benefits to any country the local unions will be. Their influence as educators will be felt in every department of life social, industrial, professional and political. Our country, and we will say Canada too, is entering on a new era and people are being raised up through the farmers local unions, who will direct the affairs of nations. People the equal of Webster and Clay and other distinguished orators and statesmen will be more numerous in the future because of the opportunities afforded by the local unions.

Others appreciate that we have been drifting away from one of the customs that made strong men in the past as is evidenced by the following from the Indianapolis News:

A writer in a New York paper deplores the fact that so few of the present generation of young men know how to address an audience. He ascribes this deficiency to the fact that there are no longer any literary societies where young men meet to debate the public questions of the day. There is doubtless something in the theory. In a former period such clubs existed in nearly every neighborhood, the result being that a very large number of men became accustomed to speaking before an audience with more or less ease. Many public and professional men of the old class owe their oratorical ability and their consequent progress in the world largely to the experience gained in debating societies. Now, after high school and college days are over there is little opportunity for practice of this sort. Literary societies are numerous enough, but the members prepare and read long and heavy "papers" which are afterwards discussed in an informal, conversational way. Debates are no longer heard of, save in an occasional country district, and the result is that the average young man stammers and stutters, is unable to manage his voice and cuts a very poor figure when he undertakes to address an audience. It was once a common boast that every American could make a public speech, but whatever basis this assertion then had it has but little now. The man who speaks easily and acceptably when facing an audience is now the rare exception. Nevertheless, speechmaking is a valuable accomplishment and should be cultivated once more.

If any local union has not one or more copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, the secretary should send for a copy at once. Members should be familiar with the laws and we advise an occasional reading of all or part in local union meetings.

School teachers can well afford to interest themselves in local union work. It can be made profitable to them as well as made to advance their educational work in the community.

The subject for debate in January 1st local union program, was:

Resolved, That our foreign markets for farm products can not be maintained or enlarged by any scheme of reciprocity as long as the prices in this country are subject to violent fluctuations.

Was it an interesting subject for your local? There is no more important subject before farmers today.

The National Union will be pleased to send free to any newspaper a heading suitable for a farmer's department. A print of the head is shown herewith.



This is for a single column department, but we have a larger one for a double column department. Put this matter up to your local publisher and arrange with him to open a Farmer's Department in his paper.

The Equity Press

Its coming. It means more to agriculture than anything else in the country. The Equity press will do more for the farmers of the U. S. in two years than congress has done in a decade. Let us have the Equity press quickly—the only one in the world.

Publicity

Do you ask your local papers to print announcements of your meetings? If not you are missing your very best opportunity to extend the good work in your community. They will be glad to print your dates of meetings and also reports of meetings held.

Inner Organization

When a local union is organized, in a general sense, either by a regular organizer or by a union already in existence, the work of organization in its fullest sense, has then only really began. There remains yet the inner and more important organization of the union itself, into active, working committees or branches.

The purpose of a local union is of great importance, and its work in a community is of a varied nature, for it has both business and social duties to discharge, and its members should be organized, severally—each in his fittest place, to discharge the duty he is best suited to.

Fraternal Obligation

The American Society of Equity does not exact an oath or binding obligation from its members. It believes that benefits are the only inducement that will hold its members seeing that it is to their self-interest to remain members. Its objects are all for benefits and members get benefits.

However, there is no objection to any local union adopting a set of obligations, in fact, it is to be encouraged. As a guide to those so inclined we print below the "obligations" adopted by the Liovia, Ky., local union.

1. In becoming a member of the American Society of Equity, you pledge your honor that you will protect, defend, and subscribe to all its benefits so long as it is run on equitable plans.

2. To use all reasonable means to bring within the folds of organization every department of productive agricultural interest; making knowledge a standpoint for action and industrial moral worth, and not make wealth the standard of individual and national greatness.

3. To secure to the toilers a proper share of the wealth that they create; and also more social advantages and emoluments of the world, and all rights and privileges necessary to make them capable of enjoying, appreciating, defending and perpetuating the blessings of good government.

4. The establishment of co-operative institutions, productive and distributive.

5. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor.

The removal of unjust technicalities, delays, and discrimination in the administration of justice.

6. Not to obstruct, delay, or in any way defeat the plans of the order by taking individual action without first obtaining permission from the order. Obligation committee, W. J. Owen, P. D. Maddox and J. W. Hansford.

NAMES WANTED

Send us a list of farmers' names and we will send them some copies of Up-to-Date Farming. When you send the list, please use a separate sheet for each post-office also write the name of county on each sheet. Do this so we may have a large field to work in this fall and next winter.

Organizers Wanted

The National Union of the American Society of Equity wants more organizers.

Write for terms and instructions. There is a good business opportunity for one or more good people in each county.

Secretaries of local unions are requested to send to headquarters for report blanks to report new local unions; to report new members and to make quarterly reports. These will be much more satisfactory than to send reports on odd sheets of paper.

GRIND FINE OR COARSE



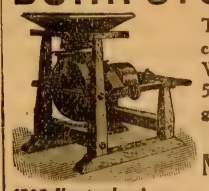
all feeds, ear corn, with or without husks, all grains, with the

KELLY DUPLEX Grinding Mills

Speediest, easiest running, most durable mill made. Four sizes. Especially adapted for gasoline engines. Use 25 percent less power than any others. New double cutters, force feed, no choking.

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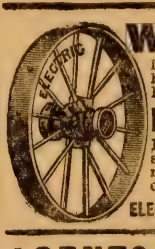
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SEEDERS, Endgate Broadcast, Fanning Mills and FeedCutters. The good work kind. Write now to Foster & Williams, Mfrs., RACINE, WIS.



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Don't break your back and kill your horses with a high wheel wagon. For comfort's sake get an

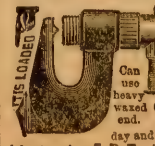
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Does all kinds of light and heavy rivetingand stitching. Saves its cost many times a year. A perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined. Notice the Automatic Spacer which makes neat, even stitching. To show it means a sale. Agents make $3 to $15 a day. One agent made $20 first day and writes to hurry machines to him. Write for special agts. price. J. B. Foote Foundry Co. Dep. 839 Fredericktown, O

Can use heavy waxed end.

(*The Great Agents Supply House*)

[NOTE—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—ED.]

Local Union Program

January 15, 1906

These programs are largely suggestive. Songs, recitations, order of business, subjects for debate and contests may be changed to suit the local unions.

Again let us urge local unions to get a supply of "Songs of Equity" song books. (See advertisement elsewhere.) There are only a few more songs with popular tunes. After they are used the titles only will be given, and it will be necessary to have the books.

The president takes the chair and calls the meeting to order.

Sing as opening song "Honor the Farmer," Songs of Equity, page 6, (Tune, Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue).

Honor the Farmer

(Tune: "The Red, White and Blue.")

On, ye farmers, the pride of the nation,
Ye great hearted sons of the soil,
You stand in a God-given station
Ye undaunted victors of toil.
The world looks to you every minute
For the wherewith they are to be fed;
E'en the monarch must live on your products,
Tho' a crown rests secure on his head.
Chorus—
Then honor be given to you,
All honor be given to you,
You stand in a God-given station,
Then honor be given to you.

The forests has fallen before you,
The beast has retired to his lair:
On earth's surface you've written your record,
While the plow traced your signature there.
Shall trust's feeble pow'r dismay you?
Shall monopoly fill you with dread?
In your hand God has placed all his people,
And without you the world cries for bread.
Chorus—
Then honor be given to you,
All honor be given to you,
In your hand God has placed all his people,
And without you the world cries for bread.

Prayer may or may not be offered at the close of the song, as the union may prefer.

The union may now continue the regular order of business, or on motion the regular order may be dispensed with in whole or part. We do not print the regular order here, but you are referred to Page 9 of January 1st number.

Topic for Discussion

In this program we will not recommend a topic for discussion . Select a topic of interest to your people. It may be of local or larger scope and it may be about crops, labor on the farm or society work.

Appoint a leader for the above topics to speak not more than fifteen minutes and to be followed by others to speak not more than five minutes. The leader should be selected in advance and notified of the topic.

For Common Things

Recitation for four children.

1st. We thank Thee, Father, for the sunshine.
That helped the corn and wheat to grow.
We thank Thee for the falling raindrops,
And for the pure white flakes of snow.

2d. We thank Thee for our homes and playmates,
We thank Thee for our daily bread,
For sleep and laughter, love and labor,
And joy that lights the path we tread.

3d. We thank Thee for the sky above us,
The grass that grew beneath our feet,
The flowers that filled the air with perfume;
The birds that sang us carols sweet.

4th. We thank Thee for the friends who love us,
For father kind and mother dear—
For all these things we thank Thee, Father,
Thy common gifts that crown the year.

All. We thank Thee, too, for plans to save us
What our toil and Thy gifts bring;
For Equity to make our prices—
Values fair for everything.

Then we'll live, 'mid joy and gladness,
The season's all will happy be,
For plenty will reward our labor,
Secured by the A. S. of E.

Old Farmer Blue

Speech for a Small Boy.

Little Bobbie Blue has lost his sheep,
Because he carelessly went to sleep,
And slept till robbers caught his herds,
And then he wailed in fruitless words,
Little Bobbie Blue.

Old Farmer Blue has done the same—
Played at the same old sleeping game,
Till Robbers on the Board of Trade,
His smarting back have fairly flayed.
Old Farmer Blue.

They took his cotton, corn and wheat,
And other crops and stock complete,
Thus getting not alone his sheeps,
But other things. And still he sleeps.
Old Farmer Blue.

The Dumper and the Owl

Speech for a Boy or Girl.

A hooting owl sat on a fence,
And called his mate, "Come hence! Come hence!"
A farmer who had been to town,
Thought it an angel just come down
To teach to him a little sense.
He thought it said, "Commence! Commence!"

He knew he'd sold his crops too cheap;
The thought of it disturbed his sleep;
But still he had refused to try
For better price through Equity.
But now the voice from off the fence
Still called to him, "Commence! Commence!"

"Commence I will," the farmer said,
"No more I'll be by dumpers led;
The corn and other things I've raised,
Are mine to hold, the Lord be praised!
I'll hold my crops each season hence,
And from this moment I'll commence."

The hooting owl flew to his home,
His mate to him had failed to come;
But still the farmer thinks he heard
The serious, solemn warning word;
And now by way of recompense,
He warns his neighbors to commence.

Debate

Not less than two on a side and none to speak longer than 15 minutes, the affirmative to have the opening and closing, but opening and closing speeches must not aggregate more than 15 minutes.

Recommended Subject:

Resolved, That one crop report a year and one price a year is the correct method.

Song

Unions own selection.

Contest

Not less than four to compete and no speech of less than five minutes to be considered, decision to be determined by plurality vote of the audience. The winner, on report of the fact by the Secretary of the union will be presented from headquarters with a lithograph portrait of President Everitt, or of the officers and directors of the A. S. of E., as the winner may decide. This offer is good until withdrawn.

Recommended Subject:

How can the American Society of Equity be of benefitfi to the female members of the family?

Song

Star Spangled Banner. This old National hymn is on page 74 of songs of Equity. We will not print it here because nearly all members have it in memory.

Adjournment, with handshake, sosial chat and friendly exchange of ideas.

Caution Against Unlawfulness

Down in Kentucky some organized tobacco growers allowed their determination to control marketing and prices to override cool, calm judgment, which is always advised and which wins in the long run. In Todd County, Kentucky, a factory was dynamited and a train was boarded by masked and armed men who stated they were searching for tobacco buyers.

The organized farmers have a right to be incensed against buyers who work with the unorganized and prevail on them to sell to the injury of those who are undertaking to make and maintain prices for the good of all. Yet nothing will justify unlawful acts.

While we regret the unfortunate incidents yet they will work to the good of the organization by calling the attention of the country to the struggle of the growers for fair and profitable prices. It was the same way with the burning of cotton in the South. While in principle this was wrong and the A. S. of E. condemned it as unnecessary and unwise, yet at the time we predicted it would do more to work out the cotton growers price problem than anything else that could have occurred by calling the attention of the world to their condition and desperate determination to secure their rights.

The cotton episode was less reprihensible than is that of the tobacco because in the former case they destroyed their own property but in the latter, the property of another, besides committing other unlawful acts.

While we advocate firmness and determination on the part of the organized farmers to control, and to induce outsiders to join the society, everything must be done within the limit of the law and without imposing any bodily or financial injury on the other party. In this determination to control we have a high precedent, for did not Christ scourge those whom he found in the temple engaged in business that was against the interests of the masses and drive them out?

Reward for Ability

We made an offer of $5.00 for the best contribution to a local union program sent in during December and January. Some contributions have been received but they are not what we want. We don't want entire programs, but a part, something to recite for instance, or something to act at a meeting. With this explanation we hope the offer will be understood.

$5.00 Reward

Organizer N. C. Crawley, of Wisconsin, wins both prizes for largest local union organized, 29 members, and the greatest number of members sent in to January 1st. The $3.00 and $2.00 rewards have been sent to him.

A Real Rubber Boot every inch of it

This boot is especially made for hard wear. Only the best new rubber and the best duck are used, put together in such a way as to give the greatest strength where it is needed.

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can't afford to wear out as soon as the ordinary kind—it's got a reputation to sustain. We strongly recommend "Security Boots" to Farmers, Irrigaters, Stockmen, Fruitgrowers and every man who needs a *good* boot. Like everything else, it will wear out, but it is built to give the greatest amount of satisfaction possible. Boots made of *old* rubber cannot stand the wear—there's a dollar's worth of pure rubber and good duck for every dollar spent in the "Security." All "Lycoming" Rubber Boots and Shoes are of the highest quality only.

Go to your dealer and *try on a pair.* Note carefully how well made they are. If your dealer does not have them in stock he can easily get them for you.



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100 Letter Heads	100 Envelopes $1.00
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Question Box

Q. If two or more adult individuals (not the wife of a member) in the same family want to join the A. S. of E. What is the fee and dues?

A. The membership fee is 75 cents. The dues 95 cents, if only one official paper is sent. The society pays 25 cents a year for the paper and this is deducted in each case.

Q. In reporting crops, shall the total or only the surplus be reported? James B. Madison, Colfax, Wis.

A. The total yields.

Q. Can anybody organize a local union?

A. Yes. Any person has a right to organize a local union, and anybody can, when guided by directions and blanks that will be sent on request.

Q. Should a saloon keeper, who has no farm or land be taken into the A. S. of E.?

A. No.

Q. The F. E. & C. U. refers its members to Up-to-Date Farming. I have received a copy, like it, and write for price for a club of 15.—M. J. Hughes, Morrett, Mo.

A. The subscription price is 50 cents a year, a club of five or more at 40 cents each.

Q. Why are Canadian farmers allowed to organize in the A. S. of E.?

A. Because Canada is a surplus producing country and competes with the United States in foreign markets. Therefore prices in Canada and the United States should be kept on a parity.

Q. What is the third power you frequently refer to in editorials?

A. The third power is explained in The Third Power book. It will be the power of the organized farmers. The book tells how it will rise and how it will correct many of the evils that are now present in the country.

Q. In section "Fees and Dues" Article IV of By-Laws of the A. S. of E., it reads, "The membership fee to join the A. S. of E. is $1.00, to be applied as follows: 40 cents to be sent to the secretary of the National Union for the general fund and 60 per cent. (60 cents) to be applied to the organization fund." Does this mean that the 60 cents is also to be sent to the secretary of the National Union?

A. Yes. Out of this 60 per cent. the organizers are paid and the movement is developed in new territory.

Q. How can the local union portion of dues be used to best advantage.

A. See "Who shall do the organizing," page 7 of January 1st number. Beyond the recommendations made in that article the local unions must each decide for themselves.

Q. 1 If all present subscribers and members of the A. S. of E. would renew and pay their dues promptly for 1906, could the press and equity printing plant be bought? 2. As a matter of investment the Equity Press shares look good. How soon will subscribers be called upon to cash in?

A. 1. Yes. Could pay cash for all and print greatly increased editions as soon as the press is installed. We hope in the regular course of the year to do this, but if subscribers and members would anticipate matters and pay now there would be no delay. 2. It will take four or five months to make the press and we don't think the directors would call for it before that time.

Q. What provision is made for receiving members who do not desire the official paper.

A. The only provision to admit such is when they are the wives, or children of members and then only to local unions. They are admitted free. Also see first question above.

Q. When a State union is organized who shall determine its conduct as regards expenditures of funds.

A. The State union.

Q. We are paying about 75 cents per bushel for corn at my place (in Georgia). How can we get it cheaper.

A. Buy direct from Iowa, Illinois or Indiana. Members ought to make their wants known through their official paper. We think 43 cents paid in Iowa, will allow the corn to be delivered in car load lots at less than 75 cents.

Q. Please state how the fees and dues are to be apportioned. There has been a discussion of this subject in our local union.—Rosine L. U. No. 1.

A. Fee. Of the $1.00, it is all remitted to the National Union; 40 per cent. of it is applied to the general fund, including the official paper, and 60 per cent. to the organization fund. Organizers are paid out of this and any balance is used for extension work. Dues, 30 cents quarterly ($1.20 a year), 40 cents to go to the National union, 50 cents is for the local union and 30 cents for the county union when one is organized.

Q. (1.) If I was to subscribe $10.00 or several hundred dollars for Equity Press shares, when would the subscriptions be payable? (2.) What length of time after subscription is paid before it will begin earning 15 per cent. (3.) Would I have to sell my shares to the society on demand? (4.) Do you believe that the society will purchase the paper and plant? (5.) Why will the shares draw only 10 per cent. if run by the society if it pays 15 per cent before? (6.) Are the earnings likely to increase to more than 15 per cent?—W. L. Landers, Pembroke, Ky.

A. (1.) Printing press manufacturers we believe will install the press before requiring payment. It will require about four months to make a press. (2.) On above basis interest would commence at once when payment for shares is made. (3.) Yes. (4.) I cannot tell. The sentiment of the delegates at the annual meeting was favorable to it. (5.) You evidently misunderstood the terms. When the society buys the press, etc., they will not pay any interest and all the shares will be cancelled, that is, paid off. (6.) The life of such a press is very long and it should be run to its maximum capacity. With the consent of the share holders it is expected to print one of two other papers and the dividends will be increased to 20, 25 or perhaps 30 per cent.

Q. Is there any manly principle about a man who claims to be a union farmer and yet will dump his produce before the minimum price is reached.

Answer by Louis E. Carrier:

A. The fundamental principals of the American Society of Equity are deeply rooted in "Equity," the word so wisely chosen, that proclaims justice to every man in its strictest sense, no matter what may be his occupation.

"Equity" stands firmly as an impregnable bulwark of the organized farmers. It teaches "do unto others as you wish to be done by." Controlled marketing will not only aid the farmer to get just and living prices for his produce; but will protect the consumer by keeping all produce out of the hands of manipulators and speculators.

Show me the man, who claims to be a union farmer, and yet will dump his produce and I will prove to you; ninety-nine times out of a hundred, that he does not jump because it is a question of life or death; but because he wants to take the advantage and gain a few paltry dollars for his own greedy self, at the expense of the organization. With a man who will dump, it is all "hire and salary—not revenge." He sells his country, his honor and true manly principle, his beloved wife and children, into a state of thralldom. He puts up some frail excuse for selling and tells the union farmer that he "will be with them next year." Next year rolls around, and he is not at his post. He avoids the company of union farmers, and is seldom, if ever; at an A. S. of E. meeting. Actions speak louder than words, and by his actions he says, "Boys, go ahead and take the honey from the bees, and I will slip around and eat it." Go to that man and ask him for a few cents for some charitable act—he's not there! He has nothing for charity He has a countenance whose visage plainly reads "guilty." He has no power to hide it. He is miserable, because he has betrayed a just cause, and thereby draws contempt upon himself from every loyal unionist. He takes upon himself that awful stigma and odium of "dumper."

"Songs of Equity," the Equity song book. They should be used in each local union. See advertisement elsewhere.

Farm and Stock is an illustrated monthly magazine in the interest of Corn Breeding, Cultivation and Live Stock. Price $1 a year, but for a short time will be sent a year on trial for 10c and names of ten farmers who grow corn. Farm & Stock, 260 Charles, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE 800 acres in Cooke Co. Texas. Will sell part of tract or all together. Land extra fine and a bargain at the price No finer place on earth for rich land and healthy climate. Address WILEY, care of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.



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We Guarantee our Farmers' Forge to be as large, durable, run easy and do as much work as any $10 Forge made, and as represented or refund your money

Extracts from our Testimonials

The forge I purchased of you six years ago has always given perfect satisfaction. Thos. Blakely, Leslie, Mich.

I invented a Horse Hoeing Machine and made 75 of these machines with the Farmers' Forge. John E. Hickey, South Granby, N. Y.

It has proved more satisfactory than one of the all steel forges that one of my neighbors has. S. Drake, Hicks, N. Y.

It is the best article for the money that I ever saw or used. It caps the forge climax. E. Lewis, Middletown Springs, Vt.

Special Winter Offers Regular price of forge is $4.50, but until March 31, 1906, we offer the Farmers' Forge complete, ready for use, for $3.60 each, or one Farmers' Forge complete, one anvil and vise combined and one pair of tongs, all for $5.25. This offer may not appear again. Write today sending stamp for catalogue and testimonials.

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I'll send it free for three months.

At the *end* of that time, if you *like* it—if you have decided that McClure's Magazine is wholesome, educational, interesting reading for yourself and every member of your family—if you have come to feel that you just can't afford to be without it, send me one dollar, only, for a full year's subscription.

If you do not like McClure's—do not want to have it continued, just say so—drop me a line saying not to send it and telling why you do not like it. There will be nothing to pay and the three copies you will have received on trial—they will be absolutely free.

If I did not feel pretty sure you would like McClure's, could I afford to make an offer like this?

And, if you should find that you do like it, wouldn't you regret every day you had delayed asking to be put on the list?

Better ask TODAY.

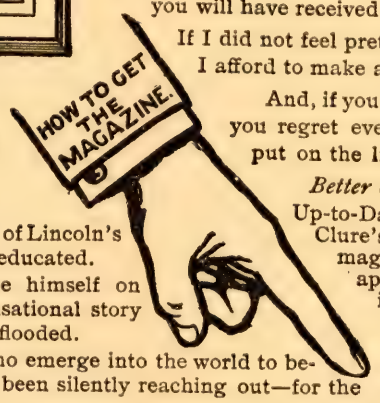
Up-to-Date Farming says: "We admire McClure's and read it. It is about the only magazine in which everything is good and appeals to me, it is one, too, that will satisfy the farmer and his whole family."

It can't all be told here—fill in the coupon and see for yourself—you take no risk.

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S. S. McCLURE, Editor,
McCLURE'S MAGAZINE, New York City

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But, Lincoln did not educate himself on cheap, trashy novels and the sensational story papers with which the country is flooded.

The country lads and lasses who emerge into the world to become famous are they who have been silently reaching out—for the things of the great, real world.

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Famous authors, poets and statesmen write for McCLURE'S. President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, Gladstone, Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling, General Miles, Walt Whitman, Bret Harte, Huxley and Robert Louis Stevenson, are only a few who have written for McClure's. This next year there will be stories and articles by Jack London, William Allen White, Myra Kelly, Booth Tarkington and others. McClure's is the greatest feast of good things literary ever offered. Now are you going to enjoy it?

EDITOR McCLURE'S MAGAZINE, New York City. **COUPON**

I accept your offer to test your magazine. Enter my subscription for one full year.

After receiving three months' sample copies, I will do one of two things—either send you $1.00 for the full year's subscription, or write you to stop the magazine, when you are to cancel this subscription and the sample copies are to be free to me as a test.

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Horse Breeding for Profit

One of the three kinds to breed:
A good carriage and saddle horse.
Weight 1,150 to 1,200 pounds.
Height about 15 hands 3 inches.
Sired by a thoroughbred runner.
Out of a heavy, smooth-turned mare,
With high action.

The horse is still king,
Despite inventions of every kind.

Let no one imagine that the horse is soon to become an object of curiosity. Bicycles have come and gone, and the automobile has been making considerable noise the last few years and cutting up capers "and people," while the horse has been quietly sawing wood, or rather eating oats, until now the farmer with a pasture full of the right kind of horses can sell them and buy a bank. Horses have been steadily going up in price, which is much better than blowing up, as the automobile has been doing.



Automobiles will come and go, may puff in and speed out, but his majesty "the horse" remains monarch of the road against all competition.

No machine ever built or still uninvented will successfully dispute his reign. He has withstood the locomotive, merely permitting it to do the heavy work and give him an easier life.

Inventions will crop up from time to time, but none that will dispute his place in the people's hearts; for always, excepting the human race, "the horse" is the most beautiful thing made of flesh and blood, and perhaps the human animal scarcely deserves to be excepted, when we consider how men and women deform themselves by foolish habits.

Horses we may have as nature made them, only improved and refined by scientific breeding. You may depend upon it, good horses, especially good carriage, draft and saddle horses, will always be in demand.

Buyers are to-day searching the country for good horses of all kinds. Remember the scrub horse will produce scrubs and loose your money. It costs no more to raise a good one than a poor one, so get in line for the money.

The theory of Mr. John More, of Minnesota, an up-to-date farmer, who makes it a business to breed, raise and prepare a dozen or more fine horses for market every year, gives our readers a sample of the benefits derived, of what he calls "controlled marketing" instead of taking any price the local dealer offers. Mr. More contracts with the large firms, principally in New York and other large cities, that take his crop annually, not only getting handsome prices, but acquiring the three middlemen's profits. Mr. More breeds especially heavy draft and stylish carriage horses. "It is as cheap to breed and raise the best as scrubs," says he.

The following prices obtained for the year's sale of thirteen horses:

Six draft horses, weighing 1,850 to 2,000 pounds (average price $450 each)	$2,700
One pair carriage horses	1,200
One pair carriage horses	1,500
One saddle horse	450
One high stepping carriage horse	650
One three-year-old Shetland pony	150
Total	$6,650

What one can do others can. Why not you? The field is large.

We counsel farmers and breeders to breed only the best. As that is the only class for which remunerative prices will be forthcoming.

At present it is the middling horse that is the most difficult to dispose of, and they usually "go-off" at some prices or other that lose money, whilst there is scarcely a dealer or commission man to be found who is not on the lookout for animals of exceptional merit, such as draft, carriage and saddle horses, and will pay the price.

A big, fine colored harness horse with good action and of good appearance can scarcely be found, and at no time probably were extra high class draft horses in greater demand than now, the comparative dearth of such animals is the incentive that should stimulate breeders and farmers to new efforts, for when a good horse is ready for market, no matter what his breed may be, there will be no difficulty in disposing of him quickly and at paying figures.

When the breeding season arrives, "breed right," make careful selections; it is the case of losing dollars to save dimes to do otherwise.

"Gather the Roses and leave the Thorns behind."

This subject will be continued in our next issue.

What You Should Know

There is a vast world competition in the industrial and commercial progress of today, and it is of material importance that every business should have men or women who are not merely expert in things already known, but who can take their places in the forefront of the onward march of our day, for co-operation, controlled marketing of the products of the farm.

Every farmer and stockman who runs or intends to run a dairy, should do so for the money there is in it. They should be up to date and apply the best principles to the business. Forsake the darkness of ignorance and bad management. Keep in touch with the modern methods of today. Teach yourself to be practical and you cannot fail. As to the profits in dairying, they are governed by the way you go at it. Money is lost in some dairies because the business is not carried on in a business way and practical methods adopted. It is not what you know but what you don't know that is the root of the evil.

In dealing with the quality and breed of dairy cows, it is a well-known fact, that it does not pay to keep and feed scrubs or inferior milch cows. We cannot dwell too strongly upon this fact. Such a system will never tend towards your individual welfare.

Make a close study of the dairy breeds. Each breed has its peculiar characteristics and should be studied very carefully. There is temperament and disposition to be taken seriously into consideration.

In breeding up a dairy herd it is best to go slow, as one cannot go by appearances. Don't keep or buy a cow just because they are cows, but cut out the unprofitable ones.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Demand a Look Inside



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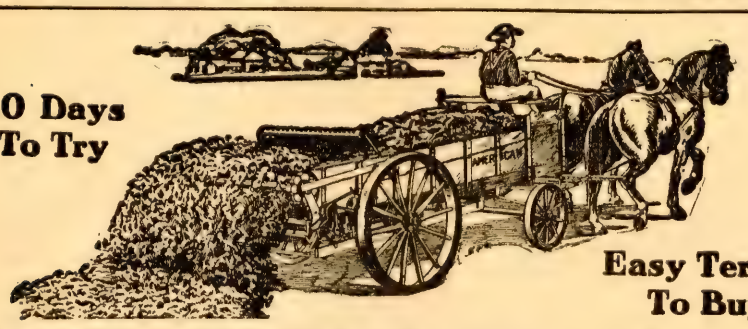


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And if you shouldn't find it exactly as represented, you send it back at our expense, and the trial costs you not a shilling.
We can afford to make you this offer because we know that our American Spreaders are well made, on correct principles, and that they will stand the Test.
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We own and operate the largest Manure Spreader plant in the World. We turn out more machines every year than any other manufacturer. Our ample capital enables us to sell our Spreaders on long time.
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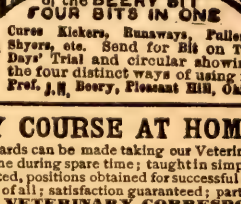
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NANTICOKE, PA., Dec. 12, 1905
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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING
(Continued)

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT

From Start to Finish—Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, Ayershires

Every farmer and stockman who runs, or intends to run, a dairy should do so for the money there is in it. They should read, study, observe, be up-to-date and apply the best principles to the business. Forsake the darkness of ignorance, bad management, and keep in touch with modern methods of today.

Teach yourself to be practical and you can't fail. As to profits in dairying, they are governed the way you go at it. Money is lost in some dairies because the business is not carried on in a business way.

We can not dwell too strongly upon the fact that it is ruinous to keep and feed scrub cattle and inferior milch cows. Such doings will never tend towards your financial welfare. Make a



close study of the dairy breeds, such as Guernseys, Jerseys, Holsteins and Ayershires. These are four distinct dairy breeds, each has its peculiar characteristic and should be studied very carefully. There is temperament and disposition to be taken into consideration.

First we have the Ayershire race of cattle, which was developed in Scotland the first half of the eighteenth century. Kindly treated, the Ayershires are gentle and tractable.

Yellow, red and white are predominating colors in the Ayershires. Their horns are larger and stronger than those of the Jerseys, yet are not usually coarse and large. While lacking the delicate beauty of the channel-island cattle they are yet finely formed, many of the cows being almost perfect models of the ideal milch cows.

As milkers, the Ayershires are justly famed. Of an exceedingly robust constitution, they are but little affected by changes in the weather, and, when under the influence of cold and wet weather, other cows fall off materially in flow of milk these, fed as usual, keep up to their yield. They are most persistent milkers, and their milk is, in its natural state, a perfectly proportioned food, unsurpassed by that of any other cattle. While it may not be so rich in butter as that of other breeds, and may contain less cheese than does that of the Dutch stock, it has more evenly proportioned supply of muscle and fat making elements than has that of the other races mentioned.

As Ayershires are less subject to tuberculosis than are some other cattle, their milk is more wholesome—a matter of great moment to humanity, since it has been often proved that diseased germs are transmitted in milk from cows to mankind.

The Jersey and Guernsey breeds, each bearing the name of the island from whence they came, so resemble each other that a description of one will serve for both. They are fine in bone and horn, very thin and soft in skin and hair, usually fawn colored, with black nose, tongue, horns, hoofs and switches. Some years ago a fancy led breeders of Jerseys to try to eradicate all colors other than black and fawn; but of recent years the development of the butter producing capacity has been deemed more important than fancy colors. The cows are very gentle, but many of the bulls, particularly the Jersey, are vicious. Jerseys and Guernseys are to be found in every part of the country and have long been among the most popular breeds in the land. Their chief value lies in their capacity for producing milk of exceeding richness, from which large quantities of butter of nutty flavor, firm texture, rich color and delicious aroma are made. Under the brands of men of known integrity, pure Jersey butter can be sold readily for fifty cents and upwards by controlled marketing.

The Holstein cattle are not only large and well developed, but at the same time are extra-good milkers for the dairy, and have come into notice as a very profitable breed for the stock raiser and for dairying. Now, properly speaking, everything from Holland is Dutch; so, with propriety, these Holsteins might be called Holland or Dutch cattle, were there not a class under the name of "Dutch," which are totally different in most respects. The Dutch cattle come from Germany. They were first raised more for their peculiar markings than their superior qualities, are almost entirely black, with a white band of stripe around their middles and were generally known as belted cattle. In answer to questions whether the so-called belted and spotted Holsteins are the same breed of cattle, different only in form of those color markings, we would say most decidedly, they are not the same. In short, the belted cattle are not Holsteins and are not admitted to the Holstein Herd Book.

"One may live and learn."

This subject will be continued in our next issue.

When the breeding season arrives breed right, make careful selections, it is a case of losing dollars to save dimes to do otherwise.

Always believe in working with the best tools to be had—same with stock.

Learn to love labor; you won't succeed without it, and taking it will prevent discontent. Besides it is a good physic as well as a builder of muscle and stamina of character.

Telephone manufacturers are always ready to aid farmers and others in installing and equipping telephone systems. That is their business. One of the best helps in that line that we know of is the book issued by the Swedish-American Telephone Co., Rural Dept., G., Chicago. This valueable book tells how to organize a company, secure subscribers build lines, and install instruments; shows cost per mile; contains models for franchises, by-laws, rules, contracts; has illustrations of wiring diagrams; teaches how to remedy telephone troubles. It is the largest and most complete book on rural telephone lines ever published—valuable and instructive—worth writing for, and is sent free.

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NO BUTTER LOST THIS WAY



Which way do you skim your milk? It is hard sometimes to realize just how great the loss of cream is with crocks and pans. Some people may not believe that a

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

skims enough closer than the old way to increase their butter yield one-fourth or more. But it does. Users say so. Here's an every-day example—

"ALTURAS, CAL., Sept. 1, 1905.

"The U. S. Separator beats them all for ease of handling and clean skimming. When we got the No. 7 we were making 40 lbs. of butter per week with pans. The first week that we run the Separator we made 60 lbs. and with less work.—KELLY BROS."

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MILE RECORD	1:55¼
UNPACED RECORD	1:58
HALF-MILE RECORD	:56
HALF-MILE TRACK	2:01
HIGH WHEEL RECORD	2:04¾
WAGON ½ MILE TRACK	2:05
WAGON MILE TRACK	1:57¼
TWO MILE RECORD	4:17

DREW 250,000 PEOPLE IN 4 EXHIBITIONS IN 1905.

Dan broke Four World Records and paced 12 miles in 2:01½ to 1:55¼ in 1905 and we expect him to break his record in 1906.



DAN PATCH has paced 36 miles in 2:01½ to 1:55¼ and has paced 9 miles that averaged 1:57½. Dan has more miles to his credit in 2:00 or better than all of the pacers and trotters that ever lived. Dan broke six world's record within eight months from the time he commenced to eat "International Stock Food" every day. It gives Pure Blood, Extra Strength, Endurance, Courage, Nerve, Force and Speed. Try it for your horses, colts, etc.

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WE HAVE a Beautiful, Colored Lithograph of our World Famous Champion Pacing Stallion Dan Patch 1:55¼. It is made from the Photograph from which the above Engraving was made and is as natural and life like as if you stood on the track and saw Dan coming toward you. This Photograph was taken by our own artist and shows Dan flying through the air at a 1:55¼ gait with every foot off the ground and being driven by Harry Hersey who drove Dan in his wonderful mile in 1:55¼. This Large, Beautiful, Colored Lithograph gives all of Dan's records with dates and is one of the "Finest Motion Horse Pictures" ever taken. Its size is 16 by 24, is free from advertising and is worthy to hang on the wall of any home or office as it makes an extra fine picture for framing. It cost us Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to get out the first edition but you can have one absolutely free. Every Farmer or Every Stockowner should have a picture of Dan Patch 1:55¼, the Fastest Harness Horse The World Has Ever Seen and the only harness horse to ever command an offer of $180,000. cash which we received this year for Dan and promptly refused. Dan is proving to be one of the greatest sires that ever lived. Six of his colts, four pacers and two trotters, received records in 1905 and one of them 2:08¾. Five of his other colts have paced miles from 2:20 to 2:11½. No stallion in horse history has ever equaled this at the same age. You will highly prize the very fine and life-like picture of the Champion Harness Horse of the World which we offer you free.

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UP-TO-DATE

The Poultry Yard

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING



A Pen of Business Fowls

No varieties of poultry better fit the purposes of the practical poultryman than our American breeds. We are equally safe in saying that no variety in that class are so popular as the White Wyandottes. The above illustration shows the well-developed body, and the strong, rugged appearance, all of which are so necessary for a great production of both eggs and meat. Among broiler raisers the White Wyandotte is acknowledges to be the king of broiler producers, while their steady egg production, combined with meat qualities has made them famous as a business fowl.

Market Poultry Culture

For large roasters, the Light Brahmas are best.

For medium sized carcasses, our American breeds are in the lead.

For broilers, there has yet to be discovered a better breed than the White Wyandottes.

For the production of meat, our American markets are best served by the Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Rhode Island Reds.

When well fattened, laying hens make the choicest roasting carcasses.

A roasting fowl four to six pounds in weight, sells best in the market.

The most popular weight for broilers is three pounds to the pair.

Leghorns make plump broilers, but it requires several weeks additional feeding to bring them to the weight desired, hence our American birds are more profitable to handle for that purpose.

The broiler market practically opens next month, and reaches its highest point in April.

New York City is considered the leading market for broilers; from this point they are shipped all over the country.

Chicago holds a strong position in the western broiler trade.

The Langshan is an excellent roasting fowl, but its white skin hurts its sale in the general market.

In shipping poultry to market, it is a good business scheme to tag each carcass. In this way a demand will gradually be created for your line of goods.

Grow a carcass first for bone and muscle; then put on the fat.

Broilers must be raised in limited sized runs. The plump, tender juicy bird cannot be grown on free range.

Neatly dressed carcasses bring the best prices. Attraction is a great point in this business.

The way the demand is annually increasing for table poultry, there is no danger of ever meeting a supply greater than the calls.

While Brahmas make choice broilers, they are not desirable for that purpose on account of the feathers on their legs.

At four months of age, a Brahma can be grown to weigh four to six pounds.

Dr. C. A. Robinson says it requires a bushel of corn to make about ten pounds of hog meat, but that same amount of feed will produce twice the quantity of poultry meat.

Sending scaly-legged birds to market is a poor way of catering to a fancy trade.

The price paid is governed more by quality than it is by weight.

Dry-picked poultry will stand longer shipments than scalded.

Wiser words were never spoken than these by I. K. Felch, the father of poultry culture in America: I have made poultry culture my means of support since 1873. Do you think I would let any undue love of any breed stand in the way of my support and that of my family? I tell you that I have had to sacrifice every taste to the base and homely demand of practical worth, and no man in America has felt the public pulse more keenly than I. Happy the man whose taste for the beautiful in fowl culture goes in line with practical demand, for all thoroughbreds eventually go into the kitchen. We enjoy them for a time, then they are eaten; the breed that has the greatest demand in the meat markets is the one that brings the highest average price in the thoroughbred market.

Eggs and Egg Farming

There never was a glut in the fresh-egg market.

The largest eggs are laid by the Spanish breeds.

All of the Mediterranean class lay white-shell eggs.

The double-yolked egg should not be a cause for rejoicing. It is the warning that the stock is being too well fed, and there is danger ahead.

Before eggs are marketed they should be wiped clean of dirt. This is best done with a moist woolen rag. Never give them a washing as it spoils the keeping qualities.

By breeding each year only the best layers and the producers of the largest size eggs, we gradually build up a strain of profitable stock.

The trap nest has been a God-send to the practical egg farm.

It is poor business to send white-shelled eggs to a brown-shelled egg market. Always cater to the demands of the trade.

Ordinarily it costs a cent a piece to produce eggs.

Food flavors the egg. The breed or the color of shell has nothing to do with the contents.

An old belief, and one that is still more or less credited, is that the presence of the male is necessary for good egg production. This is wrong. On many of the large egg farms no males are used at all.

Eggs should be assorted to size and color when shipped to market.

By systematic breeding it is possible to get the flocks to average twelve dozen eggs per year per head.

The great secret of success is to quarter only the best layers, and kill and send to market the remainder.

Among practical poultrymen the nest egg is becoming a thing of the past. It is one of the old theories that experience has proven foolish.

One bad egg in the basket is enough to lose a valuable customer.

The late Francis A. Mortimer once said that he found as a rule hens with short legs, chunky bodies short necks and small heads, to be indifferent layers.

Quiet, contented hens give the best results. Scared stock are seldom profitable.

Overfeeding has crippled more egg records than has underfeeding.

Egg—eating is a habit generally caused by overfat hens producing soft-shelled eggs. Such eggs often break and the hens greedily taste the contents. The lesson is learned, and one culprit will teach the others.

It is a risk to buy eggs to help out your orders. Better do less business and produce the crop yourself.

The egg crop generally falls off as the days are shortening, and gradually increase as the days lengthen.

It is possible to stimulate hens to increased egg production, but it is dangerous practice, the usefulness of the hen being practically gone after a year's hard work.

Sunshine during winter is a great egg tonic. See that the fowls get full benefit of it.

The active, busy, healthy hens are the ones that can be relied upon to fill the egg basket. They should be encouraged.



Model Scratching Shed House

Practical poultrymen are fast acknowledging the fact that the house which combines comfort, sanitary qualities, and cheapness at the same time, is the one built upon the scratching shed order. During cold weather a muslin curtain is drawn down in the front of the scratching shed, which keeps out wind and snow, but allows sufficient fresh air to properly ventilate. Up-to-Date Farming will later on give plans for construction, in time for the building season.

Food and Feeding

Feed the mash in a warm state.

Regularity in feeding is most important.

White clover is the richest in lime.

Mashes mixed with hot milk are par excellence for laying stock.

Carbonaceous foods, like corn, are rich in oil, fat, starch and sugar, and therefore should be carefully fed to laying stock.

Variety in the diet is not only relished by the fowls, but it keeps the appetite better, and the food does them more good.

Table scraps such as waste bread, pieces of meat, vegetables, etc., chopped up fine, should be mixed with the morning mash.

In feeding grain at night, it should be given an hour before dusk, so that the fowls can well fill their crops before going to roost.

While hens are laying they will not readily overfatten, as the food then has a double purpose—building up the waste tissues and furnishing material for eggs.

It is a waste to feed rye. The fowls will not eat it unless hunger fairly drives them to it.

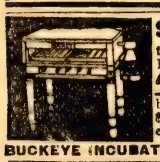
Where clover or alfalfa is fed the percentage of soft-shelled eggs is less.

The morning mash should not be fed sticky nor sloppy. It should be

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Business White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Single Comb White Leghorns
We use trap nests, and breed only from our best laying stock. Eggs for hatching: Wyandottes and Leghorns—$1.50 per 15; $4 per 50. Light Brahma and selected brown Wyandotte eggs—$2 per 15; $5 per 50. Circular free.
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to $2. per month rents any incubator. Rent pays for it. We Pay the Freight. 40 Days Trial at same prices. Buy plans and parts and build one. Prices, ready to use: 50 egg $5.00; 100 egg $9; 200 egg $12.75. Brooders, $3.50 up. Guaranteed. Catalog free.
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$96 A MONTH Salary for man with rig to advertise and introduce our goods. This Co. means business and can furnish best references. Send for contract. Dept. O, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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BLACK LANGSHAN Cockerels and Pullets. Pure Blood. Fine. $2.00 each—Trio $5.00. Mrs. W. H PARISH, Palmer, Illinois.

White Rock hens $1. TOULOUSE GEESE, White H. Turkeys, white wyandotte cockerels for sale. Cir. free. EMANUEL SCHIEBER, R, R. 2, Box 55, BUCYRUS, OHIO.

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Costs no more. Don't buy the unknown kind.
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Successful Incubators
Tried, proven under all conditions. They'll hatch the most and strongest chicks for you. Take no chances. Get Successful Incubators and Brooders and make failure impossible. Incubator and Poultry Catalog Free. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding Small Chicks," 10c. 50c poultry paper one year, 10c.
Des Moines Incubator Co. Dep 153. Des Moines, Ia.

$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.
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NATURE'S only Perfect Hatcher. Made of straw like a hen's or bird's nest. Catalog free. Write to-day.
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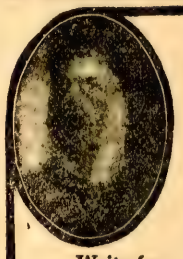
$60 PER MONTH straight salary and expenses for men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Remedies among the farmers. We mean this and furnish Bank references of our reliability. Don't answer unless you mean business. Address, Eureka P.F. Mfg. Co., Dept. 6. East St. Louis, Ill.

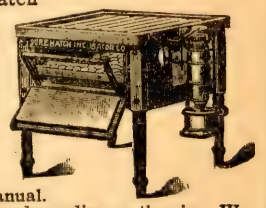
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INCUBATORS, best and cheapest. Write M. Campbell Co., 312 Wesson Ave,, Detroit, Mich.

Buff Wyandotte and Rose C Reds cockerells, $1 to $2, State wants—send price. A. H. Kanagy, Milroy, Pa.


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Write for a copy of my book which describes the profitable combinations of Egg, Broiler, and Roaster Farms.
It gives the prices paid for eggs and poultry week by week for the past three years. It tells how and when a hatch taken off each week in the year could be most profitably marketed. It shows how you can make $2.00 on a large winter roaster. It tells what profits can be made with each of the popular breeds, and the costs of production.
I have helped thousands to make money with poultry. My Model Incubators and Brooders are used on the money-making farms. It is my business to teach those who use them to do so profitably. Whether your needs are small or large, I will furnish, without charge, estimates and plans for a complete equipment that will insure success without your spending a dollar uselessly.
Send for my complete literature.
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Money Back if Not the Best
LET US SHIP YOU A "SURE HATCH" TO TRY at our expense for freight, with the positive agreement on our part that if it doesn't pay its cost with one hatch you can send it back at our expense and get your money—with the positive agreement that it must out-hatch any other make of Incubator, or your money back.
How long could we stay in business if "Sure Hatches," sold on these liberal terms, and with a five-year guarantee, failed to work to the satisfaction of the purchaser? Well, in eight years we have sold nearly 60,000 machines on these terms, and our business is booming all the time.

There's Money in the Poultry Business
if you use the Sure Hatch Incubator and follow the plain, practical directions of the Sure Hatch Poultry Manual.
The prices of Sure Hatch Incubators are $7.50 and up, depending on the size. We pay all freight to your railroad station, no matter where you live. And we pay the freight back if after 6 weeks, 6 months or 6 years trial it fails to do the work. No other Incubator Company in the world dares to make such a long-time guarantee.
Drop us a line today and get the Free Catalogue and Poultry Manual. Just a postal card will bring it by return mail. Address either office.
SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.
Box 281 Clay Center, Neb. Dept. 18, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Poultry Yard
(Continued)

mixed to a crimbly state. It should also be given warm, but not "piping hot" as we saw advised some time ago.

Boiled oats mixed with bran makes a good occasional change for the regular morning mash.

As a balanced food, wheat leads, with probably barely next.

We have known of cases of enteritis being produced where grit and oyster shell were mixed with the morning mash. These articles should be kept seperate in boxes where the fowls can help themselves at will.

A pound of linseed meal mixed in the mash for fifty hens, twice a week, is not too much, but it should be the limit.

The writer feeds a mash made as follows: Bran, 25 pounds; ground oats, 25 pounds; cornmeal, 25 pounds; middlings, 25 pounds; ground meat, 15 pounds; linseed meal, 5 pounds. This is all thoroughly mixed together. To each pail of this mixture is fed a pail of cut clover hay or alfalfa, cooked or scalded.

Green bone is an excellent noon meal two or three times a week. In feeding it allow a pound for every sixteen head of stock.

Clover should never be fed in lengths of more than a half inch, as when too large it may pack in the crop.

Egg shells should be dried in an oven and then crumbled, when they can be mixed with the mash.

All soft food should be given in troughs, and after the fowls are through eating, these troughs should be hooked fast to the side of the pen so as to keep them clean.

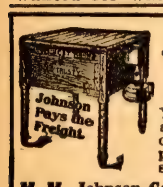
In feeding stuffs, the starch is known as carbo-hydrate, the hydrate meaning water in a crystaline state.

It is the rule on the farm of the writer to water the fowls about a half hour after feeding the morning mash. They will not suffer by being compelled to wait for the water in the early morning, and they are not so apt to chill when they have first taken food in the crop.



An Old-Time Farmers' Fowl

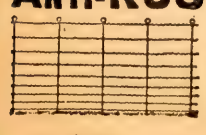
There is no disputing the fact that the Plymouth Rocks are not to lose their old-time prestige as a farmers' fowl. The illustration given herewith shows what the breed can be brought to—a body admirably adapted for superior meat qualities. Note the round, full breast, and the deep, well-balanced body—not an inch wasted, it would seem, in building up an ideal roasting fowl. The Plymouth Rock will ever remain the king of medium-sized roasting fowls. As egg producers they are excellant when kept in proper condition. Care should be taken not to over fatten them if wanted for winter egg production.



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The Easy Machine to Operate.
You run no risk. Five year guarantee. Strongest hatches—less care—less oil—most profit. Don't pay two prices. Thousands sold. We sell direct. Big 1906 Book Free.
M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb.



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FOSTORIA, OHIO.

Artificial Hatching and Brooding

Go slow.

Study carefully.

Practice with a small size machine.

A dry cellar is the best place to run an incubator.

Fill the lamps in the evening, and they will carry a stronger blaze during the night.

Let the machine gradually heat up before putting in the eggs.

Never turn on the blaze more than is actually necessary.

Follow the directions as given by the manufacturers. They know wherein lie the points for success.

Nearly all of the incubators advertised are so constructed that any person with ordinary intelligence can run them. Success, however, will depend upon the amount of care given them.

After the hatch is started, do not add any eggs. Keep the machine closed excepting at such times when it is necessary to turn or cool the eggs.

When a hatch is coming off, do not let your curiosity get ahead of you. Never mind about the chick's struggle to get out of the shell. If it is strong it will eventually extricate itself; if it does not it will be too weak to amount to anything after it is out.

The proper temperature for hatching is 103 degrees, but a variation of a few degrees either way will do no particular harm. If, however, the temperature should incline to 90 degrees, the hatch will be prolonged, and if above 105 degrees it will be hastened. In either case the chicks would be more or less weak.

It is better to scrape the charred part of the wick than to trim it, as in the former case you are more apt to have an even flame.

Most incubator operators use a new wick for each hatch. In this way there is no danger of a lamp burning out during the night.

We believe in cooling the eggs. It makes stronger chicks. Begin cooling on the fourth day. Take the tray out of the incubator and place it on top. Put the thermometer on top the eggs. When the temperature drops to 85 or 90 degrees put the tray back into the machine. Keep the incubator door closed while the eggs are out of it. Do not cool the eggs after the eighteenth day of incubation.

Sprinkling the eggs during incubation is an old theory, and is a mistake. Ordinarily there is enough moisture in an egg to hatch it, all depending upon your ability to retain that moisture in your machine. The manufacturer's directions will be best in this, as some machines control moisture better than others.

While we know it is possible to hatch eggs without adding moisture, we also know that it is not possible at all times, during all seasons, to bring off a hatch without having added moist air in some form or other. And this we believe applies to all makes.

Do not move the chicks from the incubator until the hatch is completed.

Before placing the young in the brooder, have the latter run for several days so that it is thoroughly warmed, and see that the temperature in the brooder runs between 90 and 100 degrees before putting the chicks in it.

It is not necessary to have a thermometer in the brooder after the chicks are in it. You will know the condition by watching the youngsters. If they crowd more heat must be given them; if they seem to pant and are too warm, turn down the flame of the lamp. If they are seen scratching, or sitting about contented, the heat is about right.

Keep a small pan of water in the brooder. It will keep the air moist and prevent leg weakness. Have some protection over the pan so the chicks cannot get into it.

HOW You Get This New TONGUELESS Disc Harrow on Thirty Days' Trial FREE

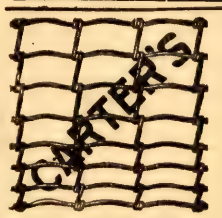
It's this way—
An entirely new feature is embodied in the construction of this Harrow.
The Forward Truck, without any Tongue, positively relieves the horses of all Neck Weight and Side Draft, and allows them free, easy movement. They have just an even, steady pull.
Why should a team, that is already having a hard time to work and travel on rough, uneven ground, be hampered and annoyed by the Threshing of a Tongue, and by the weight of a Harrow Frame?
There is absolutely no reason for it.
To give you a chance to examine this Harrow for yourself, and to prove to you that it is exactly as represented, and that it will produce the results claimed for it, we will send any size you select, on a 30 Days' Approval Test, *all Freight Charges Prepaid.*
If you find the Harrow to be exactly as represented, and to work as we claim it will, you pay for it: Cash or easy terms as you prefer. If not, send it back at our expense.

See What Mr. Weaver says:
Dexter Mo., Oct. 26, 1905.
American Harrow Co., Detroit, Mich.
Gentlemen: We are pleased to write you that the No. 1418 Tongueless Disc has been received and thoroughly tested, and found not wanting anywhere.
We have at last a long felt want supplied—a Tongueless Disc. We have concluded that the draft of this harrow is one-fourth less; three horses will draw this harrow with as much ease as four horses will any tongue disc made. We have often wondered why a tongueless disc was so long in getting made. We are surely pleased, and trust you will never make anything but Tongueless Discs.—Yours respectfully, L. F. WEAVER.

This Harrow is built on right principles
—No Side Draft.
—No Neck Weight
—No crowding of team in short turns
—Just even, steady pull.
—Front Truck carries weight of Frame, and controls movements of Harrow.
—Ball bearings take the end thrust
—Double levers make handling easy.
All our output goes direct to the farmers on the 30 Days' Approval Test Plan, with time to pay if you wish.
The Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow is protected by exclusive patents and manufactured and sold only by us. Write today for booklet giving full description and prices that will please you.
Say when you want to use the harrow, so we can take care of you right.
Orders for Spring delivery are already coming from every State in the Union.



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The Carter Wire Fence Machine puts $100 in your pocket every four hundred rods of fence you weave with it. Machine costs but $10 and a boy can operate it. The greatest money saver on the farm. You can
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CARTER WIRE FENCE MACHINE CO., Box 96 Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

Notes in Passing

Pluck in the poultry yard is a winner.

A good poultry man is not easily discouraged.

You can never know it all. The writer has been in the business for 25 years and is learning almost every day.

Get rid of the loafing hen. The hen that will not work is almost always sure to get into some mischief.

Make Saturday a general cleaning up day.

The buildings should be convenient and, if possible, so lined that they are practically under one roof. You will appreciate this during inclement weather.

The capacity of the poultry plant should be measured by one's facilities. It never pays to "bite off more than we can chew."

Do the work systematically; it will make it easier and more will be accomplished.

We doubt if a healthy and properly-fed hen will ever be sterile.

Success is not altogether measured by capital; there is a profit in anything you take care of.

In breeding is a crime, the penalty for which is degenerated stock. Fresh blood brings profit.

For the production of meat and eggs, France thinks a hen is more valuable than she is for show purposes.

Farmers should discard the common mongrel and replace it with the thoroughbred.

Good, honest help never needs watching; discharge any other kind.

An opposum eats the head and neck of his victim, and kills only one or two at a time; a mink bleeds his victim in the neck and sucks the blood, and will slaughter a dozen or more birds in a night. Both leave the carcasses in the coop or house. A study of habits will help you catch the culprit that is robbing your hen roost.

Begin the new year by keeping a diary of experiments and experiences in the poultry yards, and at the end of the year you will have a book of great value.



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See how closely it is woven. Sold direct to the farmer at factory prices, on **30 Days Free Trial.** Your money back if not satisfied. Write today for free Catalogue.
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MANY thousand subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming became due with the first of the year. It is our intention to personally notify all subscribers by letter as soon as possible, but we hope you will not wait for this notification. You will know if your subscription is in arrears by the mark that was on January 1st paper.

The subscription price is 50 cents a year or a club of five for $2.00.

We ask as a particular favor that you attend to this matter at once. Also send one or more new subscribers.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis, Ind

UP-TO-DATE Bee-Keeping

By Rev. J. G. Baumgartner

To My Bee-Keeping Friends

Our respected editor has agreed to allow us about one-half column in every issue of this paper for teaching bee-keeping. This space will henceforth be occupied by reading matter intended to give the inexperienced person, who is eager to try his (or her) skill at bee-keeping, such instruction as is necessary to enable the beginner to engage in this most fascinating business and manage his bees successfully.

As space is limited, I shall confine my efforts to short articles, presenting only such information as is of practical value to my readers. It is my earnest desire to make this Bee Department as useful and up to date as possible. Everything will appear in its season. And as the season advances, so let us advance, step by step, doing the best we can for our industrious little friends—the honey bees. May at least some of my fellow bee-lovers be benefitted by these efforts and appreciate Up-to-Date Farming the more for the help it grants in solving many perplexing bee problems.

How are Your Bees Faring

Are you certain about their having plenty of stores to winter on? Better go and investigate once more. But do not tear open the hives on a cold day. If you cannot judge by lifting the hives and cannot weigh them—they should weigh about sixty pounds (hive and all) for outdoor wintering, or fifty pounds for cellaring—then wait till the next warm day, when the bees are flying—if your bees are in the cellar, go down any time—when you may take off the cover and look down between the combs. If you see plenty sealed surface, say a strip four inches wide on both sides of at least six combs, close the hive carefully. They are safe till warm weather sets in next spring. Should you see much less sealed honey and the colony be fairly strong, they will need feeding. That should have been done in September, but you can help them yet. Into some cooking utensil pour granulated sugar, the amount in proportion to the number of colonies to be fed, add just enough water to desolve it. Now boil, stir while boiling, and do not let it burn! As soon as a spoonful hardens when cool, take off, pour into basins, three or four pounds in each—let it cool. When hard enough, but still warm, lay a cake of this candy right over the cluster of bees. Now cover up air tight. If in old style box hives, and need feeding, take down cellar, bore two-inch hole through cover, over which lay a screen to keep bees down. Now fill a quart fruit jar with syrup—four parts granulated sugar, one part water—tie thin muslin over top, invert and set on screen over hole in hive. Refill when empty.

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China Dinner Sets Free

A reliable advertiser made a remarkable offer to readers of Up-to-Date Farming a month or so ago. They offered to give 5,000 china dinner sets free to agents. The proposition is most liberal and they have renewed it again. We want every reader of our paper to get advantage of it. Our guarantee of advertisers applies. We repeat their offer:

To every lady who distributes only 12 pounds of Belle Baking Powder, (strictly pure) they present a handsome 56-piece dinner set, full size ware, elegantly decorated. They also give watches, clocks, silverware, furniture and hundreds of valuable premiums or large cash commissions, for selling fine groceries. Many other tea, coffee, spice, extract, perfume and soap plans by which you may earn premiums.

They prepay freight when they send baking powder, water sets and premium you select, allowing plenty of time to deliver and collect. In this way you see everything is as advertised before you pay one cent. Their plans are so carefully explained that anyone can understand them and take orders at once.

Special 30-day premium—six silverplated tea spoons or a handsome set ring given as a special premium if you send an order within 30 days. In answering this ad. ask for special premium coupon No. 7, on which we illustrate other premiums.

Write for plans, premium list, order sheet and see how easy it is to earn handsome premiums.

Don't send any money. Just write the Pure Food Co., 388 W. Pearl, Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send catalog and full information.

A Watch Bargain

Some of our readers received watches for Christmas. Those who did not, now have an opportunity to, buy a $20 watch and save nearly $15. Its like this:

One of our advertisers recently bought 100,000 high-grade watches from the manufacturer. They are large jobbers of watches, so took this large lot at a low price because the makers needed the cash. The watches were made to retail for $20. It would cost a lot of money to send men to see the retailers, and their large profit would leave little for our advertiser. So he decided to give readers of Up-to-Date Farming an opportunity to buy from headquarters at a very low price.

Send to the National Consolidated Watch Co., Dept., 782, Chicago, Ill., and they will send a lady's or gentleman's watch (write which you want) by express. You send no money in advance. If the watch is satisfactory take it and pay the agent $5.45 and express charges. This is a liberal offer, and you ought to take advantage of it if you have no watch. Send a letter to-day.

You ought to have one of the incubator catalogues of M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb. We were glad to receive one. Mention Up-to-Date Farming, please.

If you mention that you read Up-to-Date Farming and write to Jos. Haas, V. S., Indianapolis, he will send his new book, "Hogology." This gives information every swine breeder must know to be successful.

The men of the farms are finding it to their interest to look carefully after their horse and cow hides and have them properly manufactured into coats, robes, gloves, etc. One of the greatest successes in the tanning business is the Sylvania Tanning Company, Box 1, Sylvania, O.

This company guarantees to give satisfaction. Better write them for information, prices, etc.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming can get a picture, measuring 12x25 inches, for the cost of a postal card. It shows the six famous Percherons, champion team of the world, as they appeared winning first prize at the International Horse Show. The picture is printed in natural colors and is free from advertising, all ready for framing.

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If your live stock is ever sick you want something by which you can tell quickly what is wrong—and that tells what to do. Fleming Bros., 207 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, will send every reader their Veterinary Adviser if they write a postal card.

Now who has not sent for the picture of Dan Patch, the fastest horse in the world? If there are any readers of Up-to-Date Farming who have not they should write a card at once. This handsome picture is printed in six colors and can be framed or not. It deserves a place in your home. Write the International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and tell them how much stock you own and that you read this paper.

Up-to-Date Farming

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Counties out of a total of about 2800 adapted to Agriculture.

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50 CENTS

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Every farmer who reads Up-to-Date Farming will get more money for his crops than the farmer who does not. If you doubt this send for booklet

"Portraits and Proofs"

and your eyes will be opened. It will be sent free.

We cannot do better than refer you to this number, or any number, of Up-to-Date Farming. Read this number carefully then decide for yourself if you can afford to be without Up-to-Date Farming.

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UP-TO-DATE Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

A. S. OF E.

These letters three
Mean much to farmers' homes,
For all will be
Well off, you see,
When fair price making comes.

Then sure as fate,
Read Up-to-Date,
And stand for truth and right.
No longer wait,
Be not too late,
For Equity is in sight.

Let the past remain behind; it is the future that is ahead of us.

The calm of the new year very properly follows the storm and bluster of the Christmas time.

It is well to be jolly during the holidays, but be cheerful all the year.

After all, happiness is the great aim of life. Different people seek it in different ways, and it would seem that more miss it than find it.

"Take things by the smooth handle," said Benjamin Franklin, and that simply means to smooth out the rough places in life. Do not fret over what cannot be made better. Worry makes more gray hairs than time does.

Those who never had a home anywhere but on a farm, imagine that town and city homes are brighter and happier. That is an illusion that may well be dismissed. The happiest place on earth is the well ordered home on the farm.

A paper lying before us gives boys and girls of the farm a round scolding. The writer says he has seen strong boys and girls sit around the stove evenings while a tired mother, not strong at best, did the work in the kitchen. He doesn't like it. Neither do we. The boys and girls ought to help mother in the kitchen, or actually do the work there, and induce the mother to rest.

Wash day on the farm is an important day both winter and summer. But the washing machine has come, and it is all right, though there are still some who doubt its usefulness. It does not fill its mission quite so well as the sewing machine does, but it is a helper for all that, and the big boy may be induced to work it while money would scarcely hire him to rub on the old wash board.

Pumpkin pie is the proverbial thanksgiving pie, but it is also popular at Christmas time. The trouble is at that time of year there is generally a scarcity of pumpkins. This want is being supplied, however, by canning pumpkin in the autumn, thus securing the luxury of pumpkin pie throughout the year.

Don't neglect the winter reading. We have no course to prescribe but choose something in which the whole family will be interested, so that when one reads aloud all may listen and frequently converse about what has been read. The least homlike scene we can imagine is for each to have something to read at the same time and sit and read to himself. There is no better way to kill love, destroy sociability and dwarf souls. Our only prescription is to be sure to read what is elevating.

It is said that wetting the hair with salty water will stop it from falling out.

A coat of pure water and lime, white wash, on the cellar walls is good to remove bad odors from the cellar. The lime absorbs the foul gases and leaves the air pure.

If you wait until to-morrow you will never get there; to-morrow never comes.

One of the best things in the home is a cheerful disposition. It lightens sickness, soothes affliction, makes poverty bearable and robs misfortune of its sting.

Never sit pies on the top of a hot stove after they are baked; it will make them soggy.

To prevent cakes and other pastry from scorching on the bottom, sprinkle a little salt on the bottom of the oven beneath the baking tins.

The home on the farm should be a center of sociability. Farmers know their neighbors for miles around, and there are no happier gatherings than when the farmer boys and girls meet at some one of their houses to pass a social evening. And the grown ups should enjoy such gatherings too. It was a custom fifty years ago for neighbors to gather at each other's houses to "set till bed time." And they were pleasant gatherings too.

Passing Uncle Threadbare's home we noticed two gates hanging on one hinge each, and a third one was not hanging at all. The last named gate was the most popular one with the family, because it required neither opening nor shutting. Yet we can't like Uncle Threadbare's ways.

A pleasant evening may be had at what is called a leaf party. Have leaves from different trees or plants in pairs. One of each pair is to be given to a lady, who will pin it on her shoulder or some portion of her dress where it may be readily seen. The other leaves are put in a box or something from which each gentleman may draw one. This he pins on his coat and seeks its mate among the ladies. Its bearer is to be his partner in any games played during the evening. In winter, leaves may be cut from paper. Each may be required to name the tree or plant to which his or her leaf belongs, and to tell something about it.

The Dumper's Confession

(By Herman Franklin.)

"Say, Jack, how soon can you thrash my buckwheat?"

"I will be on hand Tuesday morning. Be sure to have help ready, as I go from your place over in the Pine Hill neighborhood, and it will be ten days or more before I get back in this neighborhood."

Farmer Arkson stopped at his neighbor, Amburg's place to see about help to thrash. But Amburg had sold his pigs, and had to butcher them on Tuesday; so he could not help.

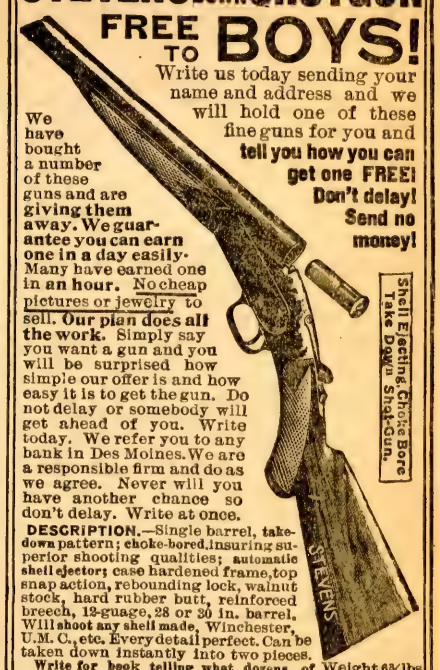
As soon as Arkson drove out of the yard, Amburg called up his neighbor Jackson on the telephone: "Arkson was just in and wants help to thresh; and you know I want help to butcher those pigs Tuesday." "All right," was the answer.

Arkson drove over to Jackson's before dinner, and of course, found he could get no help there. After dinner he crossed the fields to Dewland's farm. Dewland was at work digging a ditch through quicksand to lay a pipe for water to the house. To stop now to help any one—and run the risk of a heavy rain coming on and filling up the ditch—was out of the question.

Arkson knew now that to thresh on Tues-

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HOME ON THE FARM
(Continued)

day was impossible; for his next nearest neighbor was on a visit in the west, and in the neighborhood west of him, where he might get help, another machine was busy. And to get help from the village, two miles away, he had found by experience, was an impossibility; as most of the help in the village were busy at other occupations, and those that were idle did not fancy the job of threshing.

Tuesday morning Jack Towel's machine arrived at Arkson's. Instead of driving in the yard, as they usually did, they stopped in the road in front of the house. Arkson got up from the breakfast table and went to the door.

"All ready to thresh?" was the greeting of Jack.

Arkson walked down to the gate, and answered, "No," with a shake of the head. "Can't get help. Amburg is going to butcher, Jackson is going to help him, Dewland is digging a ditch, and Able is away visiting; so there is no use of talking threshing now.

"All right! Away we go for the Pine Hill!" and the engine and machine were soon out of sight—when Jack might have been heard calling back to his neighbor, who was driving the machine: "I guess Arkson won't sell his buckwheat for the first price this year."

It was about two weeks before the machine arrived in Arkson's yard. This time he had help enough to thresh; but, somehow, he felt there was something wrong. The neighbors had not come with that expression of willingness they had in years before; and, being of a sensitive nature, he felt it. To Jack, with whom he had always been quite friendly, he said that it seemed more like a funeral than a threshing.

"Talk with you later," said Jack, as he started the machine, and jumped upon the platform to feed.

After supper Jack and Arkson sat smoking by the sitting room fire. All the others had gone to attend a corn husking.

"Jack, what did you mean this afternoon when you said you would talk with me later?"

"Well, Arkson, you know how it has been with our buckwheat crop for years. When here has been a fairly good crop the buyers would start the price at about 75 cents; then as it began to come in they would gradually lower it until when most of us were ready to draw to the mill it would be down to fifty cents. Then, as soon as the millers found their bins getting low, they would gradually raise the price again."

"You remember at a meeting of our local union last summer we decided that everybody hold for 75 cents. The millers started at that price; and the first three that a threshed for got 75 cents right from the machine. Then Parsley took a load over, and they would give only 70 cents. He drew it back home. After a while the millers would offer only 65 cents. Said they could buy all they wanted up the river for 60 cents. But we knew that paying commission, freight, and handling cost too much to buy it here. A few in this section, who did not belong to our union, sold for 65 cents. After a while they offered 68 cents; then 70 cents; and you remember you were the only one of our union that dumped at that price. All the rest of us got our 75 cents. We found out afterward, that your dumping your 900 bushels at that time caused the millers to hold off two weeks longer, thinking we all would follow suit. Now you know why you waited two weeks to thresh, and why threshing today has seemed like a funeral."

As the truth dawned upon Arkson, he laid his pipe upon the hearth, arose from his chair, stormed around the room, called his neighbors all kinds of names, and ended by saying that he asked no odds of the union or of his neighbors.

Jack sat quietly smoking, waiting for the storm to subside a little. Then he quietly said: "Sit down. Fill your pipe. I want to tell you some of the things that happened in the two weeks we waited for our 75 cents. Then you can see why your neighbors feel so about the matter."

Arkson obeyed, and, after sitting in deep thought for some minutes, nodded to Jack to go on.

"Jim Dutton bought a horse last spring. He gave his note for six months, thinking he could pay it with his buckwheat crop. The note became due the next week after you sold, and Tom Faxton and I indorsed his note at the bank so he could hold his crop.

"Will Clayton had his crop on the barn floor. The rats gnawed a hole up through near the center of the heap, and about twenty bushels ran down through into a wet hole and was almost a total loss. As Will had had hard luck with sickness, the neighbors clubbed together and made up his loss.

"Bellinger's barn burned, as you know, and his buckwheat with it, and the insurance did not cover his loss.

"Then your neighbor Jackson had his crop on the barn floor all ready to put in bags. He had it covered with blankets to keep it clean. One night the wind blew the door open, scattered the blankets, covered the pile with chaff and dirt and he found the hogs rooting it over in the morning.

"When all these losses and inconveniences were considered, and all laid at your door, you can not wonder that it caused a feeling toward you—a feeling that may last as long as you live in the neighborhood. As you know our holding last year was a success, for the millers around here found out then that it was pay our price or keep their mills idle at a time when it was most profitable to them to keep them running."

Arkson sat for a long time deep in thought. His pipe had gone out, but he did not notice it. At last he turned to Jack with a troubled look, "But Jack, what can I do to stop this feeling toward me?"

"There is only one thing, Arkson, that I can think of that might stop it: confess to the union or to some of its members that you did wrong in selling as you did, and it will soon be forgotten."

"Jack, I'll do it!" And he did, but it was only to Jack. Yet the whole union soon knew of it, and threshings at Arkson's no longer seem like funerals.

A Song of Life

"Life is one continual song." So said a writer for one of our contemporary farm papers. Perhaps it's true; but there is more than one kind of song, and more than one way of singing. There are songs for every mood, and a mood for every song. There are songs of cheer and gladness; songs of grief and sadness. Songs that reflect a cheery, sunny, happy disposition, and tell of a merry heart and a care-free mind. It does anyone good to listen to a song of that kind, though it may come from the feathered throat of a little woodland songster, or from the cheery lips of a bright eyed maiden. In either case it helps lift the clouds from the mind of a weary, disconsolate soul. Therefore, daughter, make your little world bright and beautiful by pouring out your gladsome thoughts in floods of melody. It will do you good, and it can not possibly do any harm.

Our folks should not neglect the music. If there is a piano or organ in the home, do not allow it to remain closed week in and out. Use it often and use it in connection with singing. No matter if you cannot sing the new songs. Sing the old ones. The sweetest influences that are ever brought to bear in a human life is that of a mother's song to her child. Mother sang the old songs, and she likes to hear the voices of her children sing them over and over again. And in singing them, those old time sweet influences will come back and fill your soul with noble impulses. Perhaps mother will lend her voice to yours as you sing the sweet old melodies that she sang to you in the bygone days, and you find that the influence of her singing is with you yet. If life is a song, sing it, and sing it well.

Happiness Boilin' Ober

(By Theodore P. Steele.)

When de air am hazy an' filled wid smoke,
An' you have tired feelin' till it ain't no joke,
For the quails am a callin' wid a loud Bob White,
An' de moon is a shinin' so big at night;
An' de rabbit is a hoppin' up eberywhere,
Like he was a sa'in dat he don't care.
Den come along, nigger; better jump an' run,
An' I wish you'd fetch dat ole shot gun.

Don't feel like workin', an' just won't try,
'Cause de cupboard is a smellin' o' pumpkin pie,
An' de frost is heavy an' 'possums are ripe,
An' I set back an' smoke my corncob pipe,
'Till de houn's in de holler set up a bay,
An' I feel like de spirit calls me out dat way.
Den come along, nigger, ef you want some fun,
For de coon tracks are plenty an' de 'possums run.

When de pot am a b'ilin' for half a day,
Wid de coon an' de 'possum cooked jes' my way,
An' de big sweet pertaters am swellin' wid pride,
An' a pone o' co'n bread is by der side,
An' de table is a steamin' wid de gravy an' juice,
Like de best of de world had been turned loose—
Den go 'way, nigger, don't look so sour,
For I'll lead de meetin' fo' de nex' half hour!

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Co-Operate
Call for Volunteers
Dawn of Equity, The
Dollar Wheat is drawing nigh
Dollar Wheat the Wedge of Equity
Egg Market, The
Equity, Dear Equity
Equity, Fair Equity
Farmers must Co-Operate
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Farmers Rallying Song, The
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How They do in Iowa

I tell you, Mr. Secretary, they do things down in Cass county, Iowa. At the request of their county union I met with them on December 16th. Owing to the shortness of the day there was no morning session but an old fashioned good time visiting and a basket dinner at noon, accompanied by several selections from a good band during the noon hour, put everybody in a receptive mood for the afternoon session.

The mayor gave an address of welcome after which I gave a 45-minute talk—the best I had.

Fully three hundred persons were in the hall, nearly all members of the A. S. of E.

The meeting was adjourned to meet at Cumberland, January 6th, 1906, and arrangements were made to invade Adair County and fire some Equity sheets this week.

On my arrival home I found a call from another locality for three addresses. All along on the train farmers were talking about organizing and if we just had more workers old Iowa could soon be swept into the Equity fold. The cry at Massena was for a state convention.—Walter Newby, Woodward, Ia.

(There are thousands of readers in Iowa who can organize local unions. Write direct to National Secretary, M. Wes. Tubbs, for blank application for organizer's commission and supplies and go to work at once. Liberal terms allowed organizers.—Nat. Organizer.)

Advice from Pennsylvania

The success of the A. S. of E. will settle many of the difficulties that are now pressing hard against the farmers.

Every one of us should join the organization heart and hand, and change the tide of depreciation of farm values going on by reason of our unprotected state as against the well organized of almost all other classes of laborers and business men.

We must control our markets, make and maintain our own prices on our own products, pay our laborers as good wages as they can get elsewhere so as to secure the best service obtainable, or we are doomed to sink further down the scale of business success.

The experimental stage has been passed and it now remains for the farmers to use the same good business sense that all other classes have profited by and put into operation the grand principles of Equity and co-operation.—Francis W. Hicks, Avondale, Pa.

As Interpreted in New York

The A. S. of E. is in no way a trust. It seeks not to corner the price of any commodity. It is simply the building up of a business system whereby the overworked and oftentimes uninformed producer is to be kept posted as to the real commercial value of his products so that "unfair" buyers may not take any advantage over him and get his products at an unfairly low price.

By a system of crop-reporting, each producer is kept posted as to the quantity of any given product produced and through representatives actively engaged in the production of each crop a scale of prices is made, called minimum prices, below which no part of the crop, if of standard quality, should be sold. Every member is advised of these prices so all will know just what to ask instead of asking the dealer what he will pay.

These prices are only to insure to farmers what every other legitimate business demands—fair compensation for labor expended, interest on investment allowance for wear and depreciation of land fertility and a reasonable profit. Equity demands that farmers should have this and the American Society of Equity places them in position to get it.

The average price to consumers will not be increased. The present methods of distribution will be improved. Many "genteel" dealers trading in the names of commodities instead of the commodities will be eliminated. No legitimate dealer will be interfered with. The present commercial systems will be maintained and all necessary elements thereof benefitted and strengthened. Grafters and exploiters will be eliminated and producers distributers and consumers will all enjoy a prosperity unknown in the history of the competative system.

That all these things will be accomplished is now certain. Many have already been accomplished. The business plans and systems are taking form and are meeting the approval of both the industrial and the commercial world. Organization, however, must precede the putting into operation the Farmers' Business System, hence our first duty is to learn how to co-operate and make our own business as profitable as any other business. Only the uninformed will offer the can't "farmers won't stick." "It can't be done," etc., for it is being done and farmers are sticking and increased profit will bind their union still more tightly.—E. E. Wilson, Hay's Corner L. U. No. —, Hay's Corners, N. Y.

Minnesota Exhorts Us

It is with great pleasure I have studied the proceedings of the A. S. of E. convention held at Indianapolis. The grand objects and principles contained in the proceedings are worthy of the confidence of all laboring men whether located on the farm or in any honorable service for humanity. There is surely more embodied in those few words than is appreciated by the most of those who read them. The one object of getting just prices for the products of our labor is surely honorable and worthy of the best efforts of all excepting the fellow who thinks he ought to live off of other people without giving any service in return. The various methods of co-operation touched upon there should gain many new members for the society when they have demonstrated in the least the benefits to be derived from them.

In the National, State, County and local unions of the A. S. of E., there is a machine which, if rightly used will convert the world to a new order of economics. Other organizations are making great strides in unselfish co-operation and gaining members rapidly by the plan. Let the A. S. of E. not be slow to look for advanced positions. It is the power of God bringing his flock to the condition which he intended to be accomplished by the shepherds, the true state of humanity, viz., that of brotherly love or helping one another. By all means let us have harmony between the industrial organizations, instead of abusing each other.

The local is the unit without which all the other parts are of little use. All possible schemes must be developed for the purpose of making the local an enthusiastic and interested body of individuals whose sole object is to work for each other and thus benefit themselves. Let us use the local union programs provided and improve on them and the membership will roll up by the thousands.

The first necessity for the members to be true neighbors and brothers is the telephone connection with each other night and day. The local in all cases should get perfect control of the telephone exchange and run a very thorough bureau of information for the benefit of the patrons. Besides crop reports there will be reports from

WHOSE SAY-SO IS BEST?

With nearly all medicines put up for sale through druggists, one has to take the maker's say-so alone and exclusively as to their curative value. Of course, such testimony is not that of a disinterested party and accordingly is not to be given the same credit as if written from disinterested motives. Dr. Pierce's medicines, however, form a single and therefore striking exception to this rule. Their claims to the confidence of invalids does not rest solely upon their owners' and makers' say-so or praise. Their ingredients are matters of public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle wrapper. Thus invalid sufferers are taken into Dr. Pierce's full confidence. Scores of leading medical men have written enough to fill volumes in praise of the curative value of the several ingredients entering into these well-known medicines. Amongst these writers we find such medical lights as Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago; Prof. Hale, of the same city; Prof. Jno. M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. Jno. King, M. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Grover Coe, of New York; Dr. Bartholow and scores of others equally eminent.

The writings of these have been for the various medical journals and for publication in standard medical books for professional reading and instruction, and hence are the more valuable as they relate to Dr. Pierce's medicines, since the writers did not know that they were endorsing and recommending articles that enter into the composition of these medicines and had no personal interest whatever therein. Hence, their great value as endorsements.

A brief synopsis, of a small part only, of these extensive writings, which apply to the several ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—the world-famed remedy for weak stomach, or dyspepsia, torpid or congested liver, biliousness, ulceration of stomach and bowels and kindred ailments—has been compiled for publication in book form. These extracts also treat of the several ingredients entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, over-worked, "run-down," debilitated, nervous women, who find in it a priceless boon.

Send your name and address by postal card or letter, with request for this little book, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will be mailed *free* to your address. From it you will learn *why* "Golden Medical Discovery" cures catarrh of the nasal passages, even though of years' standing. It is a most potent constitutional remedy for this terribly common and generally unsuccessfully treated malady. The cure will be facilitated if Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy be employed to cleanse out the nasal passages at the same time that the "Discovery" is employed for the constitutional treatment.

The "Discovery" is equally efficient in the cure of catarrh of the stomach and bowels, and in cases of ulceration of these organs. Read what Doctors King, Scudder, Grover Coe, and others say of the curative properties of Golden Seal root and of Stone root in cases of the above diseases. Both these roots are important ingredients of "Golden Medical Discovery." From the writings of these same authors you will learn, *why* the "Golden Medical Discovery" cures chronic, or lingering ailments of the throat and bronchia attended with hoarseness, cough, soreness and kindred symptoms. Several of the ingredients in the "Golden Medical Discovery" are highly recommended for their specific, curative effects in laryngitis, or "Speakers' sore throat," as well as in incipient consumption and obstinate, lingering coughs, which, if neglected or badly treated, are apt to end in consumption.

From the same little book you may learn *why* Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the worst cases of female weakness, prolapsus, anti-version and retro-version and corrects irregularities, cures painfull periods, dries up disagreeable and weakening drains, sometimes known as pelvic catarrh, and *why* inflammation of the ovaries and a multitude of other diseases peculiar to women, readily yield to its marvelous curative potency. Bear in mind, it is not a patent nor even a secret medicine, but the "Favorite Prescription" of a regularly educated physician, of large experience in the cure of woman's peculiar ailments, who frankly and cheerfully takes his patients into his full confidence by telling them just what his "Prescription" is composed of. Of no other medicine put up for woman's special maladies and sold through druggists, can it be said that the maker is not afraid to deal thus frankly, openly and honorably, by letting every patient using the same know exactly what she is taking.

That every ingredient entering into Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has the endorsement of the leading medical writers of the age amply attests its harmless character as well as its sterling curative value. Send your address for the little book and read what some of the most eminent medical men of this century say of the curative properties contained in the several ingredients which go to make up Dr. Pierce's leading medicines. No other medicines are backed up by such marvelous, disinterested, professional endorsements. This one fact is worth more and should have more weight in determining whether these non-secret medicines, or some secret compounds without professional endorsement and with only the makers' praise to recommend them, are best and most likely to effect important cures.

In favor of Dr. Pierce's medicines is the frank, confiding, open statement of their full composition, giving every ingredient in plain *English*, without fear of successful criticism and with confidence that the good sense of the afflicted will lead them to appreciate this honorable manner of confiding to them what they are taking into their stomachs when making use of these medicines.

Dr. Pierce's medicines are made from harmless but efficient medicinal roots found growing in our American forests. The Indians knew of the marvelous curative value of some of these roots and imparted that knowledge to some of the friendlier whites, and gradually some of the more progressive physicians came to test and use them, and ever since they have grown in favor by reason of their superior curative virtues and their safe and harmless qualities. The little *free* book mentioned in the preceding column will tell you all about the properties and uses of these most valuable medicinal roots. Send for it NOW.

Your druggists sells the "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION" and also that famous alterative, blood purifier and stomach tonic, the "GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY." Write to Dr. Pierce about your case. He is an experienced physician and will treat your case as confidential and without charge for correspondence. Address him at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Bnffalo, N. Y., of which he is chief consulting physician.

It is as easy to be well as ill—and much more comfortable. Constipation is the cause of many forms of illness. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. All dealers in medicines sell them.

Dr. Pierce's 1000-page illustrated book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," is sent free in paper covers on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing *only*. For 31 stamps the cloth-bound volume will be sent. It was formerly sold for $1.50 per copy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



IT IS NOT A QUESTION "Shall I get a Washing Machine?" That is answered "yes". The thing to decide is, "What Washer is best for me?" If you answer right you will purchase a **PEDIGO PERFECTION WASHER**

Every ounce of effort put forth counts on the clothes. No gears to waste power. The motion is only a light forward and backward swing of the arm—no back bending. Strength cannot be saved better than this washer does it. Will wash to perfection a lace handkerchief or a carpet. The most wonderful part of our proposition is the price, only $3.00. Why pay $10.00 or more for pretty talk and a complicated machine? Your money back if not satisfied is the way we sell Pedigo Perfection Washers. Try one on our guarantee. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Indiana

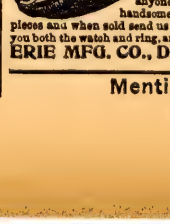
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Wanted for our Forged Steel Combination Hatchet, Wire Cutter, Staple Puller, etc., 8 tools in one. Remarkable seller. You can sell more than you have any idea. *It is simply a wonder.* Agents sell as high as fifty a day. Get a sample quick. Why work for small wages when you can make big money? Sample case also contains Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined for repairing harness, one Stick tight Buttoner Machine, 1 box Lice Killing Nest Eggs. Write today for catalog of novelties, special prices, plans to agents.

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An American Movement Watch with beautifully engraved Solid Gold Plated Case equal in appearance to a 25 year Solid Gold Filled Watch. Fully warranted to keep correct time. Also a Solid Rolled Gold Ring set with a rare Cisco Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2, and we positively send you both the watch and ring, and a chain, ladies or gents style.

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Mention Up-to-Date

the weather bureau, and a general report to every patron of sudden changes expected for heat, cold, or severe storms; general reports to all patrons of catastrophies, results of election, danger from thieves or unreliable agents who may be working in the locality; cases of sickness, injury, and what help is desired by the unfortunate or friends; etc., etc.

As the locals become strong in numbers and a power under strong and intelligent leaders there should be committees appointed to investigate plans of the best service for reasonable prices and the members should be advised to use their purchasing power as a method of co-operation and thus get so much better deals, thus directing the merchants on special lines of merchandise, instead of having a number covering the same line of goods. The farmers are supporting too many families for the service they are getting. If the members co-operate they can get medical, dental, legal, and all clerical services of much greater value and much reduced cost from that if every individual investigate and dicker for himself. Bankers can be induced to lend the deposits for the handling or holding corps at a reasonable rate of interest. We only need to demonstrate these advantages to members of locals in order to make it easy to get all thinking people to join. When the membership becomes strong and confident through this simple method there will be no trouble in regulating prices of produce.

Make definite reports of these actual results to all papers and there will be a hasty rush of editors as well as common people to get on the band wagon. All who do not get on in due time will be left behind. It is entirely correct to disallow party political discussions in the unions. Members of the A. S. of E. ought not to have any political preference but see that every candidate for an office is fully qualified and pledged to an equitable administration of laws and respect for the principles of Equity.

I am glad the A. S. of E. are to own its own official paper on such liberal terms. Let us have full discussions on all little points for the locals to promote thorough co-operation among its members and in this practical way make a demonstration which will hasten the growth of membership.

Fraternally yours,
C. W. McDADE, Ceylon, Minn.

Filled With New Enthusiasm in Illinois

Mr. J. A. Everitt:—I have had the pleasure of reading three copies of Up-to-Date Farming, viz.: the issues of November 1, November 15 and December 1.

They were handed me by a young farmer who is a member of the A. S. of E. and is also a member of my congregation. I must say I was most agreeably surprised at the amount of good reading matter your paper contains and reflecting upon the good influence it must have upon our farmers. I wish to most heartily congratulate both you and your readers.

Although now a minister by profession, I am the son of a farmer and feel proud of it. Consequently I take great interest in the farming class of people, partake of their joy over good crops and fair prices, and do not lose sympathy with them whenever their labor remains unrewarded or their privileges infringed upon.

Therefore, when I comprehend a movement which impresses the careful observer as a long step in the right direction to enable our farmers to meet the great difficulty of obtaining profitable prices for their products year after year, as does the organization of the A. S. of E., it fills me with new enthusiasm for the wellfare of our farming friends.

The advantages of this organization are so strikingly and ably set forth in Up-to-Date Farming—especially in your annual address as well as in the report of proceedings of the third annual meeting as given in the issue of November 15—that it seems no farmer could be a reader of your paper without joining the society whose energetic advocate you are. Keep it up, Mr. Everitt. You are undoubtedly in the right path. And energy is the spirit our farmers must imbibe, if they are to stand for their rights and attain the desired end. Would that every farmer of the United States could read that issue of your paper for November 15th. Many would be born anew.

Very respectfully yours,
J. G. BAUMGARTNER.
New Memphis, Ill.

Equity Will Cover the Earth

Dear Mr. Tubbs, Secretary:

We are in the midst of the most stirring times in the history of our country save two others. The one was the tossing of the tea overboard, and the other was the firing on Fort Sumpter.

The tobacco interest holds the center of the stage in my State. We are strongly organized, and are revolutionizing the system of sales. The wealthiest and most influential men of our section are offering their wealth, time and intelligence for controlled marketing in the hands of the producers, and by the help of God we'll win completely. The man who will not fight for home, wife and children in times like this does not deserve the blessings of Christian civilization, and will not enjoy the blessings of a free country. God raises up men now as in times past to accomplish great ends with such determination as our leaders display. Everything seems to contribute to the accomplishment of this wonderful movement. Our leaders deserve to be ranked with Moses, Joshua and Gideon. We have fought our way to the mountain top, and even now we see the land flowing with milk and honey right before us.

The opportunity for the farmers, now presented, is the grandest since Adam left the Garden of Eden. We have only to reach out and grasp it. We may in this contest learn a lesson from nature. Let us learn from a hive of bees or a nest of ants which work in harmony for the good of all. Let all the farmers do the little allotted to each, and equity will cover the earth as the waters cover the seas.

JAMES L. FLOWERS.
Russellville, Ky.

Whither Were We Drifting

History records that Romulus, the founder of Rome, was suckled by a she wolf; later, we learn, that the inhabitants of Rome, and the weaker nations added by conquest, gave the wolf sustenance. Rome in her pride and aggressiveness ruled the world, as then known, and the world paid tribute to the Caesars. Her population, as she began, was taxed almost to the limit of endurance to support royalty in luxury and idleness; to appease them, the ampitheater with its gladiatorial combats and wild beast fights was devised and the public royally entertained—at their own expense.

Cleopatra, the luxurious queen, came down from Egypt to cater to the morbid passions of Mark Antony, and the simple people, at the expense of whose toil these magnificent entertainments were given, applauded in their rustic innocence. While revelling in reckless abandon, all the virtues of stalwart

Twenty-five Bushels
of WHEAT to the Acre

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

means a productive capacity in dollars of over
$16 per Acre
This on land, which has cost the farmer nothing, but the price of tilling it, tells its own story. The
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
gives absolutely free to every settler 160 acres of such land. Lands adjoining can be purchased at from $6 to $10 per acre from railroads and other corporations. Already 175,000 farmers from the United States have made their homes in Canada. For pamphlet "20th Century Canada," and all information apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent
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A Square Deal

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We offer to sell you as much fence as you need on 30 days' free trial. If at the end of that time it does not suit you, and is not entirely as represented, send it back at our expense and we will refund your money. We pay freight and guarantee delivery. Isn't this a "Square Deal?"
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$200.00
IN CASH PRIZES FREE

Other Prizes are Given for Sending us Subscriptions; but THIS $200.00 IN CASHPRIZES WILL BE AWARDED ON FEBRUARY 15, ABSOLUTELY FREE to the persons sending us the neatest correct solutions. : :

Arrange the 36 letters printed in the centre groups into the names of six cities of the United States. Can you do it? Large CASH PRIZES, as listed below, and MANY ADDITIONAL PRIZES to those who send in the neatest solutions, will be given away on **February 15. First Prize, $50.00 in Gold. Second Prize, $25.00 in Gold. Third Prize, $15.00 in Gold. Fourth Prize, $10.00 in Gold. Five Prizes of $5.00 each. Ten Prizes of $2.50 each. Fifty Prizes of $1.00 each. Making a Total of Two Hundred Dollars in Prizes.** Don't send us ANY MONEY when you answer this advertisement as there is absolutely no condition to secure any one of these prizes. **RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST.**—In preparing the names of the six cities, the letters in each group can only be used as many times as they appear, and no letter can be used that does not appear. After you have found the six correct names you will have used every letter in the 36 exactly as many times as it appears. These prizes ARE GIVEN, as we wish to have our Magazine brought prominently to the attention of everyone living in the United States. Our Magazine is carefully edited and filled with the choicest literary matter that the best authors produce. **TRY AND WIN.** If you make out the six names, send the solutions at once—who knows but what you will WIN A LARGE PRIZE? Anyway, we do not want you to send any money with your letter, and a contest like this is very interesting. Our Magazine is a fine, large paper, filled with fascinating stories of love and adventure, and now has a circulation of 400,000 copies each issue. We will send **FREE** a copy of the latest issue of our Magazine, to every one who answers this advertisement. **COMMENCE RIGHT AWAY ON THIS CONTEST** and you will find it a very ingenious mix-up of letters, which can be straightened out to spell the names of six well-known cities of the United States. Send in the names right away. As soon as the contest closes you will be notified if you have won a prize. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the names of these cities, write them neatly and plainly and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. A copy of our fascinating MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send in your answer immediately. Understand, the neatest correct solutions win the prizes. WE INTEND TO GIVE AWAY VAST SUMS OF MONEY in the future, just as we have done in the past, to advertise our CHARMING MAGAZINE. We find it is the very best advertising we can get to offer LARGE PRIZES. Here are the names and addresses of a few people we have recently awarded PRIZES: M. M. Hannah, Fernwood, Miss., $75.00; H. A. Parmelee, Milford, Neb., $61.00; Kate E. Dunlap, 138 N. Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal., $61.00; Mrs. E. Preister, Richmond, Tex., $55.00; M. G. Christenson, Gregg, Minn., $50.00; Mrs. C. E. Welting, 1330 Lauderdale Street, Memphis, Tenn., $50.00; Mrs. Harriet S. Bullard, 120 Intendencia Street, Pensacola, Fla., $40 00; J. C. Henry, Box 118, Sligo, Pa., $25.00; Henry Perry, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y., $25.00; James A. Cooter, Holden, Mo., $25.00; Evelyn S. Murray, 182 S. Central Avenue, Austin, Chicago, Ill., $25.00; Mrs. L. D. Puffenberger, 340 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City, N. Y., $20.00. We could go on and point to hundreds of names of people who have gained large sums of money from our contests, but only give a few names. The solution can be worked out by an alert and clever person, and it will amply pay you to TRY AND SPELL OUT THESE CITIES. Brains and energy nowadays are winning many golden prizes. Study it very carefully and let us see if you are clever and smart enough to spell out the cities. We would rather take this way of advertising our excellent Magazine than spending many thousands of dollars in other foolish ways. We freely and cheerfully give the money away. YOU MAY WIN. We do not care who gets the money. TO PLEASE OUR READERS IS OUR DELIGHT. The question is, Can you get the correct solution? If you can do so, write the names of the cities and your full address plainly in a letter and mail it to us, and you will hear from us promptly by return mail. Lazy and foolish people neglect these grand free offers and then wonder and complain about their bad luck. There are always plenty of opportunities for clever, brainy people who are always alert and ready to grasp a real good thing. We have built up our enormous business by being alert and liberal in our GREAT OFFERS. We are continually offering our readers RARE AND UNUSUAL prizes. We have a big capital, and anyone can easily ascertain about our financial condition. We intend to have the largest circulation for our high-class Magazine in the world. In this progressive age publishers find that they must be liberal in giving away prizes. It is the successful way to get your Magazine talked about. Of course, if you are easily discouraged and are not patient and are not willing to spend any time in trying to work out the solution, you certainly cannot expect to win. USE YOUR BRAINS. Write the names of the cities and send them to us, and we will be just as much pleased as you are. We desire someone to be successful, and as it does not cost you one cent to solve and answer this contest, it will be very foolish for you to pass it by. In all fairness give it some of your leisure time. SUCCESS IS FOR ENERGETIC AND THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE, and the cause of FAILURE IS LACK OF INTEREST AND LAZINESS. So, dear reader, do not pass this advertisement without trying hard to make A SOLUTION OF THE LINES OF LETTERS PRINTED IN THE CENTRE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT. We suggest that you carefully read this offer several times before giving up the idea of solving the puzzle. Many people write us kind and grateful letters, profusely thanking us for our prompt and honest dealings. It always pays to give attention to our grand and liberal offers. OUR PRIZES have gladdened the hearts of many persons who needed the money. If you need money you will give attention to this special offer this very minute. If you solve it, write us immediately.

THIS IS THE PUZZLE

E	I	B	L	M	O
K	P	O	T	A	E
Y	D	T	N	O	A
A	L	A	Y	N	B
L	A	D	L	S	A
V	E	R	D	E	N

CAN YOU SOLVE IT?

DON'T DELAY. **WE WILL GIVE OTHER PRIZES THIS SEASON.** Get your name on our list and win a prize. Do not delay. Write plainly.

ADDRESS:
THE HOPKINS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
22 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

manhood were sacrificed to their passions,—and Rome fell!

Increased power grows with increased wealth; wealth is the natural outgrowth of production, the result of accelerated motion, or energy; if this energy, represented by wealth, is directed in legitimate channels, a nation is benefitted and her people are made prosperous and happy. If, as was the case with Rome, the toilers of a nation are made to pay tribute to wealthy proprietors, or self-constituted masters, who are favored with class legislation, a balance is needed to hold an energy in check that threatens the institutions of the nation and is a menace to its liberty.

The want of this balance overturned Greece, as well as Rome. England, at the time of Cromwell and a little later, suffered from these influences and a balance was supplied through a revolution that resulted in greater progress for Great Britain during the next seventy years than, according to Burke, had been made during the previous seventeen centuries.

In our own country we were threatened with conditions that forbade calamitous times. President Roosevelt said in his Thanksgiving proclamation that our national life is in greater danger now than it ever has been in the past. We have been advancing too fast in industrial power. There has been little or no check or balance, and if none is found the country will suffer from the encroachment of centralized capital. It will need some revolution, not of armed men and sanguinary conflict, but a civil one, to bring this about, but when it comes, whatever the cost to plutocracy, it will prove a blessing, for the country will then advance more rapidly than ever for many years to come.

The wealth producers of the country, the farmers, are supplying a balance to hold in check the arrogant manifestations of the advancing horde of speculators, gamblers, trusts, merged corporations, oil and steel combines that are fast absorbing the wealth of the country and directing it into still other channels to harrass and cripple legitimate industries and our agricultural interests. Organization against organization must be the forces, and will be, that will contend for the mastery. An organization has appeared upon the scene of action that has quietly and without apparent force checked, in a degree, the haughty lords of finance. It is the youngest child of the farm organization family—The American Society of Equity. And like the sheaf of wheat in Joseph's dream, the rest of the family are making their obeisance to it; as, mark the resolutions made endorsing its plan by some of the most prominent of the older organizations, the plan of the society is a good one. It has withstood the malignant shafts that have been hurled at it by a subsidized press; it has been weighed in the balance of equity and tipped the beam.

You may cavil and hesitate my farmer friend, but your hesitancy will not affect the progress of the only power that can lift you from obscurity where speculators and gamblers would relegate you. To the front where you belong! This will be the third power—the farmer power.

JOHN A. McCLURE,
Hickman, Ky.

Is the A. S. of E. Sufficient for Special as Well as Staple Crops?

By D. W. Wilson, Elgin, Ill.

The following was sent by Mr. Wilson to be read at the annual meeting, but it was crowded out. It is too valuable to lose, so we print it here:

Mr. President, Members of the American Society of Equity:

It has been my pleasure to have a personal acquaintance with the President of this organization for some years. When he first outlined this proposition to me, privately, the thought being new, I was interested, as I am in all new movements for the betterment of the world. I said to him, "Brother Everitt, you are in advance of your time." He says, "You know this one fact, that all great movements must be started, and a campaign of education undertaken, before success or even results can be had."

But this splendid gathering, and the large and ever increasing wave of sentiment along the lines laid down by the principles advocated and promulgated by your president, proves that something has been accomplished, that there was a need for this kind of work, that the opportunity was here, and that the right man at the right time had appeared; and I have great faith that this movement will bring to the front, genius and talent, that will place the agriculturists, or the men who depend upon the soil as the basis for their wealth, in the lead in all the various walks of life.

From the earliest history, it has been a peculiar fact, that the men who produce all of the raw material practically, especially that that grows, have been looked down upon. Leaders have been selected from all other walks of life. The manufacturer, the distributer, the manipulator have all been considered of more importance than the actual producer, the farmer.

Going back to ancient history, we find that as civilization advanced, in Rome, in Greece, and the countries adjacent, the agriculturists became prominent in the various positions in the nations, and the thinkers and philosophers many of them have left their record of the great and enduring value of agriculture to civilized and enlightened nations. And today we find that the thinkers, the large brainy men of the world are more and more yearning to get back to nature on the soil. The tendency to cities, and close life necessary thereto, has been checked, and large numbers of men in the cities are beginning to look to the time when they shall be able to have a home and the comforts and luxuries that can be had away from the maddening throngs of commercial centers.

That virtue and morality and all the strong elements of great character are to be found in the country rather than in the city, is accepted by all of the thinkers and writers of all ages. Why has it been a fact, and still is, that the tillers of the soil, the men who do the actual work, and own and operate the farms, have been given, as it were, a back seat in all of the great movements at the present time? Is it because there are not men big enough, great enough, strong enough, on the farms, to carry forward these great movements? We say decidedly, 'No." Were it not for the new blood from the country, injected into the commercial life of the cities, the greatness and growth of our commercial centers would be much slower.

The farmer term of "hay-seed," a sign for the farmer, is not so frequently seen in our would-be great journals in these latter days. Just imagine for one moment, what would be the conditions in these commercial cities, were the producers of the raw material, the wheat, the corn, the cattle, the hogs, the dairy products, and poultry, to stop shipping and forwarding their product for one week, to the great markets of the country. The human cries for these absolute necessities of existence would rise up from the land, so that they could be heard from the coast of Maine to the Pacific ocean.

With this fact before you all, members of the American Society of Equity, can you not see where you have something, if only directed and guided into proper channels to secure for yourselves full value for your product, an equitable price for all that the earth can yield, and an equitable price for its distribution, which is as necessary to the world as is the production, can you, and will you, in this matter, take the initiative, and become the pioneers in this great movement for securing for the workers on the farms, decent living wages, and yet supply to the great consuming centers of the country, your products at reasonable prices, and make the production and distribution along equitable lines?

The question, or the subject that was assigned to me for discussion before you is: "Is the American Society of Equity, sufficient for special as well as staple products?" Probably the reason that was assigned as the topic for me, was that I am so closely in touch with what might be called, a special product of the farm, dairy products. Situated at Elgin, that has long been famed as the center of the best dairy region in the world, and without any question there is more milk produced to the square mile than in any other territory, excepting Holland, the great problem presented to the manufacturers of dairy products over thirty years ago, was, how to secure equitable prices for their goods. The system that then, and now largely prevails, was for the farmers and manufacturers, the farmers at that time being the manufacturers, because nearly all of the milk produced on the farms was manufactured either on the farms, or by co-operative factories owned by farmers, to consign their goods to dealers in the larger cities. This system prevails largely now, all over the country, in regard to all products, whether it be from the dairy or other sources of revenue to the farmer.

The farmers and manufacturers in the vicinity of Elgin, at that time conceived the idea that it would be profitable to them to eliminate somewhat, the commission men, or the middle men. This resulted in the organization, of what is now, and what has been known for many years, as the Elgin Board of Trade, an organization composed of manufacturers, dealers and farmers, whose product was milk, butter and cheese, was effected, with the sole purpose of securing for the members thereof, the highest price possible, at which the best dairy products would go into consumption. That system has been in operation for many years, so that today you cannot go into any large center in the country, where you will not find Elgin butter on sale; and Elgin butter today stands as the synonym for the best grade of butter in the markets.

This is one instance of where combination of the producers has succeeded in holding the price at the highest level possible at which the goods can go into consumption. With this example before the members of this organization, why is it not possible for other staple and specialized products to be placed through similar channels to the consumer, and prices fixed on an equitable basis for both the producer and consumer? The specialized products, then being handled on that line through organization, directed by the central body, or American Society of Equity, all combine; and taking a general view of the situation and conditions, through a regularly organized and established committee, can fix the prices of other products, and of all products that can be controlled through your organization.

Now this may seem like a large and stupendous undertaking, but with the spirit of organization, that has been developed of late years, with the great consolidation of industrial enterprises, it is shown that such a combination and consolidation is possible. All it requires is a thorough hearty spirit of co-operation among the producers of all of the staple products on the farm. There are organizations representing many of these interests, isolated and bound by state lines, and there are others that cover eastern sections of the country, outside of state lines, and a few possibly that may cover the whole country in that particular line of agricultural industry.

Now what hinders the American Society of Equity from becoming the focus, the central sun around which will revolve all of these various organizations and forces, and from which will radiate every day, or every week, or every month, telegraphic and mail communications advising the various states and down through the townships, of the exact conditions of the markets all over the country, advising that there is a demand for all or any of these products, at a fair, equitable price for the producer; and further advising that the producers refuse to consign or to sell any of these products at less than the established minimum price. I can see no reason why this cannot be done;



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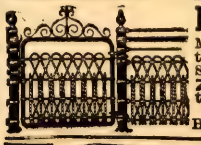
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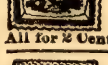
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no reason why, with these forces organized, and with the farmers and producers consolidated, they would not be strong enough to control certainly their own individual output, and by means of this combination, they would control the whole output. It is only a question, whether this spirit of brotherly co-operation is strong enough and forceful enough to reach down to the hearts of all the people, and weld them together, not for conquest, but for the upbuilding of a better and nobler manhood', instead of working, as has been the case of so many interests, as of late we have learned through the press, of graft.

The propositions that have been discussed, and that will be under discussion, by this body of intelligent thinking men, are not for today alone, but are for the future, for the generations to come. Lay your foundations broad and deep. Appeal to the good sense and justice of the farmers of the country. Show them where they must and do carry the burdens of practically all that pertains to the better civilization and upbuilding of the country. Show them how they have it in their power to put this country on a much higher plane of civilization, of culture, and all that goes to make life desirable or worth living. Give them to understand that they are the peers of any man; that the man who cultivates the soil is, and of necessity should be, worthy of the highest gift of honor in the country.

When we see where our political life has drifted, into what hands it has been allowed to fall, and the sort of legislation that has been enacted, we find that all sorts of interests have been, as it were, built up at the expense of the real wealth producers of the country. There are but two or three classes of workers in the country, who are yealth producers, farmers, miners, and the mechanics. All others mostly, come to them for the necessities, the comforts, and luxuries of life, in some form or other. But the most important, and the most valuable to the country, are the farmers.

A national report that happened to come under my observation, says that the corn crop of 1905 is estimated at 2,707,517,000 bushels, the biggest crop on record. At 40 cents per bushel on the farm, the crop is worth $1,083,006,800. Suppose that by combination, 10 cents could be added to the value of this enormous corn crop, it would mean $270,751,700. Look at the stupendous result that could be secured, if the minimum price through the American Society of Equity was fixed at 50 cents a bushel on the farm, and maintained there, or if the A. S. of E. can prevent it from going to 30 cents and hold it at 40 cents, it will have saved to the farmers an equal sum. According to this item that I mention, it says the corn crop is worth about twice the value of the cotton crop, double the wheat crop, and twice the value of the hay crop. Suppose that the other products named, cotton, wheat and hay, could be raised 10 per cent., imagine what would be the value to the farmers, and what would be the result on the business activity of the country, with these prices for the staple products named above.

It goes farther to state, that adding together the other crops, products of the fruit orchards, vegetable gardens, wool clip, tobacco yield, dairy products, cattle and hog returns, sugar and rice products, poultry and eggs, and the agriculturists will have as their reward for their industry of 1905, about $6,000,000,000, at the prices fixed by the buyers and distributers, and not by the farmers.

Suppose hat the minimum price on all these various products was advanced simply 15 per cent. This would mean to the producers of the country, $900,000,000 more than they would receive at the prices that will be paid for them during the year.

What would that $900,000,000 do? It would mean, in the hands of every man, woman and child, for the year, in the country, not for the farmers alone, $10.00 apiece and over. What would it mean to all of the people of the country? That much more comfort, that much more of the necessities and luxuries of life, improvement in every line. Better schools, better houses, better roads, cleaning out many of the slums of the cities, giving more people a fair chance in life, and according to our most worthy president, "A square deal all along the line."

It would hardly seem possible to enumerate what advantages this would bring to everybody, not alone to the producers on the farm and their allied product, but to all.

Is this not an object worth your thought and labor and work? Remember that all great movements have a beginning, and until their work is accomplished, if they are properly handled, and properly managed, they must go on, and on, until there is accomplished the object sought.

It is not my thought or desire, to go into the details of the methods by which these great things can be accomplished. It is simply to suggest to this grand assemblage, some of the possible things that they can do to benefit and uplift, not only the farmers, but the whole community.

Are you ready for the work laid out? Are you willing to do what is required to produce that work? These are questions which you must answer for yourselves, and for those you represent. The world is now looking for leaders more than ever. Never in the history of the world, was there a time when leaders were wanted, when leaders were needed more than now. We have drifted along, especially in this country, with the belief that the great American people were the biggest and best on the earth. We have allowed certain things to grow up, certain institutions to get control, and certain methods of business to become so general, that it seems like a Herculean task to change things for the better. You know that thought, or sentiment as it is sometimes called, is the greatest moving power on the earth, or in the world. Let a right thought get started in the right direction, and nothing can stop it, or stay its course, until it has accomplished the good for which it was sent out.

Think! Think! Think! Do your own thinking! Don't allow the newspapers, or the politicians, or the grafters to do the thinking! Be independent! Think for yourselves, and when you have thought out the proper method and plan for accomplishing your object, do it, and do it at once.

New Toungless Disc Harrow

No one will dispute the value of a disc harrow in the thorough cultivation of land, but when it comes to the effect on horses, opinions are somewhat different. Now, however, the difficulty seems to have been successfully solved by the invention of a tongueless disc harrow.

So positive is the conviction of the American Harrow Co., that this new Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow will do better work and more of it than any other built, that they are offering to send it freight prepaid on thirty days' free trial with privilege of returning it at the end of that time if it is not found to be exactly as represented. This is certainly proof of good faith and will likely evoke response from many farmers who are progressive enough to be always on the lookout for new time and labor saving implements.

Write to-day to the makers for particulars of their selling plan and catalogue of their harrow. Address the American Harrow Co., 53 Hastings street, Detroit, Mich.

The claims made by these people for their spreaders are very broad and seem to be excellently well founded. Among other things, they state that their spreader will break up, pulverize and spread manure so that it will mix with the soil easily, and that it thus doubles the fertilizing value of every bit of manure put upon a piece of land.

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We risk the Vitæ-Ore, risk the postage on it, risk the cost of our advertising, risk our reputation, everything. Cannot you afford to risk a two-cent stamp and 100 minutes to test it. You are to be the judge. You are to pay only if it benefits you. You will not owe us one single penny, not a nickel, will be under absolutely no obligations to us, if the trial treatment does not benefit you. Read our special offer and send for Vitæ-Ore today.

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There is nothing more wonderful than the ECONOMY OF NATURE, the natural forces that are at work in the body, continually, day and night, waking or sleeping, to recuperate from exhaustion, to eliminate that which has served its purpose, to replenish what has been wasted, to supplant decayed tissue with healthy material, to supply new strength and energy for that which has been expended. It is the same vital force that is at work in all forms of life in the whole universe, whether vegetable or animal, and no better term can be applied to it than "the economy of nature," which is truly "management without loss or waste." And it is an economy which is not parsimony, for nature gives with a lavish hand in bounteous plenty for all the normal and regular duties of life, WHEN HER GENEROSITY BE NOT ABUSED.

But it is an economy, which, like all other economies, must have all of its workings IN PERFECT HARMONY, and is of little value when there is a great leak somewhere, when there is a DRAIN which unnaturally depletes the resources and allows of no accumulation. It is an economy whose usefulness is impaired when there is an organ in some portion of the body which refuses to perform its share of the work and does not properly co-operate in the great natural mechanism which so ably controls life, health and all vital energy.

It is when this condition presents itself, when nature, by some abnormal manifestation, is proclaiming her NEED OF ASSISTANCE, that Vitæ-Ore steps into the breach AS A MOST EFFECTIVE AID TO NATURE, to assist her in her work of recuperation, to whip any recreant force and organ into line, to provide nature with the materials which she demands and the tools she needs in her reconstructive work. WITH SUCH AID THE CURE EASILY AND SPEEDILY BECOMES A FACT. Bruise the skin on any part of the body, and nature immediately starts her healing processes, as all know, but if the blood be poor, the vitality low, if the proper materials for nature's work be not in the body, the wound heals slowly, complications may ensue—HELP NATURE, AND THE WORK IS ACCOMPLISHED.

Give the stone mason his trowel and mortar, but if the STONE be not there he is powerless to build, his hands are tied and he accomplishes nothing. IT IS THE SAME WITH NATURE. She is a perfect mechanic, a most skilled artisan, the like of which all man's inventive and creative genius has been unable to duplicate or counterfeit, but like all mechanics, she NEEDS THE PROPER MATERIALS FOR HER WORK and without them is powerless.

As an aid to nature (and at all times, no matter what means are used, we are only assisting nature), Vitæ-Ore is indeed an ideal creation. It contains elements which, when the body is in ill health, are needed by nature for her work of recuperation, and in supplying such materials, IT SUPPLIES HEALTH TO THE BODY, health in all the parts, in blood, brain and nerve tissue; health in those organs upon which health in the entire body is dependent. When there is an abnormal symptom, no matter in what organ, Vitæ-Ore assists nature to remove the abnormality and THUS ESTABLISHES THE CURE. It is not a cure-all, though its efficacy covers a wide range of ailments and disorders, but is a vitalizing, tonic, healing, corrective and strengthening force that arouses nature TO CORRECT ACTION IN EVERY VITAL FUNCTION. It cures many disorders and has the same wonderfully beneficial action in diseases which seem diametrically opposite, all in the same natural way, all by assisting nature to properly perform the functions which always are properly performed in good health, AND THUS ESTABLISHES GOOD HEALTH.

It is a fact which none will deny that many ills and diseases, classified by physicians under various names, may be traced to ONE DISTURBING INFLUENCE, one underlying lesion, and it is BY THE REMOVAL OF THESE CONTROLLING CAUSES that Vitæ-Ore cures so many seemingly diversified conditions. It cures the CAUSE more than the disease, the ORIGIN more than the symptom, a manner of cure which needs no commeut. It assists in RE-ESTABLISHING ORDER, the lack of which is responsible for ill health in any portion of the body, and when this is encompassed, disease vanishes. It is a rational method, the getting down TO THE VERY ROOT OF THE TROUBLE, which should and does appeal to all rational people. Vitæ-Ore is not an experiment, not a theory—its merits are proven by its twenty-five years' curing and healing.

HEALTH FOR YOU

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—I have been suffering with Rheumatism for the past four years and at times have been so utterly helpless that I could not dress without assistance. I believe I took about everything known, from prescriptions to patent medicines, to no purpose. I naturally became much disheartened. From a robust, hearty man all my life, weighing 175 pounds, I was reduced to 154 pounds. In desperation I appealed to a prominent physician here and his advice was for me to go to some mineral spring and get away from this place, as it was evident the climate did not agree with me. I at once arranged to go to Sherron Springs and during the journey I had to be lifted on and off the cars.

I remained at the Springs for three weeks, taking the hot sulphur baths, without feeling any material benefit. I returned home with my mind made up: "No more medicine for me," for I was afraid I was injuring my stomach. With appetite gone, I was afraid to eat when I could, and decided that there was no help for me.

A friend from Baltimore called to see me and when my condition was made known to him he recommended Vitæ-Ore. After considerable urging on his part, I wrote for particulars, and in reply I received a regular $1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore for trial. The trial benefited me and I continued taking it steadily for three months. The result has been marvellous. I am like a new man, my appetite has returned and I have gained about 10 pounds.

This is not all: My wife began taking Vitæ-Ore when I did. She is 45 years old and has suffered Change of Life; she always had such a tired feeling, was easily exhausted, had no appetite and weighed only 112 pounds. Now the tired feeling is all gone, her appetite is good, she weighs 119 pounds and is free from her old troubles.

Vitæ-Ore is a Godsend; it was so to me and mine, and in writing this I do it for the purpose of helping some poor skeptical fellow-being, who, perhaps, has become discouraged like I was.

J. WESLEY CROSS, Justice of the Peace.

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Chicago, Ill.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, **FARMERS TO THE FRONT** ***Our Object,*** **EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS.** ***Our Plan,*** **CONTROLLED MARKETING**

VOLUME IX INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 1, 1906 NUMBER 3

CALENDAR 1906

January	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
	F. Q. 2			F. M. 10			
	L. Q. 17			N. M. 24			

February	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	26	26	27	23	...	...
	F. Q. 1			F. M. 9			
	L. Q. 15			N. M. 23			

March	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	16	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	F. Q. 3			F. M. 10			
	L. Q. 17			N. M. 24			

April	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
	F. Q. 1			F. M. 9			
	L. Q. 15			N. M. 23			

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c A YEAR

Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a Year

CLUBS. Five subscriptions, on any offer we make may be taken at the cost of four. This applies to five of one offer or it may embrace several offers. To illustrate, five 50 cent offers for $2.00 (40c each) or five $1.00 offers for $4.00 (80c each).

Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by (name)."

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If you change your postoffice, give old office as well as new.

If a mark like this appears on the first page it is to notify you that your subscription or renewal has been received. The publisher thanks you and he hopes you will be benefitted by Up-to-Date Farming and take it many years.

INDEX

To Leading Articles and Departments in This Number

	Page
Farmers' Profits	3
Laws for Farmers	3
The Ciphering Secretary	3
The Toll	4
"Drunken Bill"—Tomato King	4
Wisconsin State Organization	5
Local Union	6-7
Resolutions	8
Letter from David Dobetter	9
Live Stock and Dairy	10-11
The Poultry Yard	12-13
Home on the Farm	15-16
Farmers' Forum	18-19

What crop do you desire most? The crop of grain, cotton, live stock, etc., or the crop of dollars?

—o—

Isn't it a little strange that last year when we had a very large crop of potatoes, and Europe had a very short one, we did not export many? This year, when the conditions are reversed, Europe is shipping many to this country. Something not fair here.

—o—

A membership in the A. S. of E. is better than a policy of life insurance.

Consider that you count in the work. Don't rely on what the other person may do.

—o—

If you know you are right be content. In time the world will acknowledge the truth.

—o—

If other plans failed, don't be discouraged. What should be, will be, and a way will be found.

—o—

Industrially, this age is not much better than centuries ago when a large part of the people made a living and grew rich by highway robbery, killing, burning, wars for conquest, etc., against those who produced. In place of these we have now deceit, adulteration, special privileges, oppressive organizations, miscarriage of justice and legalized robbing of the unprotected and unorganized classes.

—o—

Up-to-Date Farming teaches discontent.

—o—

That discontent that impels people to strive to throw off the injustice in present methods and seek for higher, more equitable conditions for the future.

—o—

We show the inequity as practiced in business to-day, and teach the remedy. Knowing your troubles and how to throw them off the way opens for a glorious future. Blessed be this kind of discontent.

—o—

Never mail a letter until you enclose some A. S. of E. literature. This will help your correspondent and yourself. Headquarters has prepared some new literature exactly suited for this purpose. Send for a supply free.

—o—

NAMES—We want them. Send the names of your neighbors and acquaintances who should hear of the A. S. of E.; who should learn its plan; who should become members.

—o—

The Third Power Book is decidedly the best way to get a comprehensive understanding of: First, the American Society of Equity. Second, the third power, which is rising in this country. Every citizen of America should understand both. The way is pointed out in the book. See special offer elsewhere.

—o—

Up-to-Date Farming is published with the view of benefitting its readers. We strive to make it so valuable that no farmer can afford to do without it. We ask for subscriptions on the merits of the paper alone and not because of some article of merchandise or premium. We do not give them.

—o—

If an employer, require results to compare with payment made; if an employe, give full measure and running over in results, then he will be in line for promotion.

—o—

Keep the head cool and the feet warm and dry. This advice, if followed, will save doctor bills.

—o—

The fall and winter weather has been almost perfect for finishing the farm work and organizing local unions of of the A. S. of E.

—o—

The Society is showing the effect of the fine weather in more rapid growth now than ever before and the rate is increasing every week.

—o—

It requires 160,000 papers to supply our cooperating people now, an increase of 10,000 over 1905. The new press must be secured promptly, as the circulation of Up-to-Date Farming is going to double soon.

—o—

There are honest farmers a-plenty, but who ever knew an honest gambler in farm products?

STARTLING POTATO STATISTICS

DROUGHTS, BUGS AND BLIGHT HAVE BEEN BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE UNDER THE OLD CONDITIONS

The below figures were taken from the Year Book of the Dept. of Agriculture and were used by Mr. Everitt to prove his assertion, as above, in his talk to the Indiana Potato Growers Assc., Jan. 4, 1906.

YEAR	YIELD	FARM VALUE Dec. 1st
1904	332,830,000	$150,673,392
1903	247,127,000	151,638,094
1902	284,632,000	134,111,436
1901	187,598,000	143,997,470
1900	210,926,000	90,811,167
1895	297,237,000	78,984,901
1893	183,034,000	108,661,801

Notice that the crop of 1904 was the largest ever raised, but was worth less than the crop of 1903, which was nearly one hundred million bushels less; and but little more than the crop of 1901, which was one hundred and forty-five million bushels less. In 1895 was raised the second largest crop of potatoes the country ever produced. (See table.) Yet it sold for less than any of the other crops in the table and few crops ever undersold it since records were kept.

There is much food for thought in this table. 1901 was the year of great drought and damage from insects. The crop was the shortest since 1893. Yet the value has been exceeded only twice since crop records have been kept.

Two conclusions may be drawn from the records of the potato crop. First, that growers would profit by finding ways and means to reduce the yield rather than seeking to increase it. We leave it with the growers themselves, if the very things they are trying to counteract, have not been "blessings

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14)

Strive with all your might to reach the highest ideal in your life and business. You can not then be a total failure and many be a notable success.

—o—

You will be measured by what you accumulate, not by what you do.

—o—

Make the most of the opportunities of to-day.

—o—

Believe that the world can be made better and do your part to work out the problem.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns. We guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date Farming fail to keep his promise as advertised and not give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in this paper only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write.

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

Up-to-Date Farming

Now has subscribers at

26,371 Postoffices out of a total of 70,000 in the Country and in **2,724**

Counties out of a total of about 2800 adapted to Agriculture.

With this remarkable distribution—covering the country like a blanket—it would be only a little while until the farmers would be the leaders if each present subscriber will induce a few neighbors to subscribe.

50 CENTS

THIS PAPER

should have the largest circulation because it is the only paper that teaches how to market farm crops.

Every farmer who reads Up-to-Date Farming will get more money for his crops than the farmer who does not. If you doubt this send for booklet

"Portraits and Proofs"

and your eyes will be opened. It will be sent free.

We cannot do better than refer you to this number, or any number, of Up-to-Date Farming. Read this number carefully then decide for yourself if you can afford to be without Up-to-Date Farming.

Original, fearless, the pioneer to attempt to bring farmers to the front where they belong—This is Up-to-Date Farming.

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A Club of Five $2.00

Up-to-Date Farming

INDIANAPOLIS, IND

Make Money
In the New Country
Southwest

Right **now** you can make money in the Southwest. We can tell you where and how.

It is truly a wonderful country, and the fact is being emphasized more and more as its development progresses.

The farmer receives cash for his product and makes more money acre for acre than can be made in the East or North on land that costs very much more. The merchant or manufacturer makes greater profits on his investment, be it large or small, and the value of the land or other investment is increasing coincident with the rapid growth of the country.

You can find a **satisfactory** location, and whether you want to engage in stock raising on grazing land in Texas, fruit raising in Arkansas, banking in Kansas, general farming in Oklahoma or merchandising in any one of the hundreds of growing towns on the Rock Island lines we can give you information that will save you a great deal of investigation and narrow down the field to a point where you can give it personal examination.

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Write us frankly about your plans and ambitions (or use coupon) and we will give you a prompt reply. **Do it today.**

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Please send me illustrated booklet about _____ (Name of State) maps, timetables and full information about the new Southwest, together with rates of fare to land-seekers. I can invest $_____ and would like to engage in _____ (Name, occupation preferred)

Rock Island

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P. O. Address _____

County _____ State _____

Home-seekers' tickets twice a month at about half regular rates.



Songs of Equity

THE ONLY SONG BOOK FOR FARMERS EVER WRITTEN

Let us Sing Farmers to the Front

THIS is an A. S. of E. Song book full of songs of Equity.

When these songs are sung all over the country, the effect in the betterment of the farmers' condition will be magical.

The songs and music as originally printed were in two books but now they are in one book with words and voice and instrumental music, complete.

EIGHTY-EIGHT PAGES AND COVER

Following is list of contents:

America.
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A Better Day is Coming
A New Rebellion
Bill Bradley
Be Up to Date and take it
Cadets of Equity
Cause of Equity, The
Co-Operate
Call for Volunteers
Dawn of Equity, The
Dollar Wheat is drawing nigh
Dollar Wheat the Wedge of Equity
Egg Market, The
Equity, Dear Equity
Equity, Fair Equity
Farmers must Co-Operate
Forward Brother Farmers
Farmers' Future, The
Forward Valliant Farmers
Farmers Rally Song, The
Farmers Rallying Song, The
Flag of the Farmers, The
Go Forth for Justice
Hold the Fort
Honor the Farmer
Keep One Dollar Wheat before you
March of Equity
Man behind the Plow, The
Old Farmer Brown and the Tobacco Trust
Old Glory
Our Good Ship Equity
Old, old story and a new, The
Star Spangled Banner
Ship of Equity, The
Star of Equity, The
Song of Dollar Wheat, The
Send the Day
Thanksgiving
Two Farmers, The
Until Equity is here
Up-to-Date
Unite O loyal Farmers
Uncle Ben's Soliloquy
United we stand, Divided we fall
White winged Bird of Equity
Who would Wed a Farmer?
Why are you waiting

Recitations

A Rusher Man
A Neighborly Sermon
Equity for all
He's an Agriculturist now
Nothin' but a Hayseed
Something to Remember

This song book should be possesed by all Local Unions for use in their meetings, also be in every farmers home.

Price 35 Cents Postpaid Dozen $5.75 prepaid—Dozen $5.00 not prepaid

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The Local Union of the A. S. of E. is the Farmers Work Shop

Have You Organized
YOUR LOCAL UNION?

If you have not, send for blanks and instructions at once. Anybody can organize one. Everybody should be interested in this matter as you cannot have anything that will be of as great benefit in a community as a local union of the American Society of Equity.

Since programs are published for local union meetings, the last doubt of them being successful is removed. Their entertaining and educational features are now assured.

Farmers families must know each other better and must cooperate with each other more. The local union is the thing needed.

"Meet me at the local union" should be a common telephone call all through the country districts.

Please attend to this matter today. When writing say, "I want supplies to organize a local union," to distinguish your application from those of General Organizers.

The American Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind

We will Saturate
The Country with Local Unions

FARMERS' PROFITS

Demonstrate your proposition and you'll have plenty of backers. Three or four years ago when Up-to-Date Farming was floundering on the sea of ridicule and adverse opinion regarding its hobby of "Profitable Prices" for farm crops none of the more aristocratic papers would hold out any encouragement that farming could ever be put on a better plane. Now however some of the best papers of the country (excepting the agricultural press) are lending their aid. None are more conspicuous in the cause than The Saturday Evening Post from whose editorial columns we quoted a few issues ago and we are pleased to quote again an editorial which appeared in the number of January 6th, as follows.

Secretary Wilson jubilantly calls attention to the fact that the farmers are rich. The value of farm produces in 1905 was nearly six and a half billion dollars, which promises a neat addition to the billion or so that the optimistic Secretary says the farmers have in their stocking. But this agreeable condition is not altogether due to the farmers' themselves. The fact is that American agriculture is the strongest industry in the world by the grace of Providence. It succeeds with individualistic and competitive methods that everybody else has abandoned, only because of the fertility of the soil and the enormous market.

The farmer simply raises his grain and sells it. Thus, usually, a big production means a low price, and as a rule—although in wheat the speculators occasionally help him out—the lowest price for the grain obtains in the months when the farmer is selling his crop; the highest price after it has got into the hands of middlemen. The packers naturally wish a low price for hogs when receipts are heaviest, and the hoary old law of supply and demand usually gives it to them. Broadly speaking, the farmer gets the lowest price when he has most to sell.

The production of iron is now the greatest on record, and prices are very high. The mills, working as a unit through their trade agreements, increase their capacity only when prices begin to advance. When prices show signs of declining, they promptly curtail output. So they get the highest price when they have most to sell. This, also is according to the law of supply and demand; only they take the other end of the proposition. All the coordinated, unified industries—and that includes pretty nearly everything except agriculture—let the demand come first, then meet it with their supply; so they have the fixing of the price. The farmer furnishes supply first and takes what price demand will give him. The cotton-growers are already working, through association, to keep such control of their supply as will enable them, at least, to meet demand half-way. The fruit-raisers of Michigan were mostly "broke" until they formed associations and thereby kept control of their supply and had something to say as to what prices they should get. Now they are quite uniformly prosperous.

What a volume of possibilities are revealed for the future farmers in the statement, "It succeeds with individualistic and competitive methods that everybody else has abandoned, only because of the fertility of the soil and the enormous markets." If the farmers of America can now produce six and a half billion dollars worth of products because of the natural advantages that are thrust on them, what must be the value of their products when they have advanced to a condition of regulating their output, and controlling their supply to let the demand seek it? That they can do it is evidenced by the industries already partially organized of which the Post cites two. All the difference between the low prices in the '90s and the present time is accounted for by the change that has come over the farmers in their way of marketing. There will be more difference as organization progresses.

Minimum Prices

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. *If those who can hold will hold all, and those who cannot hold all will hold part, then those who cannot hold may market and all will get the price.* This is the key to controlled marketing. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per bushel	$ 1.00
Corn No. 2, Chicago, until Jan. 1, 1906	.45
" " 2, " Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906	.50
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	.55
Rye " 2, "	.75
Oats " 2, "	.38
Barley, good malting, Chicago	.45
Hay, No. 1, Timothy, Chicago, per ton	12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit	2.20
Cotton, Middlings, New York, per lb	.10
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	$85.00 to $100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt., alive	$6.00 to $6.50
Cattle " " " "	$5.00 to $6.00
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb.	.30
Potatoes, Chicago	.65
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market	.75

THE UP-TO-DATE FARMER

Under this head we find a description of the up-to-date farmer, with a list of qualifications he must possess, in an exchange. Our readers should note carefully so they may be able to recognize him when they meet him. But, under the old conditions, and they largely prevail at present, can the person possessing all the attributes named be considered up-to-date—able to meet all conditions and not be thwarted in his plans? The exchange says:

There is a difference between the up-to-date farmer and the common farmer who measures things without a standard of comparison. The up-to-date farmer has not only a standard of comparison for everything, but he has in his mind a standard of perfection. He is constantly cultivating a disposition for improvement in every line of farm work and production. Study and investigation gives him a knowledge of improved methods, improved appliances and improved stock. It is this system and desire of bettering present conditions that is responsible for the great development that we see going on about us. * * * *

The up-to-date farmer is in every essential an up-to-date, hustling, energetic man of mind, well informed on that which pertains to the interests of the farm. The knowledge to be gained in the management and operation of the farm cannot be had from books entirely, neither can it be picked up through observation and practice. It is a complex work, one involving thought, study, reading, observation, experimentation and actual practice. It is progressive, constantly evolving something new, therefore the necessity of reading, inquiry and observation in order to keep up-to-date. The farmer of forty years ago would be outclassed in this age. Just so will be the farmer of today forty years hence.

We fail to see where the farmer who possesses all the qualifications to enter the class has any better standard for comparison of prices , the most important factor in successful farming. In this important particular he is no better equipped than his less up-to-date neighbor. The best any of them could do in the past was to guess. If he undertook to gratify his "disposition for improvement in every line of farm work and production," here again he encounters a condition that upsets any standard that he may be supposed to be working to. We assume that the standard he has set is, the larger and better the crop the more profitable. Yet his standard of large crops when reached almost invariably results in low prices. This is shown clearly in this issue by the potato crops.

If to the "system and desire of bettering present conditions," as displayed in the "knowledge of improved methds, improved appliances and improved stock" was added, the knowledge of how to get fair prices always, then truly would we have up-to-date farmers.

Without the knowledge how to get profitable prices for his crops, and the ability to use that knowledge, it matters not how much a farmer hustles he can not be truly up-to-date. He may be a veritable encyclopedia of agricultural knowledge, but without the knowledge he will not be up-to-date as the term is intended to express.

It is surprising how imperfectly editors understand the very essence of successful farming; or how little they want their readers to know. Estimate the knowledge of how to market the crops successfully, and we care not how much knowledge a farmer may have about "management and operation of the farm," whether acquired from books or otherwise, he cannot be uniformly successful and will not be strictly up to date. With this knowledge, however, his work becomes less complex. Also he can be up to date as far as being financially successful, with less thought, study, reading, observation and experimenting.

We know that the readers of Up-to-Date Farming are the nearest up-to-date of any set of farmers in the country, because of successful farming, which is, how get profitable prices.

LAWS FOR FARMERS

Here is another clipping from an exchange. (We print these to illustrate the truths that we want to drive home with every reader and clinch them there to stay for all time, or until the needed reforms are secured):

Now that our national lawgivers are in session at Washington, why don't they enact laws that the people want? For instance, why don't they give us Postal Savings Banks, so that our people can have a safe and convenient place to invest their savings? Such banks would teach economy and thrift, and rural folks would not be so likely to be swindled by get-rich-quick schemes.

Why don't they? Its plain enough! The people want them, but the classes dont; 79,000,000 people unorganized against 1,000,000, yes, less, organized. A multitude in a mob, against a small company acting in harmony. The crowd with their strong arms only, the company equipped with all the implements of modern political and industrial warfare. What results would you expect? Ten individuals representing the express companies have blocked legislation in favor of the people and against postal savings banks for years, and will continue to do so. What can be expected in a country where 30,000 people own one-fifth of all the wealth and 79,970,000 own four-fifths. The 30,000 organized can always outgeneral the hosts of the unorganized.

But let us organize the millions. Or say we organize our greatest class—the farmers—representing about 30,000,000 of our population, so they can cooperate in whatever is for their good. Who dare say that they will not speak with a louder voice and with more power and authority than the small class, who now dictate to the government? Who will attempt to maintain that the government would be passive when the representatives of 30,000,000 citizens speak? Why they could make and unmake governments at their will.

This will be the power of the third power which we seek to have arise in this country. And should we hesitate to raise up such a power? A power that is composed of our farmers and people who are seeking for equity. If you have been able to live under the dominant powers, why hesitate to establish the new power that has for its corner-stone "equity in all the business relations of life?"

All reforms for the people await the organization of the farmers who possess, as it has been said, "95 per cent. of all the good that is left in the people." Hasten the rise of the third power which will see to it that laws are made for the welfare of the people and not all in favor of the corporations.

THE SUN OF EQUITY IS ADVANCING

The following is from that excellent farm paper, The Farm Journal:

The average modern farmer knows nothing whatever of the value of his crop till the buyer comes along and proceeds to classify it. The dairyman does not know till the end of the month what he is going to get for the milk he has been delivering to the creamery for thirty days; he must wait till the creamery man has figured up his butter profits and made up his mind how much of them he ought to share with the man who has supplied him with the milk. Wheat and hay and potatoes go dancing up and down, the play of the gamblers on 'change, and it nearly always happens that the market is dreadfully sagging at the time most farmers are obliged to sell, while dollar-and-a-quarter wheat and dollar potatoes are reached usually after these commodities have been transferred from the farmer's granary and root cellar to the big warehouses and storage bins.

And so it has been going all over the country for generations; and so all the farm papers right down the line tell farmers of their troubles and fail to give a remedy. We acknowledge that the writer in Farm Journal did recommend his readers to retail their products—establish a retail route or attend the city markets. But this would suite only a few producers. What would become of those who produce the surpluses that go to feed the millions in distant densely settled districts and cities? Must they continue to wait until "the buyer comes along and proceeds to classify it?" Or until "the creamery man figures up his profits?" Or sell at the gambler's price until all the great warehouses and elevators are filled?

We ask the publisher and editor of the Farm Journal if they really think this is the best that can be done? If the dairymen in any district would organize and decide what they will take for milk and not sell for less, could not the buyers use this price as their base and make their profit above it? And if the dairymen all over the country were organized and all had the same price (relatively) could they not enforce their demands for the price? The same way with wheat and potatoes and all crops.

Is there any reason why the local unions of farmers could not set prices on their own products as well as the merchants in town do? Or the farmers in a county or State cooperating with their national headquarters set the price and make it effective on the surplus of crops as well as the speculators on boards of trade do?

These questions are asked the publishers and editors of farm papers. We know they will say: Oh, the foreign countries control our prices. But what is to hinder the farmers from growing just enough for this country if foreign countries won't pay a fair price? Manufacturers don't produce such a great abundance so that the small surplus compels an unfair price on all. Or if they have a surplus one year they hold it over till the next—control it—and then strike a balance in production. Farmers can do the same way. They have done it by design with cotton and tobacco since organized. They have controlled their production many, many times in the past, but perhaps they did not know it. We refer to the times, when, on account of great abundance and low prices they voluntarily reduced acreage on some crops. But oftentimes the reduction was ill-advised—being done without system and cooperation and each for himself. How could we expect very definite results to follow? Contrast such hap-hazzard work with accurate, systematic work for the accomplishment of a known and definite object.

Yes, sir. Production can be controlled when farmers are organized; marketing can be controlled when farmers are organized; prices can be made by the farmers when they are organized on the plan of the A. S. of E. There has been enough proof to support all these assertions and to convince any farmer of good sense. I leave it to the farmers themselves, who are readers of Up-to-Date Farming. Let us ask, is the average publisher and editor of farm papers less intelligent, less astute, than the average farmer? If you reply in the negative then how do you account for their passiveness or open opposition to the effort of farmers to organize to secure all the fruits of organization? The sun of equity is advancing, and its beams shine farther over the land each day, notwithstanding the moons that frequently cast eclipses across its face.

THE CIPHERING SECRETARY

Mr. Wilson will go down in history as the "ciphering secretary." He 'figgers" out how much wheat, corn and cotton is to be raised, and he figures in full CAPS so the speculators can pull down the prices. We like Secretary Wilson. There is nothing small about him—except the prices which follow his reports.

The secretary's present reports and the condition of the markets, however, certainly show up well for controlled marketing. He makes 1905, in most of the leading crops, the most productive year known to the records. Corn approaches three billion (2,700,000,000) bushels, amounting, as the secretary figures it, to more than a billion dollars in value. Hay yields $605,000,000, and cotton $575,000,000. The wheat crop is put at 684,000,000 bushels, valued by the secretary at $525,000,000, the highest wheat value ever before reached in any one year.

Now, in spite of these immense yields prices have been well maintained. If controlled marketing did not do it, what did? Even cotton, upon which such supreme assaults have been made, could not be held down long at a time, and invariably rallied after each attack. The meager wheat crops of 1904 may have helped to hold wheat up, but that cannot be said of corn and hay, 1905 following heavy crops in 1904. What, then, held up the prices?

We do not claim that the American Society of Equity did it wholly, but its teaching did. Few questions have been grasped by the people with greater eagerness, and from the impulse given the doctrine of controlled marketing by Up-to-Date Farming and the society, it has spread all over the country, and farmers have acted upon it in localities where, perhaps the A. S. of E. has never been heard off.

And this has been accomplished without the support of a heavy foreign demand, for the secretary says, "The exports of products of the American farms to foreign countries are below the annual average for the five years preceding."

The result, then, must be from controlled marketing. If Secretary Wilson would admit the truth, and give the doctrine a word of encouragement the act, like charity, would cover a multitude of sins.

THE TOLL

To illustrate the amount of toll that is taken between the producer and consumer we will use the following news item as a basis:

In the Dock street district there are twelve receivers who expect an average of 300 barrels of turkeys each for the Christmas trade; there are about seventy-five small receivers who will get twenty-five barrels each; and there are about 300 other people who will handle five barrels apiece. The aggregate reaches about 7,100 barrels. A barrel of turkey meat averages 225 pounds, so that there will be upward of 1,597,500 pounds of turkey sold in the Philadelphia market this Christmas.

One million five hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred pounds of turkey sold in one city, for one holiday occasion.

We can safely estimate that there are large cities in the country where food supplies are handled and manipulated on the same plan to equal fifty cities like Philadelphia. Hence we have 79,875,000 pounds of turkeys sold for one holiday occasion. If we allow an equal amount for Thanksgiving and the consumption on other days this season, we will have 159,750,000 pounds.

As the result of inquiry we learn that the price paid the producers in Indiana, in out districts, was about 12½ cents a pound, or to be liberal we will say the average was 14 cents.

The retail price in Indianapolis was 22 cents to 27 cents a pound, 24 cents being about the prevailing or average price.

Taking 159,750,000 pounds at 14 cents equals $22,365,000 the producers received.

The consumers paid by the same process of calculation $38,340,000. The toll gatherers received the difference between these two or $15,975,000. This they were able to take from this one subordinate article of consumption in virtue of their self appointed right to manipulate the necessities of life between the ones who create them and the ones who finally consume them.

Is the charge a fair and equitable one? Are these two classes willing to perpetuate this system where the man who thinks and schemes can exact such tribute? The average man who produces and the average man who consumes may not be able to cope in business shrewdness with the average of the class who are operating between them, but they can employ those who can think, and plan, and execute to represent them. They can establish a system of marketing or receiving that will throw down many of the toll gates that now exist. If necessary they can own their own cold storage houses and the facilities to hold, handle and distribute their own turkeys. When they do this they can use the same machine for many other kinds of produce where similar conditions exist.

But it is not the plan of the A. S. of E. to tear down but rather to correct and regulate. We recognize the necessity of three classes; the producers, the consumers and the handlers. What we seek is to eliminate the useless and unnecessary handlers, so the way to the consumer is shorter and more direct and to compel the balance to deal fairly.

All this can be done. First, by organizing the producers who can absolutely look after their interests. Then the consumers will organize to look after their interests. Then the people who operate between them will do justice by the grace of the organized masses on both sides of them, who are contending for equity, nothing more, and will be content with nothing else.

Up-to-Date

IT WAS NOT ALWAYS SO

Three years ago the publisher of this paper was probably the most ridiculed individual in the country because of his bold declaration that, through "Controlled Marketing" the farmers could exert a power that would enable them to get profitable prices for their products.

During the early days of teaching this new and strange doctrine it had few friends and no person in public life outside of the writer, was willing to endorse it, let alone, express a desire to father it.

But time works great changes and now we note an attempt on the part of a Texas farmers' organization to claim priority of and all the credit for, promulgating the idea. We want to ask the Texas gentlemen how much of the early abuse they received in 1902 and 1903? Why bless their hearts they were not known in the fight for controlled marketing at that time and had no more thought of it than the child under its teens.

We have before us all the public literature issued by that organization and they never advocated controlled marketing or a minimum price until the autumn of 1904, after the A. S. of E. had won notable victories and the power of controlled marketing and the correctness of the plan of the A. S. of E. had been demonstrated.

Thinking people and those who keep up-to-date in current events know who is the author of the only correct plan for farmers' co-operation. But we print this for those who run and don't read, or hear and don't think, and for the sake of future history. We do not print it in the spirit of antagonism of any organization that is truly laboring for the betterment of American agriculture even though all that is good in the plans and objects of that organization may have been copied from the A. S. of E. 'Tis said, "imitation is the sincerest flattery." We view it in the light that, imitation is a vindication of our early claims and a premonition of the complete triumph of the plan of The American Society of Equity—a confession that nothing better can be found.

Up-to-Date

A BAND OF ENTHUSIASTIC WORKERS

If editors and publishers of farm papers knew how completely the A. S. of E. principles occupy and guide the members of this society they would, for their own good discontinue their open hostility to it. As well might attempt to stop the flow of the tide or reverse the flow of the Mississippi river as to stop the spread of the A. S. of E. All members and workers down the line to the office force are imbued with that spirit and courage that knows no defeat, as evidenced by the following:

Dear Sir:

A little bird communicated to me an opinion you expressed to one of our members in regard to the American Society of Equity.

The true worth, my dear sir, of the American Society of Equity is not to be judged by the cash in its treasury. If it were, it might indeed be as lacking in wealth as some other publications are lacking in helpfulness, and some people in principle.

But our real worth is not so measured. It is to be measured by the dollars made to our members by compelling speculators to stop their robbery. It is to be found in the increasing prospects of our farmers. It is to be found in the thousands of letters we receive from grateful members. You little knew what you were talking about when you spoke of the worth of the American Society of Equity. Perhaps you didn't think. People who don't think ought not to talk.

We are a band of enthusiastic workers for the good the A. S. of E. can only bring to all the people. We say harsh things to people who deserve them, not to people who do not; and we say that we believe we have girls in this office, any one of whom are worth more to the farmers of this country than your whole outfit and paper are. We judge you by what you say and do.

It may interest you to know that the same little bird told us to send Up-to-Date Farming for another year to the man whom you told such a naughty fib about us. So you see farmers are thinking for themselves at last.

(Signed)

One of the office girls in the A. S. of E.

Up-to-Date

BOODLE IN ILLINOIS

An investigation started by Gov. Deneen develops the fact that the people of that state have been taxed annually for thirty-five years, large sums of money which has been illegally taken by the auditors and treasurers. The tax is in connection with the various bonded indebtednesses and the sum thus illegally taken as alleged amounts to a little more than $321,000.

It seems that party capital cannot be made of this discovery, as the money has been taken in the same way by every auditor and every treasurer since it was begun without regard to party. It involves six auditors, five republicans and one democrat, and eighteen treasurers, fifteen republicans and three democrats.

A law was enacted in 1870 in connection with certain county and municipal bonds, the fiscal agent for the payment of which the state became, authorized an assessment in excess of the amount required to be paid, to meet the additional clerk hire, etc., growing out of the bond transaction. It develops that no additional clerk hire was required, but the additional tax was levied all the same and pocketed by the officers aforesaid, amounting in some cases to fourteen thousand dollars per term, being more than the legal salaries they received. Suit has been brought for the recovery of the money.

"DRUNKEN BILL," TOMATO KING

The experience of an industrious man living on the outskirts of a town in the southwest who used to be known as "Drunken Bill," is serving to popularize truck farming in Texas.

"Drunken Bill" never drank more than most other folks who drink, but somehow or other he got the pseudonym and it stuck to him. He certainly does not deserve the title; at the same time, he seems indifferent to it, being a fellow who is independent and impervious.

A decade or so ago, "Drunken Bill" grew poor trying to raise cotton. Cotton wasn't worth much of anything in those days but that didn't make any difference with Bill. Perhaps he liked to see the fleecy staple grow. The less he was paid for it the more land he determined to plant the following year. That was the old style of doing things. But styles have changed and "Drunken Bill" changed with them.

Perhaps Bill was forced to change because he had grown so poor that he couldn't raise cotton any longer, being unable to raise credit for his supplies. And I've heard that he couldn't even rent land for it. He had to part with his mule. Now, how is a man to raise cotton without a mule? William was up against it, and out of it. He could no longer raise cotton and he felt disgraced. He was a pariah—an outcast. In those days if you didn't make cotton you were as badly off as a society leader without a dress suit.

Life seemed dark to Bill when one winter day he picked up a dog-eared piece of a magazine that had an article on how to raise tomatoes. It must have been written in an inspiring style, for Bill got interested. It described the whole process in scientific fashion, and at the end told of barrels of money to be made out of it. Bill began to think, and finally the new idea fired him. He then was living on a little patch of ground comprising about three acres—too small to raise much cotton on and, therefore, worthless. He talked with his wife about it, and she agreed to help him out. Unless I'm mistaken the brave little woman agreed to take in washing while Bill tried his tomato scheme.

Now, when I said Bill was broke I meant it. He couldn't even raise money enough to buy tomato seed. He wrote to his member of Congress and had him send the seed, and plenty of it. Somehow, he got a neighbor to break the three acres for him. Then he put the seed in boxes and cans of earth, and while he was waiting for them to sprout he put in he put in the hardest work of his life going over his land with a hoe breaking up every clod until the ground looked like a flower bed. Every night he would come in and read that article on raising tomatoes, and every day he followed out the instructions closely.

There wasn't a detail of the rules laid down in that magazine that he neglected. When the plants were big enough, he set them out with the care a fussy old hen shows for her newly hatched chickens. If a plant looked yellow and sickly Bill nursed it like a mother. From dawn until sunset he bent over the hoe, and he didn't permit a weed to last two days in that whole three acres.

The wise neighbors came along and laughed.

"What you doin', Bill?" they would snicker.

"Oh, nothin'," Bill would reply. You see he was ashamed that he had fallen from grace since he couldn't raise cotton any more.

"Mighty likely lookin' crop o' weeds," they would say. In their hearts they pitied Bill, for they raised cotton.

But Bill kept at his tomatoes in spite of jeers and gibes. He saw the tender sprouts grow up into big, flourishing plants. They looked even better than the picture in the magazines, and he felt encouraged. He capered like a child when he saw the first bloom. Then he began to count the blooms to see how many tomatoes he would have. Finally they became so numerous that he gave it up. Evidently the magazine had told the truth about the tomato business.

He saw the blossoms replaced by tiny green balls, and he saw these globes grow and grow until the plants bent under their weight. Finally the green of the tomatoes began to get streaked with scarlet, and Bill started to grow worried. The magazine had told him all about how to raise tomatoes, but it hadn't said a word where he was to sell them. Luck was with him, however.

Bill's neighbors had never ceased to stop by the fence and joke him as he toiled away with his battered hoe. It grew to be such a joke that the country paper took it up and printed an item phrased in somewhat derisive style about Drunken Bill's tomato crop. A busybody of a station agent took it seriously, clipped the item from the paper, sent it to the general freight agent, who in turn took it seriously and handed it over to a produce commission merchant. The shipper also failed to see any joke in it and came out the very next day to see Druken Bill. When he saw that wonderful three acres of tomatoes, just ripening into scarlet glory, he didn't see anything funny. Not at all. He scented business right away, for he never had seen such tomatoes in his life, or so early in the year.

It didn't take him long to find out that Bill, no matter how much he might know about raising tomatoes, was ignorant of their market value. He asked Bill how much he would take for his crop, just as it stood, the shipper to do the picking and hauling.

"I dunno," drawled Bill. He secretly figured that if he had been raising cotton and had made a bale to the acre and cotton was 10 cents a pound he might get $150—pretty fair pay for his season's work.

"To cut the thing short, I'll give you $1,500," said the produce man. He was getting a bargain at that, for early vegetables command a high price in the Northern markets.

"She's yours," gasped Bill. He staggered over and grabbed the shipper's hand. "Gimme the money—quick." Ten times as much as he could have made raising cotton!

Well, they didn't call him Drunken Bill any more. They call him "The Tomato King" these days, and he can sign his check for thousands.

Up-to-Date

OUR ADVERTISERS

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming are requested to note the high grade of the advertisements admitted to our columns.

For a long time we have scrutinized all advertisements offered us very closely. The number rejected would amount to hundreds of dollars for each issue. But we are determined to publish a paper that will be welcomed in every country home and which parents will be glad to have their children read. There are a few advertisements running yet that will be refused after the present contracts expire.

There are too few clean, high grade papers, like Up-to-Date Farming, and too much nasty, washy, cheap literature circulating in the country. You can help the publishers who are honestly, and at heavy sacrifices, trying to help purify the press by patronizing the houses that advertise in such papers. Always mention this paper when writing to our advertisers.

Up-to-Date

ORGANIZE

The publisher of this paper says organize! Let there not be a community six miles square in the country where any branch of farming is carried on that does not contain a local union of the A. S. of E. when April 1, 1906, arrives. A local union will help you more in your season's work than anything else that you can possibly do. Remember headquarters will supply all blanks and instructions free, and will continue to supply programs to make the meetings interesting and helpful.

—o—

And he went into the temple and began to cast out them that sold therein and them that bought—saying unto them: It is written My house is the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves. —The Bible.

Evidently for lack of another place the gamblers of those days appropriated the temple. How like unto the boards of trade of today where the toll of millions on the farms is forged for the enrichment of a few who toil not.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY PERFECTS STATE ORGANIZATION FOR WISCONSIN

Meeting Opened at Putnam Hall January 10th In Session Two Days

Wisconsin Takes Lead in Organizing a State Union—National Secretary and State Organizer Present

Eau Claire was the scene on Jan. 10 and 11 of a meeting that gave birth to the first state organization of the American Society of Equity to be organized in the United States. The meeting was held in Putnam Hall, and was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m., Jan. 10th. The attendance at the meeting was far better than was anticipated. The assemblage was representative of a class of agriculturalists that show a rapid evolution since the days of the Grangers or Farmers' Alliance. The number of delegates was a surprise to all.

Among the notable personages at the convention were M. Wes. Tubbs, secretary of the National Union; also State Organizer, N. C. Crawley, of Baraboo, Wis.

The first session was called to order at 11 o'clock by C. N. Luce, president of the Eau Claire county union. Mr. Luce made a few appropriate remarks. He said: "In behalf of the Eau Claire county union, I extend to you a hearty welcome and the welcome to you from the city will be extended later."

A temporary organization was effected in the selection of C. N. Luce as temporary chairman and Wm. E. Leidiger as temporary secretary. Both gentlemen filled their positions with the greatest of satisfaction and impartiality.

During a lull in the proceedings a few appropriate remarks were made by Mr. Tubbs, the national secretary, upon hearty call from the delegates assembled. Mr. Tubbs paid his compliments to Wisconsin in its advance step to perfect the first state organization in the United States. He stated that the importance of the movement and the work to be accomplished was of such an important character that it made the national officers feel that Wisconsin was entitled to representation from the national organization and that he was selected. Mr. Tubbs expressed his great pleasure to have the opportunity to be present. The pleasure was not all his, however, as was evidenced by the liberal applause that greeted him from the delegates in attendance.

A resolution was introduced by Delegate Everett, that in view of the fact that this is the first state meeting of the A. S. of E., the rule providing for voting by counties be laid aside and that every delegate present be allowed the privilege of voting on all matters. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The next order of business was the seating of delegates.

It was moved and carried that a committee of three on committees be appointed. Chairman Luce appointed the following: Thomas Emmerton, Frank Plotz and Jas. Brown.

The business of the morning session having been completed, thirty-five minutes was devoted to social chats and discussions for the general good of the society. A hearty call was extended to Mr. Crawley, the state organizer, who spoke upon the importance of the initial meeting to perfect a state organization. His remarks were to the effect that the future of the society in the state depended largely upon the success of the meeting. He urged harmony in the counsels of the society and argued that the organization should be perfected along business lines which would aid in building up every industry in the state, whether manufacturing, commercial or farming. As a last plea, Mr. Crawley urged that all selfish and personal interests be thrown aside.

National Secretary Tubbs made a few remarks supporting the sentiment expressed by Mr. Crawley. He said the success of the society in the state of Wisconsin depended largely upon the success of this meeting. In closing his remarks he said that he believed that the A. S. of E., above all other organizations, should down selfish interests the moment they begin to bud.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session opened with an invocation by Rev. Straw, after which Mayor William Rowe delivered an address of welcome that was listened to very attentively. He said that a hearty welcome was extended to the delegates by Eau Claire—the best city in the state. His remarks were punctuated with amusing incidents of pioneer days and stories that brought hearty laughter from those assembled. He spoke of the benefits that would accrue from such an organization and the evolution in the pursuits of the farmer, after which a most hearty welcome was reiterated.

The response was made by Hon. W. A. Cernehan on behalf of the members of the A. S. of E. He opened his remarks by saying that the delegates present fully appreciated the welcome extended by Mayor Rowe. Mr. Cernehan then gave a very clever and interesting insight into the purposes and working plans of the A. S. ofE. He then made a comparison of the present society to the old-time Grange, pointing out the progressive ideas of the present over the antiquted ideas of the old organization, the latter failing to give advice upon selling and marketing. Mr. Cernehan then drew a comparison of the men of the present organization with that of the years past, going to show that the best farmers in the state were enthusiastic workers in the A. S. of E. He gave the assurance that when the farmers of Wisconsin and other states organized, they would accomplish what they have undertaken to do. In closing he said that a farmer who had not time to think was not entitled to own a farm. He also said: "Much good will be done in the deliberations of this meeting and we farmers will be benefitted. History tells us that the farmers have been the strongest supporters of good government. I am certain the movement will receive much good from this convention."

The announcement of the following committees was made by the chairman of the committee on committees:

Committee on Constitution and By-laws—Wm. E. Leideger, Wm. Hill and Carl Peterson.

Committee on Finance—W. A. Grahn, E. E. Tobey and Charles Leavitt.

Committee on Salaries—Thos. Emmerton, F. L. Hamilton and C. N. Amble.

Committee of Official Paper—C. N. Luce, N. C. Crawley and Jacob Worth.

Committee on Next State Meeting—F. W. Plotz, Herman Oleson and L. Ellis.

Committee on Resolutions—S. E. Horel, A. C. Elliott and A. H. Harris.

The report of the Committee on Official State Paper was the subject of quite a discussion. The committee recommended that instead of designating an official state paper, one or more papers in each county be designated as official county papers, as the time was not yet ripe for designating a state paper.

The report of the Committee on Finance was adopted section by section with a few minor changes. The committee approved of the financial polley of the national organization, which provides that 40 per cent of the receipts go to the national organization general expense fund and 60 per cent to the organization fund.

The 60 per cent also to be sent to the National Secretary and used in accordance with the orders of the National Organizer and approved by the Board of Directors, except where a state union is organized, then it shall be sent to the State Secretary under the orders of the State Organizer and the State Directors.

The matter of a place of next meeting was then discussed. F. F. Morgan, one of the editors of the Dunn County News extended an invitation to hold the next state meeting at Menomonie.

Frank Ploetz of Coloma, Washara county, made a bid for the next gathering at Coloma.

W. A. Cernehan addressed a few words in the interest of the southern part of the state. His theory was that membership cut no figure, and the A. S. of E. should go into the camp of the enemy and not be content to remain where all were converts. The remarks of Mr. Cernehan were greeted by a hearty applause despite the fact that the fellows from below the "Mason-Dixon" line were greatly in the minority.

Mr. Luce gave the secret of the large representation from Dunn county away in the statement that there, a lady organizer had been at work.

The choice of a next place of meeting rests with the executive committee.

Evening Session.

The meeting last evening was well attended, there being a number of ladies, merchants and members of labor organizations in the audience. The evening session was devoted to an address by State Organizer N. C. Crawley, of Baraboo, who gave an unpretentious but very convincing talk on the "Plan, Purposes and Benefits of the American Society of Equity."

The speaker started his address by giving an interesting outline of the reasons for the movement and then his argument went to prove the necessity of organization. If any attended the meeting expecting to hear abuse of trusts and combines they certainly must have felt that they pulled the wrong latch string, for no speech was ever more free from abuse and harsh criticism than the excellent address of Mr. Crawley.

The trend of the speaker's argument throughout was along the line of organization and co-operation, showing the necessity thereof. He showed the application of business principles in all lines of industry except agricultural. "We are here tonight to examine this organization in the searchlight of inquiry and intelligence," said Mr. Crawley. He then gave conclusive argument to show that the organization of the society was to the interest and great benefit to all classes.

The speaker showed a commendable fairness in not attempting to tear down another organization in the upbuilding of a new one. He challenged contradictions to the statement, that the organzation of trusts was proper and in keeping with the constitutional provisions of our government. He said the same of the organization of farmers which he declared was a movement to control the products of the farm, to secure to the producer a just price or wage for himself and family.

Mr. Crawley then paid his respects to the fair speculator or middle man. This was one of his strongest points and went to show that it was not the merciless plan of the society to raise prices sky-high to the detriment of the consumer, but to relegate the unfair middle man to the shades of obscurity. The speaker addressing the merchants asked them how long they would be in business if they had to adopt the farmers' course in disposing of their goods? He said he would give them about twenty-four hours.

Mr. Crawley spoke for about an hour and a half and his address was listened to most attentively from start to finish.

SECOND DAY.

Morning Session.

The State meeting of the American Society of Equity re-assembled Thursday morning, January 17, at Putnam hall.

The first clause in the by-laws as reported by the Committee on Constitution, which provided that the organization should be known as the State Union of the American Society of Equity of the state of Wisconsin and should consist of farmers only, and their families and children over 14 years of age residing with their parents. Here arose the only ripple upon the smoothness of a convention that will always be characterized by the unity of purpose by its leaders. The trouble arose over an attempt by one of the delegates to exclude merchants and business men as members.

The proposition met with pronounced disfavor by the leaders and they were heartily supported and enthusiastically applauded by nearly every delegate in attendance.

Those opposing the proposition were Wm. A. Cernehan, Eau Claire county; F. F. Morgan, Dunn county; State Organizer N. C. Crawley, Sank county; Frank Ploetz, Coloma, Washara county, and National Secretary M. Wes. Tubbs.

Mr. Crawley moved that the committee insert a clause in the constitution which will state who would be qualified for membership in the society, and who could be a delegate or an officer. The motion was carried.

Final action on the by-laws was deferred until the committee report on the clause under discussion.

The report of the Committee on Officers' Salaries was adopted. It provides for a salary of $2 per day and expense for actual time for the president; $200 per annum for the treasurer. The salary of the board of directors was made the same as that of the president. Adjournment was taken to afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session opened at about 2 o'clock, the most important transaction of the session being the election of officers.

Upon motion the chair appointed J. Welke and J. A. Ogden as tellers.

There was much friendly rivalry in the selection of state officers and several candidates were placed in nomination by their respective localities, but there was no disposition to "ring rule" as is evidenced by the equitable distribution of the leading officers over the state. The sentiment of the convention was ably voiced by Mr. Cernahan, who suggested the idea of dividing the offices, in view of the fact that Wisconsin is a big state. He said that one of the principles of the society was fairness and equity, and that he thought there was no better way for the members to practice their teachings.

H. B. Hotchkiss, with very appropriate remarks, placed Mr. C. N. Luce, the chairman of the convention, in nomination for state presidency.

Mr. Thos. Emmerton was placed in nomination by Hon. Wm. A. Cernahan, who made the following graceful speech:

"The gentleman I have in mind is a gentleman who has reached the point in life where he has passed selfish ambitions; a man whose reputation is for honesty, sincerity and good citizenship; a man whose incumbency will reflect credit, who has enough of this world's goods to be able to give the organization his attention and take a deep interest in the great organization; to travel about the state, if necessary, to further the cause of the grand work. I take pleasure in presenting for the consideration of this convention the name of Thomas Emmerton of Cooks Valley, Chippewa county." The naming of Mr. Emmerton was greeted with a most hearty applause.

F. F. Morgan of Dunn county presented the name of W. W. Mathews. The nominations were then closed and an informal ballot was called for, which resulted in the following vote:

Thomas Emmerton	56
C. N. Luce	25
W. W. Mathews	8
Ogden	1

Mr. Cernahan moved that in view of the fact that Mr. Emmerton had received a majority of the votes cast he be declared the unanimous choice of the convention for president. Motion prevailed unanimously.

The result was a signal for a liberal applause and calls for a speech from the president-elect. Mr. Emmerton took the floor and made a few remarks in a most feeling manner. He said it was the first time he had ever received such an honor and said the members of the state organization could rest assured that he would do all in his power and what was as near right as his conscience dictated.

Mr. C. N. Luce was elected vice president.

Mr. S. D. Kump, an active worker in the tobacco districts of Cambridge, Dane county, was elected secretary.

Mr. Henry Hill of Baraboo, Sank county, was elected treasurer.

W. J. Mathews of Colfax, Dunn county, Frank Plotz of Coloma, Washara county, and Wm. Rathburn of Lavalle, Sank county, were elected as directors.

For state oganizer William A. Cernahan suggested the name of N. C. Crawley of Baraboo, who has held the position with great credit to himself and the organization. Mr. Cernahan moved the suspension

(Continued on Page 17)

FARMING WITH A TELEPHONE PUTS YOUR FARM ON A BUSINESS BASIS

80 PAGE RURAL TELEPHONE BOOK FREE



Farming is a business and should be considered so. Nothing will aid you more in systematizing your farm than a telephone. With the aid of a telephone you can communicate at any time with your grain, stock and produce buyer, your bank, your station agent, your implement store—in fact, everybody with whom you have business relations.

Think of the time and energy saved in calling over the telephone for the market quotations, which will enable you to buy and sell at an advantage. What a blessing to you to order broken parts for your machinery by phone. And the trips to town which are saved. All this means convenience and less work. With a telephone you can run your farm like a business. You can get all the profit there is in the business of farming.

The telephone makes farm life pleasant, it brings you nearer to your neighbors. You can talk with your friends any hour of the day or night. You can instantly send an emergency call for a doctor when the life of a loved one is in danger.

Don't think because of these many advantages that the telephone is expensive. It costs very little to have a telephone placed in your home.

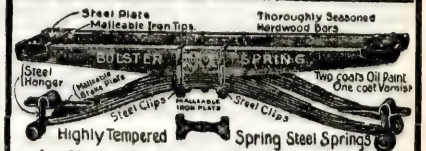
Our 80-page Rural Telephone Book Sent Free



to you will fully explain how cheaply you can procure a ***Hercules Instrument*** of the ***Swedish-American make.*** It also tells everything else you want to know about a telephone. Write for it right away as the supply is limited.

Rural Dept. G
SWEDISH-AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO.
Chicago, - - Illinois

FREE 30 DAYS FREE



All Springs Are Carefully Tested Before Shipping

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Do you want a pair of bolster springs for your wagon? They relieve the jolt, jar and noise of a farm wagon, save damage and shrinkage of fruit, vegetables, eggs, livestock, grain, etc. Wagon rides easier, wears longer. No spring wagon needed with Harvey XXX Bolster Springs on the farm wagon. Fifteen years hard usage over all kinds of roads in every state of the Union have proven that Harvey XXX Bolster Springs save their cost many times over. 150,000 in satisfactory use. **To convince you we will send a set on 30 days FREE TRIAL.** If not as represented and perfectly satisfactory return them at our expense. **Ask for our SPECIAL introductory Offer.**

HARVEY SPRING COMPANY
121 Carver Ave. RACINE, WIS.

IMPORTANT State capacity of Spring wanted and length between bolster stakes.



WAGON SENSE

Don't break your back and kill your horses with a high wheel wagon. For comfort's sake get an

Electric Handy Wagon.

It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It is free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 170, Quincy, Ill

SAW MILLS



Don't buy until you investigate American Saw Mills. Factory at doors of iron, coal and steel production. Lowest freight rates; prices right, too. Five sizes portable saw mills; shingle machines; lath mills; cord wood, cut-off and rip saws; steam and gasoline engines; feed mills. Free catalog.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.,
135 Hope Street, Hackettstown, N. J.
New York City Office, 637 Engineering Building.
Distributing Points: San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, St. Louis, New Orleans, Atlanta and Richmond.

DeLOACH PATENT
is the Original and Simplest Variable Friction Feed.

SAW MILLS

Avoid imitators and infringers and buy the Genuine. Saw Mills, 4 H.P. and up. Shingle, Planing, Lath and Corn Mills, 4 Stroke Hay Presses, Water Wheels. Catalog free. We pay the freight.
DeLOACH Mill M'f'g Co., Box 850, Atlanta, Ga.

FREE Farm Telephone—We will send every farmer absolutely free a fine Telephone. Try it 30 days; if not the best telephone made, you don't pay us one cent. Cost very little; almost nothing to maintain; great help, convenience and money saver. Send at once. Standard Telephone & Electric Co., 352 Jefferson Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



February! The shortest month, but one of the most important for making plans and discussing the year's operations in local unions.

This reminds us to ask each of our readers, do you belong to a local union of the A. S. of E.? If none in your neighborhood it is high time you organize one.

Gambling or speculating in farm products and stocks is responsible for more financial wrecks and more misery than all other evils combined.

Mascoutah (Ill.) Local Union No. 1 reports a person traveling through that section selling shares of stock in the Universal Trading and Supply Company, of Chicago. He represents that the A. S. of E. is connected with his company. We want to say that the A. S. of E. is not in any way connected with that company. The company is not known at headquarters and we recommend all our members to not buy the stock.

Organizers are urged to report all members and subscribers promptly. If held up a week or more the individuals are apt to write to us before they receive their acknowledgement.

Secretaries are depended upon to collect and remit dues promptly. Many local unions have reported the entire annual dues the first quarter. This is nat a bad plan.

Local unions are the fashion now-a-days.

Somebody said: "You may as well be out of the world as out of fashion." Don't you see the point?

A little more effort, a little more organization and farmers will be free and independent all over broad America.

The local union can secure closer cooperation in farm work and to a large extent solve the farm labor problems.

Your neighbor who has joined with you in the local union is more entitled to your cooperation in farm work than is the dumper, or the man who may not dump, but neither does anything to help the A. S. of E. along. A hint to the wise, etc.

This has been a grand winter to organize local unions and attend meetings. The round up next spring will show splendid progress of the A. S. of E. We are too busy now—working day and much of the night—with current business to tabulate results.

There is not a farming community in the United States or Canada where the lack of the A. S. of E. has not cost tens of thousands of dollars every year for many, many years. It will cost only a few dollars to have local unions, a few dollars yearly to maintain them and the tens of thousands of dollars will be saved to you. What is your choice?

We've got to organize in spite of the stubborn farmers. But thanks to the spread of truth and education the stubborn ones are becoming less every day.

The local union will quickly raise the standard of farmers in any community.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters Indianapolis, Ind.

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, and whose first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up. The supreme body is

The National Union

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies. The unit of organization is

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the interests that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

State and County Unions

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

Fees and Dues

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1.00, payable when becoming a member. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local Union if one is in his neighborhood. The fee is the same.

THE DUES are $1.20 each year, payable wholly in advance, or may be paid 30c quarterly, or 10c monthly in advance, (except the dues for Members at Large is $1.00, payable in advance to headquarters.)

The MEMBERSHIP FEE is apportioned 60c to organization fund and 40c to headquarter expenses and to supply the official paper to each member one year. The DUES are apportioned 40c to headquarter expenses and for the official paper; 20c to the county union, 10c to the state union and 50 cents is retained in the local union treasury.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, paid for by the National Union.

Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request, how to organize local and county and state unions and all information about fees, dues etc.,

The Emblem of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.

NATIONAL UNION LABEL — UNION MADE — AMERICAN FARMERS

POTATO GROWERS' BRANCH

All organizers in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and Maine should make a special feature of organizing to control the potato crop. This can be done as easily as the tobacco growers were organized. Then if a bumper crop is raised like sometimes in the past profitable prices can be secured. Of course if organization is effected for this crop, primarily, it will be sufficient for all other crops also.

STATE UNIONS

Organizers, officers and members in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Arkansas, Kentucky, Michigan and Minnesota are requested to give thought to a state union in each of their respective states. It is desired that such unions should be organized before spring. See report of Wisconsin state union in this number.

Special To Organizers

Instructions to organizers have provided that each organizer procure a supply of membership cards and badges and issue same to new members as admitted. Some have not as yet done this, but to avoid error this rule must be observed.

IMPORTANT

After February 10 no certificates will be issued from headquarters except to those making application for membership direct to the National Union. All those not having supplies order at once.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

School Teachers

Attention! How would you like us to furnish you with an attractive, entertaining and instructive program for an entertainment to be held at your school house once or twice a month or less frequently if you prefer? Also special programs for holidays, such as Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, etc.

We will do this if you will help us to organize a local union of the A. S. of E. at your school house. It is easily done. Send us your name and address and the address of a dozen or more of the best farmers in your district, and it will soon be accomplished.

You can increase the efficiency of your school work by working with us and gain a wonderful amount of popularity in the community.

Let us hear from the school teachers. Will each reader call the attention of the school teacher to this notice and receive our thanks?

Organizers Wanted

The National Union of the American Society of Equity wants more organizers. Write for terms and instructions. There is a good business opportunity for one or more good people in each county.

Farmers' Department in Newspapers

The National Union will be pleased to send free to any newspaper a heading suitable for a farmers' department. A print of the head is shown herewith.

TO PROTECT & PROMOTE — FARMERS' PROBLEMS — FARMERS' INTERESTS

This is for a single column department, but we have a larger one for a double column department. Put this matter up to your local publisher and arrange with him to open a Farmer's Department in his paper.

Names Wanted

Send us a list of farmers' names and we will send them some copies of Up-to-Date Farming. When you send the list, please use a separate sheet for each postoffice, also write the name of county on each sheet. Do this so the campaign of education may be carried forward.

Organizers

If any of the old workers have not received the new terms, write for them at once. We are able to make more attractive terms now than ever before.

Constitution and By-Laws

Revised constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. can be had for a 2c. stamp or 10c a dozen.

A Local Union

Of the A. S. of E. is needed in every neighborhood. Any person who reads this notice is invited to send for necessary blanks and instructions to organize one.

The Equity Press

We expect to order it very soon. Thanks to the many good friends who have contributed to this most worthy cause. It means more to agriculture than anything else that can be done. There is still an opportunity to contribute, but it must be done promptly or forever you will be debarred.

Publicity

Are your local papers printing the news of your community as it relates to farming? Are they printing announcements of your meetings and reports of same? If they are not, why not? We venture the guess, if they are not doing this for you, that you are not furnishing them with the items. That corresponding secretary will solve the matter.

Report Blanks

Secretaries of local unions are requested to send to headquarters for blanks to report new local unions, to report new members and to make quarterly reports. These will be much more satisfactory than to send reports on odd sheets of paper.

Report Promptly

All organizers are directed to send in the names of members and subscribers very promptly. If held several days the individuals are likely to write to headquarters.

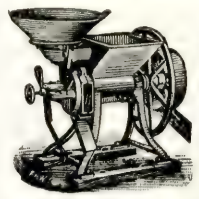
Meetings and Reports

Officers of local unions are urged to have regular meetings twice a month. Headquarters is doing all it can to relieve them of the labor of originating programs for these meetings and we hope our efforts will be appreciated and justified in the regularity and interest in meetings. Also officers are requested to be prompt in collecting dues and reporting them.

Nothing will contribute more to the value of the union than attention to these two things. Every evidence of lack of interest in a member should be promptly checked.

Quaker City Feed Mills at Reduced Prices.

It is announced that the famous Quaker City Feed Mill is on the market at a reduced price this year. Whoever buys a Quaker City buys what is confessedly the standard, and has been for nearly 40 years. It is ball bearing, easy running, has separate hoppers for ear corn and small grains and surely does more grinding for power used than any other. We show one of the eight sizes. The manufacturers, The A. W. Straub Co., 3737 Filbert St., Philadelphia, and 47-49 S. Canal St., Chicago, send the Quaker City anywhere on ten days' free trial, freight paid to destination. Catalog free. There seems to be no reason why every feeder should not afford himself a Quaker City this year.



GRIND FINE OR COARSE



all feeds, ear corn, with or without husks, all grains, with the

KELLY DUPLEX Grinding Mills

Free Catalogue

Speediest, easiest running, most durable mill made. Four sizes. Especially adapted for gasoline engines. Use 25 percent less power than any others. New double cutters, force feed, no choking.

The O. S. KELLY CO., 161 N. Lime St., Springfield, Ohio

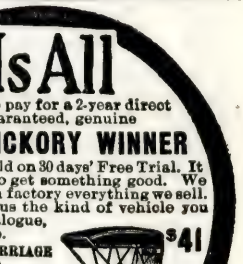
$41.00 Is All

you have to pay for a 2-year direct steel-clad guaranteed, genuine

SPLIT HICKORY WINNER

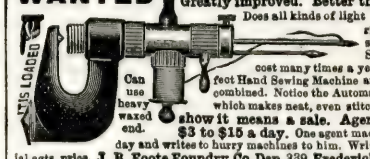
Top Buggy, sold on 30 days' Free Trial. It costs no more to get something good. We make in our own factory everything we sell. Write and tell us the kind of vehicle you want. 1906 Catalogue, 180 pages, Free.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO.
H. C. Phelps, Pres.
Station 99
Cincinnati, Ohio.



AGENTS WANTED For Mend-a-Rip

Greatly improved. Better than ever.



Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting and stitching. Saves its cost many times a year. A perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined. Notice the Automatic Spacer which makes neat, even stitching. To show it means a sale. Agents make $3 to $15 a day. One agent made $20 first day and writes to hurry machines to him. Write for special agts. price. J. B. Foote Foundry Co. Dep. 339 Fredericktown, O

(The Great Agents Supply House)

[NOTE—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—ED.]

OSGOOD SCALES



Pit and pitless. Our new catalogue saves you money. Fully explains liberal selling plan. Thirty days free trial offer. Catalogue free, send for it now.

Osgood Scale Co. 100 Central St. Binghamton, N. Y.

THE GENUINE SMITH STUMP PULLERS



W. SMITH GRUBBER CO. LA CROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.

GAIN ACRES



by clearing that stumpy piece of land. THE HERCULES Stump Puller pulls any stump. Saves time, labor and money.

Catalog FREE. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11. Centerville, Ia.

SUPERIOR STONE POST

No more rotten fence posts. Just the thing that meets the present demand. Cheap, strong, durable. Easily made at home or in a large way. Sand, gravel, cement and carbon looped rods as reinforcement. State or county rights for sale. Agents wanted. Excellent profits. Write.

B. F. STULTZ, Elkhart, Indiana.

CEMENT POSTS Cheaper than wood, make your own on a Hercules Post Machine. Also Building Block Machines. Catalogue free. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. A-37. Centerville, Iowa.

SEEDERS, Endgate Broadcast, Fanning Mills and FeedCutters. The good work kind. Write now to Foster & Williams, Mfrs., RACINE, WIS.

PLEASE SAY "SAW IT IN UP-TO-DATE FARMING" when writing to our advertisers | IT PAYS

Local Union Program

February 1, 1906

These programs are largely suggestive. Songs, recitations, order of business, subjects for debate and contests may be changed to suit the local unions.

Again let us urge local unions to get a supply of "Songs of Equity" song books. (See advertisement elsewhere.) There are only a few more songs with popular tunes. After they are used the titles only will be given, and it will be necessary to have the books.

The president takes the chair and calls the meeting to order.

Song

Sing as opening song, "Forward, Valiant Farmers," Songs of Equity, page 42 (tune Onward Christian Soldiers).

Forward, Valiant Farmers

(Tune: Onward Christian Soldiers.)

Forward, valiant farmers,
Forward is the cry,
That will prove your mettle,
Forward, then, or die.
Join the band that's seeking
Equity for all;
To a higher living
Let this be your call.

Chorus.

Forward, valiant farmers,
Forward is the cry,
That will prove your mettle,
Forward, then, or die.

Forward is the watchword,
Of this mighty throng,
Going forth to battle
'Gainst a bitter wrong.
In a wall unbroken,
Moves the stalwart band;
Farmers claiming justice
From their native land.

Chorus.

Floats the silken banner
Ever on the breeze,
Bearing words inspiring,
"Forward, then, or sieze!"
And the wakened farmers,
Climb the untrod height,
Following the banner,
Happiness in sight.

Chorus.

Forward, then, O farmers,
Join the growing band,
Pressing on to triumph,
With it take your stand.
Raise your happy voices,
Send the words along,
"Forward, ever forward,
Justice for the strong!"

Chorus.

Prayer may or may not be offered at the close of the song, as the union may prefer.

(The union may now continue the regular order of business, or on motion the regular order may be dispensed with in whole or part. We do not print the regular order here, but you are referred to page 9 of January 1st number.)

Recommended topic for discussion: Shall this local union take steps to own its own meeting place?

Appoint a leader for the above topic to speak not more than fifteen minutes and to be followed by others to speak not more than five minutes. The leader should be selected in advance and notified of the topic.

The Long Ago and Now

(Recitation or Reading.)

We have often read the story
Of the long, long time ago,
When the wealth was with the farmers,
Those who plow and read and mow.
Then the nobles and the princes
Tilled the fertile virgin soil,
And the ever fruitful harvest
Was their sure reward for toil.

Then the people in the city
Could do naught but weave and spin,
They worked then for the farmers
Their own clothes and food to win.
Then the hand that won the battle
Was the hand that held the plow.
And the king but made the statutes,
As the farmers told him how.

But the days of Cincinnatus
Are now of the distant past,
But the glories of his wisdom
Still their rays upon us cast—
Though many, many changes
Have the years since then brought on—
Since the grand old farmer Barons
Won their rights from old King John.

And other lines of business
Have usurped the farmers' throne,
Though the farmer in all justice,
Should have kept it as his own.
Now a sort of degradation
Falls to agriculture's lot,
And the price manipulator
Schemes of plunder has begot.

Now the city has the Barons
And the rulers of the land,
Who hold the fruits of farming and of commerce
In their hand—
Who consume the farmers' produce
At such prices as they choose.
And the farmer, single handed,
Has no power to refuse.

No mater how abundant
His broad acres for him yield,
They bring with them little profit
If he dump them from the field.
Hence, no matter how he struggle,
He will see the mortgage grow,
And the pleasures that are due him,
He will never, never know.

But the farmers that are reading
That great paper Up-to-Date,
Will win back their independence
Ere it is too late, too late.
They are planning and are acting
Their own prices to control,
And are going on the market
As a mighty, mighty whole.

They are holding for the profits
That should be the farmers' share—
Share of the men who made them
With their ceaseless toil and care.
And a better day is coming
To the farmers, for they see
They will win their battle certain
In the great A. S. of E.
—Theodore P. Stelle, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

No Dumper Need Apply

(Dialogue—Very small boy and girl.)

He—"Kind Miss, I've come a courting you;
My land is rich, my acres wide;
I plow it deep and fertilize,
And crops abundant are my pride."

She—"To make good crops is not enough;
The profit's what appeals to me.
How do you sell and at what price?
I'm thinking of the gain, you see."

He—"O, I'll have plenty, never fear,
And make a home a joy to see,
And we'll be proud and happy too,
If you'll consent to marry me."

She—"I cannot be so sure of that,
For things we'll need I scarce can tell;
Chairs, tables, beds and cradles, too—
I want to know just how you sell."

He—"I always sell at harvest time,
And take what prices I can get;
Enough for me to raise the stuff,
By working early, working late."

She—"Then you don't read in Up-to-Date,
Nor learn from the A. S. of E.;
Good-bye, sir, I've no time to waste,
A dumper'll never marry me!"

A Farmer Wise and Otherwise

(Speech for a boy.)

The corn was ripe and frosts had come,
And chilly winds began to blow;
Dark clouds across the heavens pass'd—
Said Farmer Jones, "There'll be some snow.

"I've room in crib for all my corn,
But what's the use, the price is made;
The rules of market we don't know,
They're understood by Boards of Trade.

"So I'll proceed to sell my corn,
The market price we ought to take;
Sometimes it's up, sometimes it's down,
True, it's but little that I make."

5000 CHINA DINNER SETS FREE



NO MONEY REQUIRED.

To every lady who distributes *only 12 pounds* of Belle Baking Powder, (*strictly pure according to Ohio Pure Food Laws*) we present a handsome

56-PIECE DINNER SET

full size ware, elegantly decorated with flower designs. We also give Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Graniteware, Furniture, and hundreds of other valuable premiums or large cash commissions, for selling our fine groceries. Many other *Tea, Coffee, Spice, Extract, Perfume and Soap Plans* by which you may earn premiums.

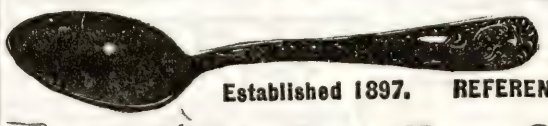
WE PREPAY FREIGHT

when we send Baking Powder, *Water Sets* and Premium you select, allowing plenty of time to deliver and collect. In this way you see everything is as advertised before you pay us one cent. Our plans are so carefully explained that anyone can understand them and take orders at once. Our plans and

OUR METHODS ARE HONEST

and we are considerate for those who write us, understanding the continued success of our business depends upon the people who answer our ads. Write for plans, premium list, order sheet and see how easy it is to earn some of our handsome premiums.

SPECIAL 30-DAY PREMIUM. Six Silver-plated Tea Spoons or a handsome Set Ring given as a special premium if you send an order within 30 days. In answering this ad ask for special premium coupon No. 7, on which we illustrate other premiums.



A handsome Pitcher and 6 Glasses FREE with every pound of Belle Baking Powder.

Established 1897. REFERENCE: Equitable National Bank, Postmaster, Dun or Bradstreets.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TODAY. THE PURE FOOD CO. 446 W. PEARL, CINCINNATI, O.

☞ We can safely recommend The Pure Food Co. as being a thoroughly reliable and responsible firm.—EDITOR.

"I'll not do so," said Farmer Smith;
"The corn I raise belongs to me;
The only price for which I'l sell
Was made by the A. S. of E.

"Its fair for those who sell and buy,
For those who plant and those who eat;
It's based on right and Equity,
And free from Board of Trade deceit."

Old Jones a dumper was, of course,
And lost the profits he had earned;
But Mr. Smith had wiser grown,
And speculator's prices spurned.

Which lived the better, do you think,
And got most profit from his farm?
Not Mr. Jones, who dumped his crop,
But Mr. Smith who held it firm.

Then let us hold for our own price,
And teach the doctrine far and near,
That farmers o'er this mighty land,
May save their profits every year.

Debate

Not less than two on a side and none to speak longer than fifteen minutes, the affirmative to have the opening and closing, but opening and closing speeches must not aggregate more than fifteen minutes.

Recommended subject:

Resolved: That by holding on the farms the surplus of big crop years against the shortage of short crop years prices may be maintained on staple crops, without variation, for years.

Song

Union's own selection.

Contest

Not less than four to compete and no speech of less than five minutes to be considered, decision to be determined by plurality vote of the audience. The winner, on report of the fact by the secretary of the union will be presented from headquarters with a lithograph portrait of President Everitt, or of the officers and directors of the A. S. of E., as the winner may decide. This offer is good until withdrawn.

Recommended subject:

Is it the belief of this union that any reduction of acreage should be made in any of the following crops or any others for the year 1906: Corn, oats, potatoes, barley, flax, cotton, tobacco, broom corn?

(Select the crop or crops that your union is most interested in and report the decisions to the national union).

Song

Sing as closing song, "Our Good Ship Equity," page 1 of Songs of Equity.

Our Good Ship Equity

Our ship is launched and under way,
And sailing for the sea.
She's mann'd by tillers of the soil,
And christened Equity.

Brave hearts and hands are at the helm,
Who're battling for the right.
No blood-stained banner decks her prow,
To mar her canvas white.

No boom of cannon greets the ear,
Nor hiss of winged ball.
But peace, good will to all mankind,
And Equity to all.

We long have borne oppression's rule,
And bent beneath her yoke,
But now a wondering world
Proclaims our fetters broke.

We're all embarked on our good ship,
To buffet wind and weather;
We'll crowd her decks and stand by her,
With Equity forever.

Adjournment

With handshake, social chat and friendly exchange of ideas.

SIMPLICITY OF ORGANIZING

Wherever there is a desire for a local union of the A. S. of E., and there should be in every community, the farmers themselves can organize it.

There is no need whatever to wait for an organizer. In the A. S. of E. there are no secrets, no ritual, no need of an instructor. On application to The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., full instructions will be sent with blanks for making the report.

One of the blanks sent is headed as follows:

"APPLICATION FOR CHARTER"
AND REPORT OF LOCAL UNION.

Then follows space for officers' names and addresses and the name and address of the person who was the prime mover in the organization also spaces to write names of members to the number of 50 or less.

This sheet should be taken around and get all the signatures possible and a date and place decided upon to meet for organization. The place may be in the school house (permission can be obtained in nearly all cases) or in the town hall or elsewhere. The fee $1 each may be collected on getting the signature or at time of meeting.

If for any reason ten (10) or more members cannot be gotten promptly, but when three (3) or more are obtained it is recommended that the three be sent in as a 'nucleus" of a local union. Then each of these will begin to receive the official paper and headquarters will work with the prime mover to secure the balance. Wherever a nucleus is formed in productive territory a local union is sure to result copies of the constitution and by-laws, which will be sent with supplies will give full particulars regarding people entitled to membership and taking in women and children of proper age.

When organization is reported then the union will receive a charter and books and blanks for keeping records and transacting business.

Send for instructions and have a local union without further delay.

RESOLUTIONS

The first following resolutions have been presented at the meetings of quite a number of local unions of the A. S. of E. in Arkansas and have invariably been adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, peace, contentment and happiness are the bulwarks of freedom, and are prime essentials to the perpetuity of a republican form of government.

Whereas, no class of people can be contented and happy unless they have a just recompense for their labor.

Whereas, the farmers being the largest class and their vocation being the base on which all other industries must rest, should be the most contented, prosperous and happy class, but under our present unjust economic conditions they are deprived in a material degree of the just reward for their labor, and are thereby compelled to depend on those who are dependent on them.

Whereas, controlled marketing by the farmers of their products is being recognized by the Agricultural world as being the true, and only plan by which the farmers can emancipate themselves from conditions of serfdom and attain to a higher plane whereby they can have equal opportunities for advancement for themselves and families with all other classes and thereby restore the equilibrum between the various industries so essential to the welfare of the nation.

Whereas, the greater part of the money crop of the South is made by renters and those who are dependent on local merchants and others for supplies and rents, and who are frequently compelled, by present methods, to sell their products early in the fall regardless of cost of production, or demand, frequently creating a temporary surplus thereby unsettling the markets to the detriment of all legitimate industries and by which millions of hard earned dollars are annually taken from the farmers of the South by speculators. Therefore be it

Resolved, that we as members of the American Society of Equity, do earnestly invite the hearty cooperation of all farmers, and every friend of the farmer, merchants and landlords, to the end that the present methods of settlement may be changed, or modified, by inserting in every contract—written or verbal—a stipulation, providing that cotton (or other crops) may be held for the minimum price as set by the farmers' organization, if necessary, until the 15th day of June of the following year, thereby extending the marketing over a period of 8 to 9 months, providing also, and that equity may prevail, accounts so carried over may bear a reasonable rate of interest from usual date of settlement until paid as the parties may agree.

Resolved, that we most earnestly urge all farmers' organizations to act in harmony in setting a uniform minimum price as early in the season as the condition and maturing of the crops may justify. * *

All papers friendly to the cause of the farmers are solicited to print the above resolutions so that farmers may be advised and be enabled to cooperate in advancing their cause, and the cause of humanity at large.

I earnestly urge all the various farmers organizations to work together in harmony, and take prompt action, by discussing the problems presented, in all their phases and bearings, relative to the welfare of all classes.

Recognizing that no reform on the lines indicated can be accomplished without the cooperation of the local merchants and bankers they are earnestly solicited to promptly consider the plans presented so that an era of greater confidence and good will between the various industries and classes may be speedily ushered in.

C. B. GERBER.

Russellville, Ark.

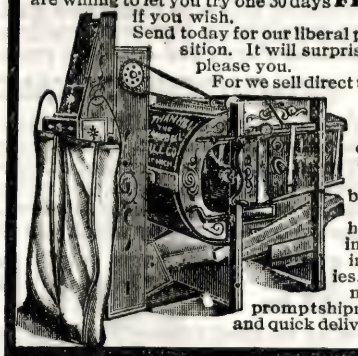
AS a renovator of soil and as a food for stock, the cow pea is unsurpassed. To get the largest possible yield of cow peas from any given soil, a plentiful application of POTASH is necessary

The best methods leading to certain success are fully explained in the 65-page illustrated book, which we send free to farmers who write for it. It tells of the remarkable results attained with cow peas nourished upon POTASH.

Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—93 Nassau Street, or Chicago—Monadnock Building.

Let Me Quote You a Price on a First-Class Fanning Mill

How many dollars could you save if you owned a genuine Chatham Fanning Mill?
Think for a moment what it will do.
It will grade grain so you can get a fancy price for the best.
It will take weed seed, chaff and withered kernels out of seed grain.
It will separate one kind of grain from another.
It will remove oats from wheat.
It will clean Corn, Rye, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Flax, Rice, Peas, Beans, Kaffir Corn, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Alfalfa, Grass Seed, Cotton Seed, Alsike, Blue Grass, Red Top, Buckwheat, Hungarian, Orchard Grass, Rape, Rye Grass and everything of this kind.
And in any one of these processes a Chatham Fanning Mill will save its entire cost in short order.
For the fanning makes every bushel of grain you raise worth more money.
You don't sow weeds if you use a Chatham Fanning Mill.
You don't get "second price" for grain if it has been fanned.
And to prove our claims to you—to convince you that Chatham Fanning Mills are the best made and will do what we say,—we are willing to let you try one 30 days **FREE**, if you wish.
Send today for our liberal proposition. It will surprise and please you.



For we sell direct to you and ship from one of our 20 big branch warehouses in leading cities. This means prompt shipments and quick deliveries.

And you get a Fanning Mill made by a factory that makes a specialty of high-grade mills.
You buy at a bargain price.
For we make our own mills in one of the biggest factories in the world.
Our ample capital enables us to buy supplies in immense quantities at low prices.
We turn out hundreds of Fanning Mills
Our workmen are skilled. They have had long experience. They know just what to use and how to use it.
Consequently we are able to give you bigger value for your money than you can get anywhere else.

The Chatham
Name Stands for Quality.

And you can get no such Fanning Mills as ours from ordinary mail order or catalog houses.
You cannot buy mills as good from dealers or at general stores.
Over 200,000 Chatham Mills are in use. We have made them for sixty years. Today they are better than ever—absolutely modern and up-to-date.
Users everywhere will tell you our mills are the best.
But send at once for the rest of the story and our liberal selling terms.
Ask for our little book "How to Make Dollars Out of Wind." It tells how a Chatham Fanning Mill will put dollars in your pocket.
A post-card with your name and address, mailed today, gets it.

The Manson Campbell Co.
(Limited)
Makers of Chatham Fanning Mills, Incubators and Brooders
312 Wesson Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

WE WANT NAMES

We want YOU to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States, each one having five cows or more. You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you **FOUR BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE.** These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten farmers.

We want to send a sample copy of the special dairy issue of the RURAL HOME to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper and that is the reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you, **ABSOLUTELY FREE, FOUR REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES.**
Address THE RURAL HOME, 20 North William St., New York, N. Y.

14 INCH DOUBLE SHIN STEEL BEAM PLOW $8.40
Made of the best Soft Center Steel all over; highly tempered, finely polished. Guaranteed to satisfy you or money refunded. All sizes, from 6-in. to 18-in. Send for big free catalogue of Riding Plows, Disc Harrows, Listers, Cultivators, everything in the Implement Line; Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Steel Ranges, Sewing Machines, and a thousand other things sold to you direct at wholesale prices. Write now and get ready for spring work.
Extra Share $1.75



16-inch Only $8.95 Extra Share $2
12 in Hard Steel Castor-Coulter With Plow $1.25
13 in. " 1.50
HAPGOOD PLOW CO., 93 Front St. Alton, Ill.
The only Plow factory in the United States selling direct to the farmer.

ANY MAN, WOMAN BOY OR GIRL
Can Make Money Easily and Plentifully

by taking subscriptions among your neighbors and friends for the **Woman's Farm Journal.** It is a great little paper and only 10 cents a year. Almost every person you show it to, will pay 10 cents a year for it. You don't need any capital. Don't need to invest a cent. Just send us your full name and postoffice address plainly written and we will send you full particulars and outfit **FREE.**

$1,000.00 IN EXTRA CASH COMMISSIONS

will be given for the twenty largest lists sent in between now and MAY 31st, 1906. This $1,000.00 will be given in addition to the regular commission, so that you are sure to get the regular commission, and have as good a chance as any one else to get one of the extra cash awards. Don't put it off, but write today. A postal will do. Address

B. E. THOMPSON, Manager, The Woman's Farm Journal, St. Louis, Mo.

Letter From David Dobetter

No. 61.

Near Williamsport, Ind., Jan. 15.

Dear Mr. Everitt:

Our folks have taken a good deal of comfort in reading the kind article you published in the issue of your paper a month ago about the improvements which have been going on on our farm. It was very good indeed of you to speak so kindly of us. We appreciate it very much. Not that we feel that we are worthy of it all, but it does us good to know that we are working on and up to something like the place we and every other farmer of this country ought to occupy.

A few years ago no doubt we would have felt puffed up to have anyone say these encouraging words about us. It really is enough to mave a man's heart swell in his bosom to be told that he is getting so much of the good things of life. But now the only thing we feel in our hearts is gratitude to you and a spirit of determination to go on and do still better things in the future. No boasting about this. I think we have gotten above boasting. I hope so, at any rate. That is the sign of a small man. Truly successful men are not apt to brag much about what they have done—outside the family, any way.

But as wife and I sat thinking about this the question came up, "What can we do more to make the old place more beautiful? Is there anything we can do to make it more productive and profitable? How can we be more useful citizens in the community than we have been?" It would not be just the thing for me to tell you what wife and I came to the conclusion about this. We will keep that rather to ourselves and simply from time to time record the story as it comes along. But it is all right to say that we have by no means reached the top yet. There are still dreams we hope to realize. Dreams? What, a farmer indulging in day dreams? Is that anything out of place, I wonder? I'll tell you what I think about that. There have been altogether too few men on the farms of this country that have had day dreams. We have been satisfied to grub along after the same old sort, leaving all the ideas to be worked out by men in other lines of business. I do not know why there should not be idealists among the farmers, as well as among the people who spend their lives in other branches of work. Do you? If you hit a high mark, you have got to aim high. You have heard folks tell about hitching your wagon to a star, haven't you? Well, the stars are not down on the ground, low where everybody can reach out his hand and touch them. They are up so high that you must stretch every nerve to reach them. Most of us miss it by thinking that it is too far away for common folks to get to. It is not.

Every live man may be a good farmer. I have proved that.

This world is not against any man that has the will to plan and the ability to work out his plans.

The sun shines for us all. No man has anything like a monopoly on sun, rain, dew nor air. These are mine, as well as yours.

And so, what one man can do, another may, provided he works for it, and works along the right lines.

We figured up the accounts of our cows the other evening. Chipper and Sweetheart did the figuring. Mother and I took the record from the books. Here is the sum and substance of it:

From our cows we have received in round numbers fifty dollars each for the past season. We have also had all the cream, milk and butter we wanted to use ourselves, and that, by the way, means considerable, for we have quite a family and we never have thought it worth while to scrimp ourselves. Then, too, we have raised five as fine calves as you could find anywhere in this neighborhood.

We do not know at the present time just what it has cost us to get this amount from our cows. That is one place where we are short. We do not intend to go on this way much longer, working in the dark. It is not right that any farmer should ever say when asked what it costs him to get any particular crop, "I really don't know." It is a part of his business to know; and we hope by the end of another year that we shall be able to tell very closely what it has cost us to keep each cow for the year. Then we will know what each cow is actually worth to us.

Another thing: It does not seem to me that fifty dollars is really as much as we ought to get from a cow for the year. I know there are a great many farmers who do not receive as much as that from their herds. It is not very long ago that I myself was not getting much more than half that amount; and yet, what we have done is only an indication of what we might do, if we pushed a little harder. That is what I hope to do—push the cows a little harder. If we can do this, by another year we may have something better to tell you about the figuring we do here at Four-Leaf Clover Farm.

I see it is time to close and so I say good-bye, and God bless you!

Sincerely yours,

DAVID DOBETTER.

A Local Union Hall

It is recommended that local unions begin to consider the advisability of owning their own meeting place. A central location should be selected (in town or out) and a building costing not more than a few hundred dollars can be used at first. If in town it is recommended that it be made two stories high. The first story may be a store room with the hall above. The store room (and the hall also when not in use for A. S. of E.) will bring in a revenue from rents.

A $20 Watch for $5.45



These figures tell exactly what we are doing—selling a $20.00 watch for $5.45. We don't claim that this is a $40.00 watch or a $50.00 watch, but it is a $20.00 watch. A leading watch manufacturer, being hard pressed for ready cash, recently sold us 100,000 watches—watches actually built to retail at $20.00. There is no doubt that we could wholesale them to dealers for $12.00 or $13.00, but this would involve a great amount of labor, time and expense. In the end our profit would be little more than it is at selling the watch direct to the consumer at $5.45. **The Evington Watch,** which we offer at $5.45 is an im. 21 jeweled, finely balanced and perfectly adjusted movement. It has specially selected jewels, dust band, patent regulator, enameled dial, jeweled compensation balance, **double hunting case, genuine gold-laid** and handsomely engraved. Each watch is thoroughly timed, tested and regulated, before leaving the factory and both the case and movement are **guaranteed for 25 years.**

Clip out this advertisement and mail it to us to-day with your name, postoffice address and nearest express office. Tell us whether you want a lady's or gent's watch and we will send the watch to your express office at once. If it satisfies you, after a careful examination, pay the express agent $5.45 and express charges and the watch is yours, but if it doesn't please you return it to us at our expense.

A 25-Year Guarantee will be placed in the front case of the watch we send you and to the first 10,000 customers we will send a beautiful gold-laid watch chain, Free. We refer to the First National Bank of Chicago, Capital $10,000,000.

NATIONAL CONSOLIDATED WATCH CO.
Dept. 980, CHICAGO

FREE $1.00 WORTH SEEDS

Australian "Star" Flower, 15c pkt.; Arctotis Grandis, 10c pkt.; Shasta Daisy, 10c pkt.; Petuna, "Baby Blue," 10c pkt.; Pansy, "Madson's Elite," 20c pkt.; New sweet scented Tobacco Plant, 15c pkt.; Carnation "Giant," 10c pkt.; Dahlia Seed, (single, blossoms all summer) 10c pkt. Send 25c for this choice collection of seeds packed in envelope which will be accepted same as 25c cash when returned empty with an order. Handsome catalogue FREE, showing garden and farm seeds, flowers, bulbs and shrubs. THE M. G. MADSON SEED CO., 100 River St., Manitowoc, Wis.



Best Fruit Paper Free

PRICE $1.00 A YEAR

but if you send the names of two friends who grow fruit, we will mail free, three samples of THE FRUIT-GROWER and will tell how to get it and 10 fruit books free

Fruit-Grower, 449 S. 7th, St. Joseph, Mo.

DON'T BUY any nursery stock until you get our price-list, and the history of the SUDDUTH PEAR. A card will bring them. We can save you money. Agents wanted.

AUGUSTINE & CO., Normal, Illinois

I Want to Write You a Personal Letter

—Will You Send Me Your Name and Address on a Postal Card?

I want to tell you of our legal binding Guarantee for two years.

I want to tell you how Split Hickory Vehicles are sold direct to you from our factory—saving you about 40% on the cost of your vehicle.

I want to tell you of our thirty day free trial offer.

I want to tell you of our legal, binding guarantee for two years.

I want to tell you how we were able to build up the biggest mail order vehicle business in the world and of the great reputation we have made on the Quality of our work.

I want to tell you about Split Hickory—and why it is far superior to any other material used in Vehicle construction.

I want to tell you all about our new factory; how the great demand for our Split Hickory Special $50.00 Top Buggy has forced us to equip an entire factory for its exclusive manufacture.

I want to tell you how we select every piece of material that goes into this buggy—and I want to explain, in detail, the 100 points of merit in the construction of our Split Hickory Special.

I want to tell you *why* it is to your advantage to order from us a buggy *made to your order*—a genuine, trade-marked Split Hickory Buggy—rather than to buy one from a factory making cheap buggies under contract to be sold by mail order houses. Such buggies may seem low in price—but in reality they are the dearest buggies a man can buy.

Our 1906 Split Hickory Vehicle Book is just off the press.

I take great pride in the fact that it is the finest vehicle and harness catalogue ever issued by anyone. It contains 180 pages, and gives full description and price of over 100 styles of genuine Split Hickory Vehicles ranging in price from $35 up.

Will you let me send you this letter? Will you let me send you this 180 page book free?

It doesn't matter where or from whom you are thinking of buying a buggy—it won't do any harm to get my personal letter and our catalogue before you buy. You will then know what your buggy *ought* to cost you.

Split Hickory Vehicles are used everywhere. We have thousands of testimonials from every state.

Let me send you this letter, and this new book. Address,

H. C. PHELPS, President,
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Company,
Station 99, Cincinnati, O.



This is our "Split Hickory Special" 1906 Model—$50—Sold on 30 days' free trial—two year Iron Clad Guarantee.

HOW You Get This New TONGUELESS Disc Harrow on Thirty Days' Trial FREE

It's this way—

An entirely new feature is embodied in the construction of this Harrow.

The Forward Truck, without any Tongue, positively relieves the horses of all Neck Weight and Side Draft, and allows them free, easy movement. They have just an even, steady pull.

Why should a team, that is already having a hard time to work and travel on rough, uneven ground, be hampered and annoyed by the Threshing of a Tongue, and by the weight of a Harrow Frame?

There is absolutely no reason for it.

To give you a chance to examine this Harrow for yourself, and to prove to you that it is exactly as represented, and that it will produce the results claimed for it, we will send any size you select, on a 30 Days' Approval Test, *all Freight Charges Prepaid.*

If you find the Harrow to be exactly as represented, and to work as we claim it will, you pay for it: Cash or easy terms as you prefer. If not, send it back at our expense.

See What Mr. Weaver says:

Dexter Mo., Oct. 26, 1905.

American Harrow Co., Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen: We are pleased to write you that the No. 1418 Tongueless Disc has been received and thoroughly tested, and found not wanting anywhere.

We have at last a long felt want supplied—a Tongueless Disc. We have concluded that the draft of this harrow is one-fourth less; three horses will draw this harrow with as much ease as four horses will any tongue disc made. We have often wondered why a tongueless disc was so long in getting made. We are surely pleased, and trust you will never make anything but Tongueless Discs.—Yours respectfully, L. F. WEAVER.

This Harrow is built on right principles
—No Side Draft.
—No Neck Weight
—No crowding of team in short turns
—Just even, steady pull.
—Front Truck carries weight of Frame, and controls movements of Harrow.
—Ball bearings take the end thrust
—Double levers make handling easy.

All our output goes direct to the farmers on the 30 Days' Approval Test Plan, with time to pay if you wish.

The Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow is protected by exclusive patents and manufactured and sold only by us. Write today for booklet giving full description and prices that will please you.

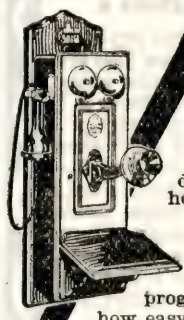
Say when you want to use the harrow, so we can take care of you right.

Orders for Spring delivery are already coming from every State in the Union.



14 Sizes for All Purposes

AMERICAN HARROW COMPANY
5327 Hastuigs St., Detroit, Mich.



HOW MANY DOLLARS

a year would you save, if the labor and time you now waste was utilized?

What would it be worth to you to know at all times the exact price of stock and produce?

What wouldn't you pay to be able to reach the doctor in time of sickness, or your neighbors for help in case of fire before it was too late?

The Williams Farm Telephone

enables you to do this, and more too. It will pay for itself in the labor it saves. It is not luxury, it is part of the equipment of every progressive farmer today. Write us and learn how easy it is to buy and maintain. Our Novelette "Over the Wire" for the asking.

The Williams Telephone & Supply Co., 88 Central Ave., Cleveland, O.





FARM TELEPHONES

Made by the "American," the largest telephone factory. Farmers are building telephone lines all over the country. Why not you?

Use our highest grade No 36 **SAMPSON**

The Telephone in the country home is not a luxury—it's a money saver. Be an influential factor in your community. Organize farm telephone lines. Nothing gives you greater prestige. It gives you a handsome profit. We send you instructions how to organize farm lines and how to build and operate them. Write for our free book. It's full of Telephone information.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC TELEPHONE COMPANY
A55 Englewood Station, Chicago, Illinois

A CARLOAD OF LUMBER FOR $100.00

At this price we will furnish you 12,000 feet of lumber from

THE FIFTY MILLION DOLLAR LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

The lumber is offered at this extremely low price because we want to quickly dispose of the odds and ends of miscellaneous lumber which we have for delivery. This is not in specified sizes. It consists of an assortment of 1 inch stuff, Flooring, Sheathing, Boards, 2 inch stuff from 2x4's to 2x10's and 12's; also timbers, if desired, from 4x4 to 12x12. It is all in lengths from 3 to 9 ft. We cannot accept orders for portions in specified sizes, but will fill orders for specified *quantities* of either the 1 inch or 2 inch stuff or timbers. $100.00, is F. O. B. cars Exposition, St. Louis. This material is suitable for many purposes. In lots of instances it will work in just as good as though it came in full lengths. It is mostly all best Southern Pine. We will select with as great care as we possibly can. If you want us to figure on lumber in specified widths and lengths **Send Us Your Lumber Bill for Our Estimate,** and we will make you extremely low prices. Save 30 to 60 per cent. We have all kinds of lumber for every purpose. We can furnish it promptly and correctly. Now is your time to put into execution your long needed improvements. You may never again find such an opportunity to buy lumber at a very low price.

ASK FOR FREE 500 PAGE CATALOGUE No. L204.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

UP-TO-DATE Live Stock and Dairying

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

HORSE BREEDING FOR PROFIT

One of the Three Kinds it Pays to Breed

In the last issue of this paper we touched upon the subject of breeding saddle and carriage horses, and shall continue the matter in our next edition. It will be well for our readers interested in breeding horses to follow these suggestions very closely, as we intend to carry them to good conclusions.

We will now draw your attention to the draft horse, that is the draft horse proper, "the Percheron" in particular. The draft horse requires the same fore-thought to produce him that the saddle and carriage horse does.

The Percheron is an improved variety of the old Norman war horse used by knights in early days, and is a native of La Perche, in the northwestern part of France. They are almost always gray, but some are black with a sprinkling of gray. They are strong built, with heavy shoulders and powerful hind quarters. They have remarkably large joints; sound, big bony legs, and excellent feet. They are claimed to be a cross between the Arabian and the old Norman draft horse. The Department of La Perche has long been celebrated for superior horses. Its experts in breeding would naturally seek to get the activity of the Arabian and retain the strength of the Norman. It has been estimated by those engaged in the business, that five thousand Percheron stallions have been imported in the United States in the last five years. As this breed possesses most of the qualities of strength and activity, and the form to use these gifts to better advantage than any other it follows, as the effect of that cause, that in a few years we shall be in possession of a very superior class of work horses.

In regard to the origin of the Norman war-horse, from which the Percheron sprung, there is nothing positively known. They have existed in France for centuries, and have a fixed type that must have been bred in the family for many generations, because it stamps its impress so faithfully upon the offspring. The Normans have formed the basis of every draft horse that has existed in Europe or America since the origin of the breed.

When ready for spring breeding, put yourself in the way of learning the practical part of the business by observation, and get the experience of others grown gray in the enterprise. Above all, become a student of the horse, study and examine him, not only with the eye but with the hand and finger. Learn to distinguish the weak, as well as the good points, at sight. Contracted feet, ringbones, curbs; as well as jibbing and ill-temper, are very plainly hereditary.



The Draft—A Percheron

In breeding for draft horses, remember that the weight of the draft is increasing and while the thirteen hundred to fifteen hundred pound animal would pass for such a few years ago it will not do so now; sixteen hundred to eighteen hundred pounds being the very lightest weight desirable. The stallion should have all the quality possible and should weigh nearly a ton. There should be a broad forehead, ears fairly long and active, open nostrils, a full and vigorous eye and the head well set back on the neck which should be strong and somewhat rangy. The shoulders slanting, sound legs, strong broad forearm, flat broad knee, sound feet and shapely pasterns. The back should not be too long, and ribs well sprung; good broad quarters, and the hind leg should not be too straight, chest broad and full, with a good gait, either walking or trotting, straight, snappy and elastic either coming to or going from you. Like will produce like, and a stallion with the above characteristics will produce, when mated with our Norman and Clydesdale mares, horses of a type and weight that will bring the highest prices going in almost any of the markets of the world. So do not make the irreparable mistake of trying to breed draft horses from nondescript stock, even if you use a big draft stallion. The stallion cannot counterbalance in the progeny the mare's lack of weight, and the result will be that bugbear of the breeder, a horse which is not what it was purposed to be and consequently more likely than not is unfitted for any purpose.

If you produce the right kind, you can make your own price.

SWINE

Breeding for Profit—Start Right

There is no stock which has changed so greatly in the last half century as the hog, and he is today a very salable commodity and the chief source of income on many farms. The breeders of today have settled down to conviction that the basis of a good hog has been established in the following breeds:

Poland-Chinas.
Chester-Whites.
Berkshires.
Duroc-Jerseys.

All defective points or qualities have been corrected or improved by care, thus we have a breed that can be relied upon for the production of like qualities and character of progeny. Their chief excellencies consist in their susceptibility of being well fattened at any age; large growth when desirable, and a great amount of flesh laid on in proportion to the food consumed.

In a slow change during a series of years, the hog has gained much in symmetry of form and in height, but he has evidently lost in stamina of constitution, and ability to resist disease. A general enervation of the system, with, perhaps, an acquired predisposition to certain kinds of disease, has opened the way for hog cholera and other fatal diseases.

We do not assume that the old "prairie rooter" would not be liable to take disease if exposed to infection or contagion. It is an undisputed fact that they had constitutions which fortified them against originating such epidemic. The hogs that ran wild in the river bottoms, and which were hunted and barreled every fall in the past, were hardy, a tough race that hunted their living the year round, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather. And who ever saw or heard of a sick hog among them?

The hogs of today are subjected to confinement, fed with milk, corn or cooked food, which were entirely unknown to them in their native state. These have changed or greatly modified some of their physical functions, especially those of digestion, also changed an originally nervous to a lympathic-temperament. It is an evident fact whether it be in the vegetable or animal kingdom, that where we force a rapid growth by artificial means by heat, food or culture, and produce hastened development, we lose in vitality, hardiness and constitution. This is especially the case in the improved breed of hogs which now weigh as much at nine months as our old breed of hogs at eighteen. Another cause is found in hogs occupying one field or pen from year to year, without cleansing or ploughing under the accumulated filth, having the hog constantly feverish, denying him a taste or smell of fresh earth or the gratification of an instinct that teaches him in bilious derangements to search for bugs, worms or vegetable roots, the natural excitants of liver and bowels. Another cause is muddy, stagnant and filthy water, and obliging them to allay their thirst from their own discharges. Again a single hog in a large drove may possess the requisite favorable conditions to develop a disease by actual contact with these impurities as it were, and in turn convey it to others.

It is a curious fact that as it spreads in a drove, it increases in malignancy and intensity, as well as contagious character. Another fertile cause is high feeding, by forcing kinds of food containing an excess of nitrogenious properties beyond the healthy demands of the nature of the hog. Old dry corn is an article of food that can be classed under this head, and will, after a time, produce a condition of the system which invites the attack of pernicious fevers of the inflammatory type.

Hogs which are apparently the most healthy, the most thriving, which are hardy feeders and good digesters, are the most liable to attacks of this kind. A change of food, and shutting up in pens has checked this form of disease which is not so malignant.

Understanding this to be the case, shows how important it is that it should be stamped out by the farmer at its first introduction.

This subject will be continued in our next issue.

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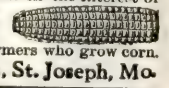
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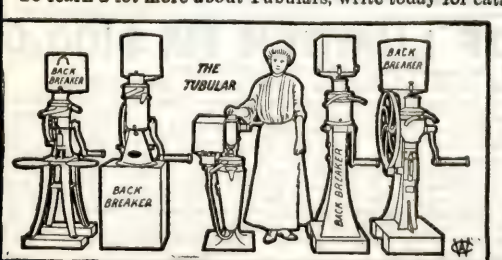

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DAIRYING FOR PROFIT

From Start to Finish

In the last issue of this paper, we commenced a series of articles on "Dairying," and we trust our readers will study them seriously, remembering the old maxim, "One is never too old to learn."

It is well to carefully consider a business before entering upon it, but if dairying is the business you have decided to start in for your life work, and make it a part of yourself, with a resolve that you will succeed, "you can hardly fail." So after you once start in the business, leave all doubts behind, draw off your coat, roll up your sleeves and pitch in. Success in dairying is largely a matter of getting acquainted with the best methods employed by those engaged in a similar successful enterprise. The better you become acquainted with the methods employed by those who have made a success of similar work, the better results you should have.

Many men get discouraged in not being able to buy a foundation herd of good pure blood of their choice. Such a purchase is very convenient and saves time if one can afford it, but it is not absolutely necessary, "but the pure bred bull is." By the influence of which, reinforced by rigid selection, a herd can be raised that will bring the butter mark up to four hundred pounds a year. It is a difficult matter to select good milch cows. A good judge of cows may go out into the ways of commerce and buy cows that will perform well, especially if they get into the hands of good feeders, such cows can be bought cheaper than they can be raised. But good judges of cows are as scarce as good cows.

There are many excellent breeds of native cows that are top notch milking individuals and compare most favorably with the best of the special breeds. Such cows are all right and deserve the best of care and treatment; but when it comes to reproducing after their kind their weak points show up. With their quality it is not established in them, their virtue ends with their performance. It pays to keep only those cows that can make a profit, it costs no more to keep a good one than a poor one, and she will be twofold more profitable. You will never regret the extra money it will cost to get good cows.

The majority of farmers keep and feed too many poor ones and it don't pay for the feed they consume. Begin with good stock. While it requires the best dairy points for a good cow, still it requires careful attention to feeding, milking, watering, ventilation, neatness and cleanliness to be successful with it.

The farmer who has not the means to invest in expensive stock need not be discouraged. Remember that every year of careful feeding and milking makes the cow a better dairy cow. Blood alone is not all in the making of a milch cow. A poor dairyman can very soon destroy quality in a family of dairy animals for lack of proper care and feed, which is necessary to maintain as well as to develope quality. Aim to study the constitution and makeup of the cows in the herd and determine to bring them to the highest point of utility.

After selecting your cows, it is next in order to get a pure bred sire, with strong individuality and a good history. Remember that the bull is "half the herd." The offspring will show marked improvement and characteristics and a strong tendency toward uniformity of type.

Another important article for a dairy is a separator. Buy the best. Don't buy one because it is cheap. Study the exhibits of these useful articles. No dairy is complete without one. Educate yourself as to the best separator and get to the bottom of things in the business, and the more nearly you come to making the right kind of a herd and a successful dairyman.

This subject will be continued in our next issue.

THE QUESTION BOX

(Correspondents must write their questions on a separate sheet from all other correspondence to insure attention.)

Q. Why are members at large to the A. S .of E. required to pay $1.00 as annual dues?

A. You might as well ask why a member of a local union is required to pay 10 cents a month or $1.20 a year dues. When a person joins a society it is with the expectation of helping to support it. No society can be maintained without an income, but the dues to the A. S. of E. are the least charged in any organization, while it actually promises and gives more to its members than any other society or institution.

Q. In section "Fees and Dues Article IV. of Revised Constitution and By-laws," it reads thus: "The membership fee to join the A. S. of E. is $1.00, to be applied as follows: 40 per cent. to be sent to the secretary of the National Union for the general fund and 60 per cent. to be applied to the organization fund." What disposition is to be made of the 60 per cent.?

A. Its is to be sent to the National Union. This is the fund that pays organizers and extends the society. It is under the direction of the board of directors. It is the real life of the society to keep organizers in the field and open up new territory. In the past the sinews of war were lacking and many things that should have been done could not be done for lack of funds.

Q. (1) Does the membership fee ($1.00) also pay the dues for one year? (2) or when shall members begin paying dues?

A. (1) No. (2) Dues begin at the beginning of next quarter after becoming a member, 30 cents quarterly. The quarterly dues are apportioned as follows: 10c. to the National Union; 12 1-2c. to the local union, and 7 1-2c. to the county union. (When one is formed in the meantime it is held in the local union.)

Q. May a member of the A. S. of E. or reader of Up-to-Date Farming organize a local union without being commissioned as a regular organizer?

A. Yes, if no regular organizer is known in that community.

Q. Do members in good standing get the official paper without additional cost to them?

A. Yes. By-laws clearly state that you are paying for the official paper when you pay your dues.

Q. What is to be done with county union portion of dues previous to organization of a county union?

A. Hold in local union treasury and turn it over as soon as county union is organized.

Q. We are members of the F. E. and C. N. There are also several lodges of the A. S. of E. here. How can we cooperate to best mutual advantage?

A. First, join both societies. Or, second, keep with the one you think most nearly meets your requirements. But third, in any case subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming and you will be taught the true way to cooperate and by taking its advice you will not make any serious mistakes.

Q. How is the charter fee paid and what is the fee?

A. The fee is $1.00. It is taken from the 60 per cent. organization fund. The old plan of assessing members extra to raise it was annoying, hence was discontinued at last annual meeting.

Q. Where can I get a punch for marking membership cards?

A. The National Union will soon be in position to furnish special punches for this purpose. Announcement will soon be made in official paper.

Q. I have been a subscriber to three farm papers besides Up-to-Date. They admit that marmers must "apply business methods to the distributing end of their business," but they never have a word of advice to give as to how to do this. Also they are not friendly to the A. S. of E. Should I renew my subscription to them?

A. If they don't help you, why should you help them?

Q. How can I get our local papers to help us to educate the people about the A. S. of E. plan?

A. Write articles and send to them. They will print.

Q. Shall members under the old laws who paid dues for one year be required to begin paying dues at once.

A. No. They begin when the old term has expired.

Q. The Union Farmer of December, official organ of the F. S. and E. U., contained a vicious attack on the A. S. of E. and our president. I send you a copy. What is wrong with those people? Will you reply?—J. B. B.

A. We will not reply—have no time to waste on such a trashy sheet or idiotic editor. We do, however, pity any person who will get in such a passion. What's wrong with them? Why, their members are joining the A. S. of E. like sheep following the leader. Enough wrong from that editor's view point, but it shows commendable wisdom on the part of their members.

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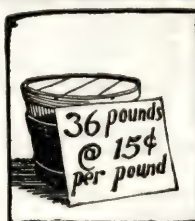
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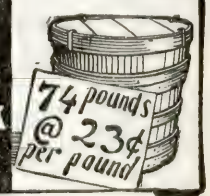
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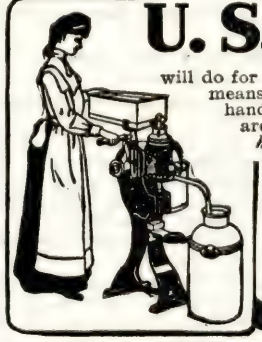
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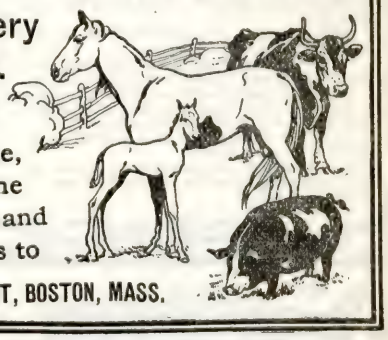
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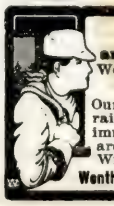
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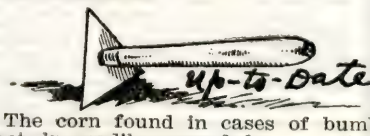
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Citrine ointment is recommended for chicken-pox.

A few drops of spirits of camphor is excellent for mild cases of bowel troubles.

Cleanliness is a step forward for the preservation of health.

Scrape up the manure from the dropping boards each morning. An excellent tool for this purpose is herewith illustrated.



The corn found in cases of bumble foot is readily spread by a liberal painting of tincture of iodine daily for a week.

The droppings of a healthy fowl are more or less hard, of a dark brown color, and capped with white.

Nothing is better for badly torn comb or wattles than to wash the sores with whiskey, after which coat with vaseline.

Ginger should be sparingly given fowls, as it is apt to weaken the digestive organs.

Asafoetida and gentian are excellent digestive stimulants.

Asafoetida, garlic and onions have a good effect on the lungs and bronchia.

An indication of indigestion is when the edges of the comb and wattles are of a purplish red.

Breed only the strong and vigorous, discarding the runts.

A healthy hen is always busy.

Draughts in the hen house will cause more destruction than anything else.

Drafts, dampness and idleness are sure breeders of disease.

Burn or bury deeply the dead bodies of diseased fowls.

Rattling in the throat is an indication of a bronchial affection. We know of no better remedy than either a spoonful of glycerine, to which four drops of turpentine is added; or a teaspoonful of solution made by half water and half vinegar.

A teaspoonful of fenugreek for every ten fowls, mixed in the mash, is said to be excellent treatment for indigestion.

An English remedy for roup is three drops of spirits of camphor on a piece of bread.

Do not salt the food too heavily, as too much will produce a great thirst, and apt to cause a ruptured crop.

For swelled head try a solution made of equal parts of vinegar and lukewarm water, used morning and evening as a wash.

Powell says he has cured cases of crop bound by making the bird take all the warm coffee he could force into it. He repeated the dose two or three times, giving as much as a teacupful at a time.

It is well to knew that what would be the dose for a child would be about right for a fowl. A two weeks' old chick will need as much medicine in a day as a six months' old child. At six weeks it would require the same sized dose as would be given a year old child; a half grown fowl as much as a to year old child, and an adult bird as much as a four year old child.

Geese for Profit

Geese do not thrive in confinement.

Geese are not so timid as ducks, but goslings are easily frightened.

If sexes are equal, geese will pair, but a gander will mate to two to four geese.

The Toulouse is not so persistent in broodiness as some varieties, and will lay from 30 to 40 eggs in a season.

The Toulouse and the Embden are the heaviest of the goose family.

Geese generally begin laying in February.

As a rule, geese are remarkably free from disease.

Young geese are not so reliable, nor will they lay as many eggs as old geese.

It is a mistake to allow young geese access to water until they are fully feathered.

It is hard to determine the sex of geese; the male has a finer voice than the female.

The larger varieties seldom begin laying before a year old.

Goslings improperly fed, or suffering from colds, are apt to suffer from diarrhoea.

Giddiness is also an affliction of the young, and generally can be relieved by bleeding in the foot with a needle.

A partly shaded yard, 50 feet square, will quarter 75 goslings.

Breeders, as a rule, prefer changing ganders every two or three years as the latter after that age are apt to become quarrelsome and unproductive.

The goose is a grazer, and thrives best on grass as the main diet.

A well-kept goose will average twenty goslings a year.

The age of maturity for the goose is two years.

Cushman says that too much grain is apt to spoil the usefulness of the goose.

Bathing water and green food are prime factors in the production of strong, fertile eggs.

The Embden is more apt to become broody than the Toulouse, and also makes a more careful mother.

In the care of the young, the gander shows the same attention as does the goose.

Rankin believes the most perfect goose is the pure-bred African. He says they will mature earlier, and lay more eggs while young than any other variety.

A low, wet pasture seems to be the "happy hunting ground" for geese.

Keeping geese for eggs alone is not a profitable venture.

Two geese and a gander is the proper start to make. If desired, an additional goose may be added the second year.

Facts About Turkeys

Inbreeding invites failure.

Turkeys thrive best on a grass range.

In dressing, turkeys shrink about a third.

The Bronze is the giant of the turkey family.

The parent stock must be strong and vigorous.

Hens are in profit until five years of age.

Gobblers should be changed each year.

Boston is said to be the greatest market for dressed turkeys.

Hens must not be allowed to become too fat before breeding season.

Buff Wyandotte and Rose C Reds; cockerells, $1 to $2 State wants—send price. A. H. Kanagy, Milroy, Pa.

SILVER GRAY Dorking. I have Crockrells and Pullets for sale, and eggs next spring. Order now. **Ben. Richter Jr.**, BREESE, ILL.

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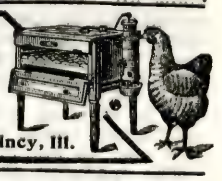
White Rock hens $1. TOULOUSE GEESE, White H. Turkeys, white wyandotte cockerels for sale. Cir. free. EMANUEL SCHIMBER, R. R. 2, Box 55, BUCYRUS, OHIO.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79 PARSONS, KANS.

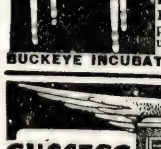
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For there are over 80,000 in use right now. And they are hatching all hatchable eggs put into them.

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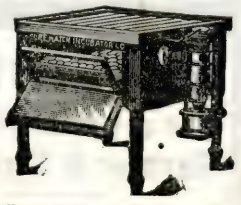
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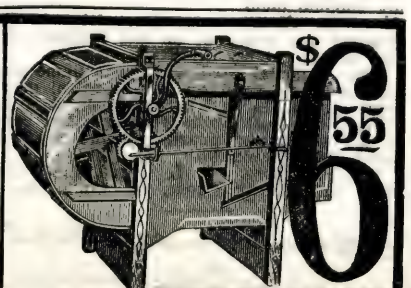
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C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 454 FREEPORT, ILL.

Crushed oyster shell is necessary in the bill of fare.

When the gobbler is in a too-fat condition, infertile eggs is the general result.

The wild breeds are known as Mexican, Honduras and North American.

Turkeys are of a roaming disposition and cannot be kept in a confined place.

It is estimated that a breeding flock of six should produce from 75 to 100 young.

Two-year old toms to four-year old hens make reliable matings.

Success depends upon wholesome food, freedom of lice, and dry, healthy quarters.

The domesticated breeds are the American Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Narragansett, Black, Buff and Slate.

Turkeys are reliable for both incubation and brooding.

Grass and insects form natural food for turkeys.

An English writer declares that the eggs from young breeding stock produces the greatest number of gobblers.

Corn should be fed only during cold weather, or when nearly ready to fatten for market.

It is a noted fact that if the gobbler is present during the time of laying the first clutch of eggs, the second clutch will be fertile without his presence.

Turkeys for market must be dry-picked.

In catching turkeys avoid rough handling.

Turkeys should not be cooped for fattening.

In shipping turkeys to market, put an equal number of hens and toms in each package.

The best turkey pasturage, according to Cushman, is dry land, without shade, having short grass.

Avoid overfeeding the breeding stock during winter, so that they are moderately thin by spring. The bill of fare should contain less corn and more oats, wheat and clover.

There is little if any good accomplished by doctoring a sick turkey.

The White Hollands are among the best layers.

A teaspoonful of black pepper to a quart of meal, is a good turkey tonic, but cayenne pepper is entirely too strong.

Reynolds says that in his experience a breeder can keep turkeys until five years of age and still have them strong and vigorous.

A writer says he is breeding from six and seven year old fowls, and is satisfied that his oldest hens have paid best—being better mothers, giving a larger per cent. of fertile eggs, and the young possess a greater degree of vitality.

Notes in Passing

The merits of the scratching shed are shown during bad weather.

During inclement weather fowls are better indoors than out.

James Rankin says he has yet to learn of the first poultryman who suffered from the gout.

A good poultryman is industrious, not easily discouraged, filled with pluck and grit, and full of ambition.

Filth and health are arch enemies.

Recklessness is a short road to failure.

It is the wise poultryman who studies the comfort of his fowls.

The vices of feather-pulling and egg-eating are always more common in overcrowded flocks than in quarters where there is plenty of space for the fowls to exercise.

A pint of kerosene in a gallon of whitewash makes an excellent insecticide.

In poultry breeding, utility should be the first consideration; beauty should follow.

Judge Brown once said that the points that constitute the general make-up of a pure bred fowl should only be looked after sufficiently to insure purity. The effort to develop in an extravagant degree any particular feature or point, will invariably be carried out at the expense of utility.

If poultry breeders would pay more attention to develop utility, there would be more demand for poultry, and more people would become interested.

Teasing a rooster until he will resent it may be lots of fun for a while, but we have known such cases to become dangerous. It is far more interesting to have them so tame that you can caress them.

Standard-bred does not necessarily imply egg-bred. It is a different proposition altogether.

System and regularity are important points with the successful poulterer.

There is very little difference between mongrelism in stock and fogyism in ideas.

The more one looks into the egg proposition. the more clear becomes the fact that the only way to make a profit is to have the hens comfortable.

It is gratifying to note that annually the number of farmers that are supplanting their mongrel stock with thoroughbreds is increasing.

The farmer is so situated that he can give poultry the best of attention at a very small cost, and yet the farrer, as a rule, is the most negligent in this matter.

Mr. Claus Krambeck won the champion sweeptakes prize, making three years in succession he has exhibited the best fatted carload, a high honor, since the most scientific feeders of the country had from 55 to 120 carloads competing against him.

No other feeder has ever won more than one year. He feeds corn, a little oil meal, good roughage, and with every feed he sprinkles "Rex" stock food over the grain.

This brand of stock food is made by the Rex Company, Department 312, Omaha, Neb., and is prepared for the feeding, fattening period only, and differs from other stock foods in this respect. Send for large Veterinary book, which is free. The book costs 50c to a $1.00 if bought at stores.



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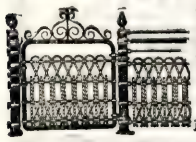
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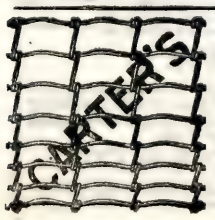
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Most novel contest ever inaugurated! All these prizes will be given away. Our contest is new and it is a puzzler! Here is one to test your ingenuity! You have seen the old word building contests! Our offer is **not** to see **how many**, but **how few** words you can make! It don't mean all night going through a dictionary to find how **many**, but it means sitting right down and using your **head.** Our prizes will go to the bright ones. You are as likely to win as anybody. Surely you can arrange these letters in as few words as anybody. Any English word may be used No foreign words or proper names. Every letter left over counts as a word.

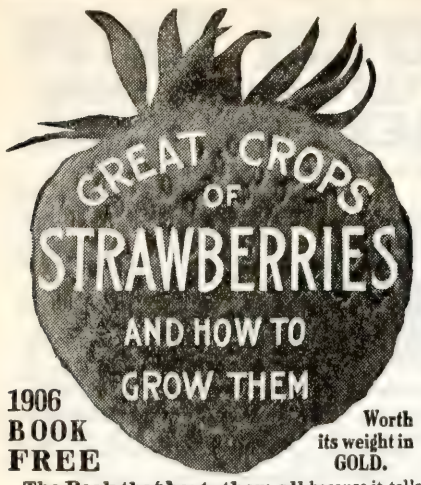
OUR OFFER We will give $50.00 to the person who arranges these letters into the fewest English words. $25.00 cash to the next nearest. $10.00 cash to the next, $5.00 to the next, and $1.00 to each of the next five. Send in your lists. There are no conditions in the contest for these prizes. Send in your lists at once. Just as soon as it is received we will send you our complete offer.

Here are the letters! Q-A-E-M-C-I-N-T-A-S-A-N-C-D-I-U-E-R-T-S-N-E-E-N-T-C-N-T-S-T-U-T-O-I-N-L-A-U-O-A-I-V.

Use only the letters above and only as many times as they appear above!

An example! For instance the following words can be made; Us-an-sun-to-in-at-it-no-neat-vat-quit-me-scene-laid and three letters, c, r and c, left, counting same as 17 words. Now take the C left over and put it with "an" and you have "Can" and thereby reduce your words to 16. Another C added to "at" makes "Cat" and reduces your number to 15. See how few you can get. The words we have given are just a suggestion. Just to explain the idea. Of course the idea is to use as long words as possible so as to use up your letters. The word "consider," for instance, uses up eight letters. Go to work at once. We have given you a big jumble of letters. Don't expec to get them in too few words. The person winning first is likely to have over a dozen words in the list. If you can get that few, send in your list sure.

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STARTLING POTATO STATISTICS

(Concluded from first page)

in disguise" under the old system? Would it not pay better to meet to consider how to decrease yields than to increase them?

Second: That growers should organize so they may control acreage and control marketing. Also so they may make a thorough systematic distribution of the supply so all markets will have enough and none have too much. So they may prevent sharp practices by shippers and buyers that throw a flood of supply on the markets and break the price so they can be bought cheaply, and manipulation of cars so supplies cannot come forward while prices are held up in the cities.

If a wise distribution of the 1904 crop could have been made so every consumer could have had all the potatoes he wanted at fair prices, every bushel of that crop would have sold for profitable prices to the grower. But, while potatoes were selling at high prices in many of our cities and in all the southern states, the growers were feeding them to stock or letting them spoil at home. The distribution of farm crops is entirely in the hands of a class of people who have no regard for the interests of either the producers or the consumers, but to further their own selfish ends they will try can ever grow will find a market at profitable prices. Then certainty will come to the most uncertain crop of our county. The potato growers should have a distinct organization known as THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY POTATO GROWERS' BRANCH.

The organization should sweep the states named above and when organized to care for this one crop in particular you will be organized for every other crop you are interested in. This is the beauty of the A. S. of E. One society for all crops, one machine for all marketing, one expense to accomplish everything the farmers need.

If the potato growers will now take hold of this matter as the tobacco growers did they will be in a position to market the 1906 crop to their protection, no matter whether a large crop or a small one. Let us hear from them.

THE POTATO CROPS

We have often submitted tables of grain yields and prices to illustrate the fact that the largest crops usually sold for the least money and the smallest crops for the most money under the old conditions. In this issue we print a table for comparisons of the potato crop. (See page 1.) In no crop does the weakness of the old system of production and marketing show up stronger than in this. This table should open the eyes of every farmer and convince every one that something needs to be done. This paper teaches

The Call to Farm Papers

(Mrs. S. E. SOWERS.)

Hail Farm papers throughout our land!
Have you heard the news of Equity so grand?
You have filled your mission, now go "away back."
You have taught us how to produce a great stack
Of corn, wheat, cotton and potatoes and the like,
But on how to get profitable prices you failed to strike.
We've followed your advice when you said do this or that.
And after all had scarcely enough profit to buy a new hat,
What fools we have been to grope so long in the dark,
Toiling, sweating and worrying just feeding the shark.
Now let me tell you my good paper friends,
This kind of advice has suddenly come to an end.
For, in the east a wise man has found the right plan.
His paper is called Up-to-Date and is read by nearly every man.
He is teaching us how to get profitable prices for all we have to sell.
He tells us to control the market by holding supplies as well.
Say now, you just as well give up and fall in line with the A. S. of E. too.
No more can you say it can't be done, or it won't do.
It has been proven and given up by the most skeptical men,
That J. A. Everitt is the greatest leader of farmers that ever has been.
Now be wise and don't waste any more precious time,
But join us and help make the songs of Equity chime.
You deserve much credit for what you have done in the past,
But production is one-sided and our die was cast,
Until the A. S. of E. came up at the distributing end,
And all minds towards profitable prices began to bend.

rob one of a reward faithfully earned and extract the last penny from the other who must have food on which to live. In no crop does the iniquity of the system show more than in the potato crop.

The potato growers can solve this problem and they can do it quickly. The problem is not as difficult as the tobacco growers' was, and they have now their freedom from the tobacco trust, or rather they dictate to the trust rather than the trust dictating to them. If the potato growers of Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota will organize into the American Society of Equity they will at once be masters of the situation. Then the day of potato kings will be at an end. Then the largest crop this country can ever grow will find a market at profitable prices. Then certainty will come to the most uncertain crop of our county. The potato growers should have a distinct organization known as THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY POTATO GROWERS' BRANCH.

The organization should sweep the states named above and when organized to care for this one crop in particular you will be organized for every other crop you are interested in. This is the beauty of the A. S. of E. One society for all crops, one machine for all marketing, one expense to accomplish everything the farmers need.

If the potato growers will now take hold of this matter as the tobacco growers did they will be in a position to market the 1906 crop to their protection, no matter whether a large crop or a small one. Let us hear from them.

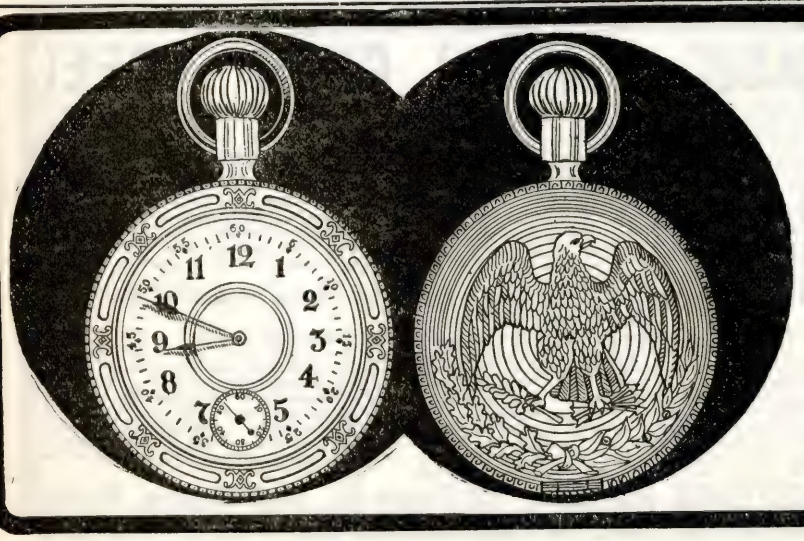
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The most famous breeding farm the world has ever seen is at Minneapolis. The four greatest stallions are now owned by Mr. M. W. Savage and have been brought to the International Stock Food Farm. Directum (2:05 1-4) is the most noted as a sire. Orion (2:07 3-4) sold for the enormous sum of $125,000 when three years old. The third horse is Cresceus. He holds the world's record for a trotting horse of 2:02 1-4. The last of the quartette in Dan Patch, the champion pacer. His recent mile made in 1:55 1-4 gives him his title.

Mr. Savage, with these four horses, now owns a more valuable collection of harness horses than has ever been owned by one man. Through his company, the International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. Savage will send a complete history of these famous horses if you mention Up-to-Date Farming. If you want a life-like picture of the famous Dan Patch printed in colors tell them how much stock you own and mention this paper and one will be sent free. The picture is 15x22 and all ready to frame.

300,000 PLUM TREES, 2 years on plum roots, 9 to 7 ft. 15c each, 5 to 6 ft. 12c, 4 to 5 ft. 7c, 3½ to 4 ft. 5c. 250 Trees for $10. Boxing Free. **Liberal discounts on early orders.** Millions of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees. Small Fruits of every description. Secure varieties now, pay in spring. 80 page Catalogue Free to everybody.
SHEERIN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES, Dansville, N. Y.



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A PRESENT FOR YOU!

Do you want a full-sized Stem Winding, Stem Setting Watch—an absolutely accurate Time Keeper, (Warranted) beautifully engraved, as illustrated, Genuine Gold Plated Case? If you want one as a present, then send your name and address. It will cost you NOTHING, NOT ONE CENT of YOUR MONEY is REQUIRED—simply a little of your time. Write to-Day ADDRESS
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182 East 127th Street, NEW YORK



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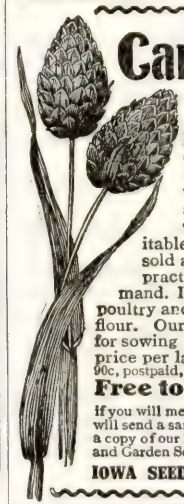
and I will send it together with a package of **Buckbee's New Early Marvel Cabbage.** Best growing variety on earth. Sure to please. The cabbage crop of the United States in 1905 was worth $4,869,325.71. The best of the crop was grown from Buckbee's Seeds.

H. W. BUCKBEE, Farm 54 ROCKFORD SEED FARMS ROCKFORD, ILL.

POTATO GROWERS

Send for Professor White's Valuable Paper, tells you how you can save 8 to 10 dollars on your potato seed bill. A great discovery—millions of dollars saved to American farmers every year. Send for this scientific information today. Price 50 cents guaranteed or money refunded. Address
Scientific Gardening, Dayton, Miss.

TENERIFFE
Canary Grass



A wonderfully productive grass from the Canary Islands. Succeeds in all parts of America from Florida to Manitoba, even in sections where Millet fails. Produces an immense crop of hay as well as a large and very profitable seed crop which can be sold at a high price there being practically no limit to the demand. Is used for feeding birds and poultry and also makes a fine grade of flour. Our seed is especially desirable for sowing here. Special introductory price per large pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 3 lbs. 90c, postpaid, with full directions for growing.

Free to Farmers. We want everyone to try it and if you will mention this paper in writing us we will send a sample of the seed free together with a copy of our large illustrated catalog of Farm and Garden Seeds.

IOWA SEED CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Make sure a yield of quantity and quality. When your father planted Ferry's, they were the best on the market, but they have been improving ever since. We are experts in flower and vegetable seeds.

1906 Seed Annual, beautifully illustrated, free to all applicants.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

FREE Flower Seeds 1000 sorts, new and old, for a big bed, also PARK'S NEW FLORAL GUIDE FREE. Tell your friends. GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Pa.

HEALTHY TREES Honest in quality. Grafted Apples 4c; Budded Peaches, 4c; Budded Cherries, 15c each; good varieties. Concord Grapes, $2 per 100; Black Locust and Russ Mulberry, $1 per 1000. We pay freight. Complete catalog free. Galbraith Nurseries, Box 100, Fairbury, Neb.

60 VARIETIES Strawberry Plants $2.00 per 1000 and up. Send postal today for 1906 Catalog of plants, fruits and roses. H. W. HENRY, LAPORTE, IND

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.



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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

$1.50 per thousand and up. Also Raspberry and Blackberry Plants at low prices. Vigorous, Healthy high grade stock. Extra heavy rooted and true to name. Price list Free.

A. R. WESTON & CO.
R. F. D. No. 5, BRIDGMAN, MICH.



so is your boy. Don't disappoint your boy, and your boy won't disappoint the hawk, should he come looking for trouble around your chicken yard.

If your dealer can't supply you, we send direct, express prepaid, any Stevens shotgun rifle or pistol, on receipt of catalogue price.

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The greatest variety of Stevens shotguns, rifles and pistols that can be seen. It tells how to choose a rifle, test it, sight it and protect it. Sent free for two 2-cent stamps.



Ask your dealer for it.

Trade Mark

Is Guaranteed to go twice as far as paste or liquid polishes.

X-Ray is the **ORIGINAL Powdered Stove Polish.** It gives a quick, brilliant lustre and **Does Not Burn Off.** Sample sent if you address Dept. 36. LAMONT, CORLISS & CO., Agts. 78 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK

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WHITE BRONZE MEMORIALS ARE SO POPULAR ARE:

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WHITE BRONZE is the Best Material on the market today for memorials. WHITE BRONZE won both the GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS at the Universal Exposition, St, Louis, 1904. If interested, write at once giving approximate sum you can spend and we will send a variety of

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS

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MONUMENTAL BRONZE CO.,
407 Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Special Inducements on winter orders. Act now.

25% More Value at Same Price

Our name plate adds 25% to the value of a buggy. Because it stands for the highest standard of buggy building. But you get rock-bottom prices—save two profits. 30 Days Free Trial. 2 Years Steel-clad Guarantee. SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL—Top Buggy. Built to your order. Tell us what style vehicle you want. Catalogue Free.

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MUSIC LESSONS 4¢ PER LESSON

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25 LESSONS & ALL MUSIC FOR 12¢
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MARK THE BABY'S GRAVE



Headstones - $4 Up
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Blue or White Marble nicely lettered. Instructions for setting. Save agent's commissions. *Send for Catalogue.*

W. J. MOORE, 522 3d St., Sterling, Ill.

UP-TO-DATE Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

THOUGHTS THAT COME

The Old, Old Home on the Farm

John P. Stelle.

A still, clear, cold winter night has settled down upon the earth, and I occupy a cozy chair at the desk on which I have written for many years. The room is made comfortable by a modern heater in which is burning wood from the lot back of the farm.

But all is so strange! When I look around with my natural eyes everything I see is familiar; but for tonight I seem not to be here. My eyes look inward, and I see things just as familiar, but, oh, so different! The modern room and its furnishings float away in a dim mist, and I am in a plain log cabin room in one side of which, in the great fireplace, large hickory logs sparkle and blaze, casting wierd shadows back upon the other walls.

Mother sits on a low chair in the corner, and bright knitting needles sparkle in her fingers as they dart back and forth, building stitch upon stitch what is growing to be a stocking for some of the children. Father occupies a chair directly in front of the fire, absorbed in thought, or recounting adventures in his solitary journey on foot over the mountains of Pennsylvania, through the forests of Ohio and Indiana, and across the prairies of Illinois to the Mississippi river, before white men had seriously interfered with the wild life of the Indians or the hoarse throbbing of the steamers had disturbed the fishes of the great stream.

Around these two sit eager children listening intently to what is said, or studying lessons in some well-worn elementary book. How intently the children listen or study! Their world is the little clearing in which the cabin stands, and the cabin itself is to them a palace!

How vivid the picture tonight as those wonderful human (are they human?) faculties, thought and memory, bring it up! Once more I am there, and time has moved back fifty years, much farther in my mind than did the shadow on the dial of Ahaz. I see the beds in that cabin room as plainly as in the long, long time ago; but father and mother do not sleep in them now! They sleep so still and quietly beneath the grave stones on the hill, and the children that gathered around the old fire-place are scattered, scattered, scattered. One sleeps where the breezes from across the Mexican gulf fan the grasses that grow above his head. Another beneath the waves of ocean finds a bed amid the mysteries of its depths. Still another was laid to rest amid war's carnage and tumult, where southern suns and gentle breezes play with the flowers in their winsome glee. Others in distant States find homes, and in their minds may be with me tonight, back again amid the scence of long ago.

How wonderful is life! How strange the history of men! A few happy years together beneath the old roof tree, and then away, away! Other children gather about other knees, and thus the restless round of humanity goes on. Where will it terminate? Is there to be a final gathering home, where the scattered ones again will meet, and live over the events of yore?

Who can tell? As something lives within and keeps the memories bright; as hope ripens into faith, and faith into assurance; as the longing never fails, and eternity seems to come nearer as the years grow old, who can tell?

At all events, as the still night settles down thoughts will come.

A Few Hints

To take out coffee stains rub with glycerine, or with the yolk of an egg diluted with water, before putting to wash.

Hot tallow seems to be an absorbent of ink stains. Dip the stained goods in the hot tallow and wash out.

A friend of good cooking says pumpkin stewed down thoroughly, then sweetened until it is like preserve, and spiced to suit the taste, will keep indefinitely, and be ready to use at a moment's notice without further sugaring.

A thin layer of melted parafine on jellies, etc., will prevent the mold that sometimes forms on the top. It is easily removed when the article is to be used. Such mold sometimes forms on the top of canned fruit. This is because too much air was left in the can when it was sealed.

Corn starch, buckwheat flour and rye flour are all absorbents of grease. Sprinkled on and rubbed in grease spots on clothing, the grease will be absorbed, and, given a little time, will be gone when the starch or flour is brushed off.

Ventilate the rooms every morning, no matter how cold it is. Never sweep or dust without the doors or windows open.

After all, water slightly warmed is a healthier bath than cold water. A little salt added to the water makes it heathful and refreshing.

The foot bath should be of warm water in winter. Employ good soap and plenty of friction. Go to bed at once, or put on warm, dry stockings.

Children sometimes suffer intensely from ear ache. A little olive or sweet oil, barely warmed, dropped into the ear, affords almost instant relief.

A little spirits turpentine taken on sugar has proven good for a hacking cough, which is often quite distressing.

Never change the hands suddenly from hot to cold, or from cold to hot water, or from hot air to cold, or cold to hot.

Above all things, keep the feet dry and warm. Wet, cold feet are responsible for more physical trouble than almost anything else.

Eating is a necessary act that is badly abused, and is responsible for many aches and pains. A prominent physician declares it is responsible for more colds than almost anything else. He says a person who has cold has eaten too much, eaten when not hungry, eaten the wrong food, or eaten an improper mixture of foods. A remedy recommended is to go without eating for a while, and take frequent drinks of warm water.

Rubbing the head until the scalp glows is beneficial to the hair—prevents it from falling out or turning gray.

Rubbing a wart three or four times a day and for several days, with soda, will cause it to drop off, leaving no mark whatever.

One of the healthiest exercises in the home on the farm is reading Up-to-Date Farming aloud in the family.

Reliable Heart Cure

Alice A. Wetmore, Box 67, Norwich, Conn., says if any sufferer from Heart Disease will write her, she will, without charge, direct them to the perfect cure she used.

How the "1900" Gravity Washes Clothes in Six Minutes.

HERE'S a mechanical wonder—our "1900" Gravity Washing Machine.

It runs by the aid of Gravity-Power, and almost works itself.

You give it a start with your hand, and gravity pulls it along.

A little help is needed from you each time, but gravity does nearly all of the hard work.

The Tub whirls on wheels that follow the curving gravity tracks, and as it spins around, first one way, then the other, it is raised and lowered at every revolution.

All the weight of the Tub and Clothes rests on these light-running wheels.

That's why the Tub spins as easily when full of clothes and water as when it is empty.

So, a whole tubful of Clothes can be washed almost as easily and as quickly with this machine as a single garment could be washed.

* * *

"How does it wash Clothes?" you ask.

Well, it's done by driving the hot, soapy water through the meshes of the Clothes as the Tub and the water whirl rapidly—and by alternate squeezing and suction as the Tub is raised and lowered.

There's a perforated wooden disk that rests on top of the Clothes, which is held so firmly in place by the center rod that it can't move up nor down.

But the Tub moves up and down as it whirls half way round and back, squeezing the Clothes against the disk when Tub goes up, and forming a suction of water through the Clothes when the Tub goes down.

Thus, the swift driving of this soapy water through the Clothes at each half turn, and the squeezing and suction, washes the dirt out of the threads without any rubbing.

Mind you, without rubbing,—which means without wearing, the Clothes.

It's the rubbing on washboards, and on other Washing Machines, that wears out Clothes quicker than hard use at hard labor.

That costs money for clothes, doesn't it?

And the everlasting rubbing is the hardest work in washing, isn't it? Rubbing dirty clothes on a metal washboard with one's knuckles, over a tub of steaming hot water, is harder work and more dangerous to health than digging coal deep down in a mine.

* * *

Well, the "1900" Gravity Washer cuts out all the slavery of washing, and half the expense.

It will wash a whole tub full of dirty clothes in Six Minutes. It will wash them cleaner in Six Minutes than they could be washed by hand in Twenty Minutes. And it won't wear the clothes, nor break a button, nor fray even a thread of lace.

Because Running Water can't wear the clothes, nor break buttons, nor tear buttonholes.

And, it is the hot, soapy water, swiftly running through the clothes that takes all the dirt out of them in Six little minutes.

A child can wash a tub full of dirty clothes in half the time you could do it yourself—with half the work.

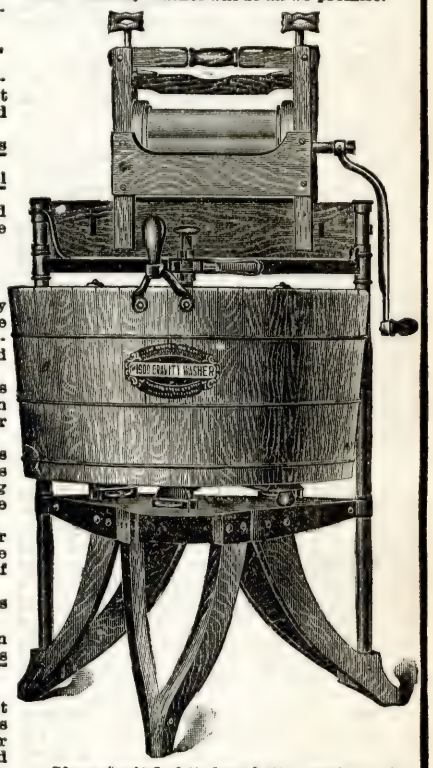
Think what that half-time is worth to you every week for Ten years!

It is worth 50 cents a week to you. That is $26.00 a year, or $260.00 saved in 10 years.

And, a 1900 "Gravity" Washer lasts 10 years,

Well,—pay us the 50 cents a week our 1900 "Gravity" Washer will save you, for a few months only.

Then you will own a Washer that will last 10 years without any cost to you. But don't pay us a cent until you have tested the "1900" Gravity Washer for a full month at our expense. We will ship it to any reliable person free, on a month's trial, and leave the test to you. And we will pay the freight both ways out of our own pockets. That shows how sure we are that the "1900" Gravity Washer will do all we promise.



If you don't find it does better washing, in half the time, than you can wash by hand, send it back to us. If you don't find it saves more than half the wear on the clothes, send it back to us. If it doesn't wash dirty clothes in six minutes, send it back to us.

* * *

Remember, we will pay the freight both ways, out of our own pockets. You don't even say you'll buy it, till you have used it a full month, and know all about it. Isn't that a pretty straightforward offer between strangers?

How could we profit by that offer unless our "1900" Gravity Washer would do all we say it will?

How could we have sold thousands upon thousands of "1900" Washers on this plan, if they hadn't "made good?"

Don't slave over the wash-tub any more.

Don't pay a washerwoman for eight hours a week when she can do the work far better, with less wear on the clothes, in four hours, with a "1900" Gravity Washer.

The 4 hours a week less labor thus saves you 60 cents a week for Washerwoman's Wages.

Pay us 50 cents a week out of that 60 cents our Washer saves you, if you decide to keep it, after a month's trial. Then you own the Washer.

Write us today, if you want a month's free use of the quickest Washer in the world.

Address, R. F. Bieber, Treasurer, "1900" Washer Co., Box 5177 Binghamton, N. Y., or 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

HOME ON THE FARM.
(Continued)

Sober Second Thoughts

Much of our trouble is imaginary, created by ourselves in our own minds.

Abuse hurts weak men; the strong live it down.

If you want to be well don't imagine you are sick.

The man or woman that can find a better place than home is on the road to trouble.

Read Up-to-Date in the family and talk of what you read about.

If farmers could get fair prices they could afford to pay other peoples' prices.

Boys and girls who help their parents may have children a few years hence that will help them.

Of Interest to Ladies

In this issue, the lady readers of Up-to-Date Farming can see how to secure absolutely free a full size beautiful china, floral decorated Dinner Set by reading the advertisement of The Pure Food Co., 446 W. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O., a strong and reputable concern, for distributing only 12 pounds of Belle Baking Powder.

They also give Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Graniteware, Furniture and hundreds of other valuable premiums, or pay large cash commissions for selling their high grade teas, coffee, spices, extracts and soaps.

They prepay freight on everything. Their plans are so carefully explained that any one can understand them and take orders at once; their methods are honest and they are very considerate for those who write them, understanding the continued success of their business depends upon people who answer their Ads. Write to them for plans, premiums and order sheets, and see how easy it is to earn some of their handsome premiums.

Up-to-Date Farming knows these people to be honest, and if you will read their Ad. carefully, you will see that it is no scheme on their part to get you to buy something, but their statements will be carried out to the letter.

Addresses should read: The Pure Food Co., 446 W. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O.

McClure's Magazine Free

Perhaps the best all around magazine published is McClure's. Certain it is that it is the best one sold for $1.00 a year. Each number contains matter of particular interest to farmers. Especially will readers of Up-to-Date Farming be interested in it because of it's articles for the "common good."

A most liberal offer is made to our readers. McClure's Magazine will be sent three months free as a trial. You are to judge if you want it *after* you have read three numbers. If you don't want to continue taking it the three months copies are free. McClure's Magazine should go into every farm home reached by Up-to-Date Farming. Just try it for three months and you will agree with me that it is worth every cent of $1.00 a year.

For convenience we reprint a coupon that appeared in their January 15th advertisement. Use it.

COUPON

EDITOR McCLURE'S MAGAZINE,
New York City.

I accept your offer to test your magazine. Enter my subscription for one full year.

After receiving three months' sample copies, I will do one of two things—either send you $1.00 for the full year's subscription, or write you to stop the magazine, when you are to cancel this subscription and the sample copies are to be free to me as a test.

Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____ 37

IS DISEASE A CRIME?

Not so very long ago, a popular magazine published an editorial article in which the writer asserted, in substance, that all disease should be regarded as criminal. Certain it is, that much of the sickness and suffering of mankind is due to the violation of certain of Nature's laws, which, if understood and implicitly followed, would result in the prevention of much of the sickness and suffering of humanity. But to say that all sickness should be regarded as criminal, must, on a little sober reflection, appeal to every reasonable and intelligent individual as radically wrong.

Thousands suffer from contagious and infectious diseases most innocently and unconsciously contracted. Other thousands suffer and die of cancerous affections, the cause of which no medical man has yet been wise enough to ferret out and determine, and which can not, therefore, be avoided. Then too, many times stress of circumstances compel people to expose themselves to various disease-producing agencies, such as malaria, bad air in overheated factories, coal mines, and many other situations, and surely those who suffer therefrom should not be branded as criminals.

In-so-far as disease is contracted or brought on one's self from harmful excesses, over-eating, intemperance and other like indulgencies and debauchery, we think, with our editor friend, that it should be regarded as little less than criminal. On the other hand, we think it would be harsh, unsympathetic, cruel, yes criminal, to condemn the poor, weak, over-worked housewife who sinks under the heavy load of household cares and burdens which she is obliged to struggle along under until she succumbs to the strain and over-exertion, and suffers from weaknesses, various displacements of pelvic organs and other derangements peculiar to her sex.

The too frequent bearing of children, with its exacting demands upon the system, coupled with the care, worry and labor of rearing a large family, is often the cause of weakness, derangements and debility which the mother has to bear and which are aggravated by the many household cares, and the hard, and never-ending work which she is called upon to perform. Dr. Pierce, the maker of that world-famed remedy for women's peculiar ills—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—says that one of the greatest obstacles to the cure of this class of maladies is the fact that the poor, overworked housewife can not get the needed rest from her many household cares and labor to enable her to secure from the use of his "Prescription" its full benefits. It is a matter of frequent experience, he says, in his extensive practice in these cases, to meet with those in which his treatment fails by reason of the patient's inability to abstain from hard work long enough to be cured. With those suffering from prolapsus, ante-version and retro-version of the uterus or other displacement of the womanly organs, it is very necessary that, in addition to taking his "Favorite Prescription" they abstain from being very much, or for long periods, on their feet. All heavy lifting or straining of any kind should also be avoided. As much out-door air as possible, with moderate, light exercise is also very important.

It is Dr. Pierce's observation that many housewives suffer much in a weakened condition of their system from too close confinement in-doors. Often the kitchen, where they spend most of their time, is illy ventilated and the bad air and overheating thereof act most unfavorably upon the woman's strength, until she finds herself suffering from various weaknesses attended by backache, bearing-down pains, or dragging-down sensations that are extremely hard to bear. A catarrhal, pelvic drain, of most debilitating and disagreeable nature, is a common symptom of the congested or inflamed condition of the lining membranes of the pelvic organs, attended, perhaps, with tenderness and pain in these regions.

Now, while all the foregoing disagreeable symptoms and sensations will generally yield to the faithful and somewhat persistent use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, to realize the very best results from its use, the patient must, as far as possible, abstain from over-work, worry, and too close confinement in-doors.

To such women as are not seriously out of health, but who have exacting duties to perform, either in the way of household duties or in social duties and functions which seriously tax their strength, as well as to nursing mothers, the "Favorite Prescription" has proved a most valuable supporting tonic and invigorating nervine. By its timely use, much serious sickness and suffering may be avoided. The operating table and the surgeons' knife, would, it is believed, seldom have to be resorted to if this most valuable woman's remedy were resorted to in good time. The "Favorite Prescription" has proven a great boon to expectant mothers by preparing the system for the coming of baby, thereby rendering childbirth safe, easy, and almost painless.

Bear in mind, please, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a secret or patent medicine, against which the most intelligent people are quite naturally averse, because of the uncertainty as to their harmless character, but is a medicine of known composition, a full list of all its ingredients being printed, in plain English, on every bottle wrapper. An examination of this list of ingredients will disclose the fact that it is non-alcoholic in its composition, chemically pure glycerine taking the place of the commonly used alcohol, in its make-up. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce is the only medicine put up for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, and sold through druggists, that does not contain alcohol, and that too in large quantities. Furthermore, it is the only medicine for woman's special diseases, the ingredients of which have the unanimous endorsement of all the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice, and that too as remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is recommended.

A little book of these endorsements will be sent to any address, post-paid, and absolutely *free* if you request same by postal card, or letter, of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't forget that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for woman's weaknesses and delicate ailments, is not a patent or secret medicine, being the "Favorite Prescription" of a regularly educated and graduated physician, engaged in the practice of his chosen specialty—that of diseases of women—that its ingredients are printed in plain English on every bottle-wrapper; that it is the only medicine especially designed for the cure of woman's diseases that contains no alcohol, and the only one that has a professional endorsement worth more than all the so-called "testimonials" ever published for other medicines.

An invitation is extended by Dr. Pierce to every sick and ailing woman to consult him by letter. There is absolutely no charge or fee for this. Every letter is carefully considered, fully answered, and its statements held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address as above directed.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good."

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

Unusual Offer on the American Manure Spreader

A very unusual offer is being made by the American Harrow Co., 53 Hastings street, Detroit, Mich., on their 1906 American Manure Spreader, details of which will be found in an advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

The special selling plan of the American Harrow Co., provides for a month's free trial use of their manure spreader with the privilege of returning it at the end of that time if not found exactly as represented. The maker even agrees to pay the freight charges. Write for their catalogue and plan. Send a postal card.

A good farmers' telephone is made by Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Co., Rochester, N. Y. Their book 56-D, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer," will be sent free.

Send for Buckbee's Seed Book. If you mention Up-to-Date Farming he will send free a package of New Early Marvel Cabbage. Send for it today to H. W. Buckbee, Farm 53, Rockford, Ill.

A catalog of the Ohio Carriage Co., Sta. 99, Cincinnati, O., should be consulted before ordering buggies, carriages or anything in that line.

Now is the time to get incubator catalogs. Study them and be sure to have a good machine early. Advertisers in this paper can supply you with the best.

Sloan's Liniment has been standard for years and years. Send for literature to Dr. Earl S. Sloan, 615 Albany St., Boston, Mass. If your dealer can't supply order direct.

Raise money-making Angora goats. Readers of Up-to-Date Farming can get information from the Northern Angora Goat and Live Stock Co., Helena, Mont.

The Sharples Co., West Chester, Pa., will send handsome books describing cream separators free. Send for catalog 136.

Agents send for the proposition of J. B. Foote Fdy. Co., Dept. 339, Fredericktown, O.



New Pansies, Sweet Peas, Carnations.

5 pkts, 5 colors, 10 cts.; 15 pkts, 25c.

Did you ever see 5 straight or circular rows of Pansies side by side, each a different color? If so, you know that the effect is charming. Did you ever see Childs' Giant Pansies, marvels in beauty and true to color? If not, you have not seen the best. Same with our new Sweet Peas and Carnations.

As a Trial Offer we will for 10 cts. mail 5 Pkts. **Giant Pansies,** SNOW WHITE, COAL BLACK, CARDINAL RED, PURE YELLOW, AZURE BLUE; also Five Pkts. **New Giant Sweet Peas** for **10 cts.,** WHITE, PINK, SCARLET, BLUE, YELLOW; also Five Pkts. new early flowering **Carnation Pinks** for **10 cts.,** SCARLET, WHITE, PINK, MAROON, YELLOW. A **Booklet** on Culture, big **Catalog,** and

All 15 Pkts. for 25 cts.

Will make 5 lovely rows of Pansies, 5 showy clumps of Peas, and 5 beds of Sweet Pinks that will bloom all summer in the garden and all winter in pots.

Our Catalogue for 1906—Greatest Book of Novelties,—Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs Plants and New Fruits, 156 pages, 500 cuts, many plates—will be **mailed Free** to all who ask for it.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

CAN YOU SELL GARDEN SEEDS?

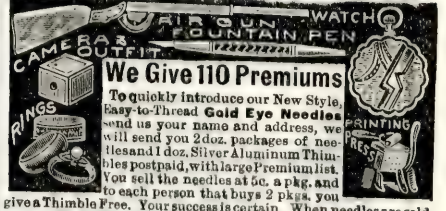
Send for confidential offer to agents, showing how you can make *sure* money selling our seeds without investing a penny. Big profits. A little pleasant work will get you your own seeds free and make you money, too. We give you discounts of 25 to 40% besides liberal premiums. Easy to sell. Our line includes everything for farm and garden. *Free outfits. Big 64 page Catalog.* The most attractive offer ever made by any reliable seed house. Write today for full particulars.

GREAT NORTHERN SEED COMPANY,
Dept. 28, Rockford, Ill., U. S. A.

FREE GOLD WATCH

Our STEM-WIND AMERICAN movement watch has SOLID GOLD LAID CASE, ENGRAVED ON BOTH SIDES. Fully warranted timekeeper; of proper size, appears equal to SOLID GOLD WATCH GUARANTEED 25 YEARS. We give it FREE to Boys or Girls for selling 20 Jewelry articles at 10c. each. Send address and we will send Jewelry postpaid; when sold send $2.00 and we will SEND watch EXACTLY AS DESCRIBED by return mail; also GOLD LAID CHAIN, LADIES' or GENT'S STYLE.

LIBERTY JEWEL CO. Dept. 152 CHICAGO



We Give 110 Premiums

To quickly introduce our New Style, Easy-to-Thread **Gold Eye Needles** send us your name and address, we will send you 2 doz. packages of needles and 1 doz. Silver Aluminum Thimbles postpaid, with large Premium list. You sell the needles at 5c. a pkg. and to each person that buys 2 pkgs. you give a Thimble Free. Your success is certain. When needles are sold, send us the $1.20 and we will send you the Premium you select and are entitled to in our new Premium list. Order at once and get extra Present Free. **Globe Novelty Co., Box 514 Greenville, Pa.**



Gold Watch AND RING FREE

An American Movement Watch with beautifully engraved **Solid Gold Plated Case** equal in appearance to a 25 year **Solid Gold Filled Watch.** Fully warranted to keep correct time. Also a **Solid Rolled Gold Ring** set with a rare Cleo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, are given absolutely **Free** to anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2, and we positively send you both the watch and ring, and a chain, ladies or gents style.

ERIE MFG. CO., DEPT. 36, CHICAGO.



Gold Watch AND RING FREE

We positively give **both a Solid Gold Laid STEM WIND** American movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch; also a **Solid Gold Laid Ring,** set with a Famous Congo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain. Ladies or Gents style. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 11, Chicago.**



AGENT'S OUTFIT FREE

Five articles sent express prepaid. Tin has loose bottom which allows removal of most delicate cake without breaking. Bottom fits in groove; will not leak batter. Dept. KC

HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS, 95 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

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Surprising what beautiful dresses can be made from these economical fabrics. Their fadeless color, durable material and artistic designs have given them the reputation "Prints of Quality."

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Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.



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The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia



No. 620½. Combination Top Buggy with Bike Gear and ⅞ in. rubber tires. Price complete with extra stick seat, $69.50. As good as sells for $25 more

33 Years Selling Direct

Our vehicles and harness have been sold direct from our factory to user for a third of a century. We ship for examination and approval and guarantee safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. **We are the largest manufacturers in the world** selling to the consumer exclusively. We make 200 styles of Vehicles, 65 styles of Harness. Send for large free catalog.

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No. 330. Extension Top Surrey. Price complete, $70.50. As good as sells for $25.00 more.

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Magnificent Climate—Farmers plowing in their shirt sleeves in the middle of November.

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Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable book and full particulars free. Write today.

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FOR SALE 800 acres in Cooke Co. Texas. Will sell part of tract or all together. Land extra fine and a bargain at the price No finer place on earth for rich land and healthy climate. Address **WILEY**, care of **UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.**

I HAVE IMPROVED FARMS for sale cheap located in the favored fruit section and famous coal belt of Arkansas. Write me for full information.
L. G. Dawson Realty Co., Lamar, Ark.

JOIN MY COLONY FOR TEXAS
Land on 40 years time at 3 per cent.
D. C. WILLETT. **Flournoy, Ky**

Oklahoma Farms. Write for prices. H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

80 Ohio Farms FOR SALE. $25 to $40 per A. J. B. RICE, Cortland, Ohio.

The Fertile Lands of Colorado are best reached by the

Denver and Rio Grand Railroad
The Scenic Line of the World

Colorado has fertile valleys surpassed by no other land under the sun, and by means of irrigation the farmer is absolutely insured against crop failure. Low Colonist rates in effect February 15 to March 31, 1906. Write for free booklet and all information.

S. H. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo.
R. C. Nichol, General Agent,
242 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Men to learn the barber trade. Our facilities cannot be equaled. Steady practice, careful instructions, tools, diplomas and positions waiting. Few weeks completes. Money earned from start. Big wages to graduates. Just the season to begin. Particulars mailed free. Write nearest branch. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

$78 PER MONTH salary. $3 per day for expenses. Men to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples. State age and present employment.
Kuhlman Co., Dept. F., Atlas Block, Chicago.

The American Society of Equity Prefects State Organization for Wisconsin

(Continued from Page 5)

of the rules and Mr. Crawley was elected by a standing vote.

There were cheers and calls for the state organizer, who graciously extended his thanks. He said it was not necessary to tell what he would do, but gave the assurance that he would do in the future what he had done in the past—to work with an aim to perfect the organization in the state and then, he said, he would go into a new and untried states if wanted. He assured his hearers that he would work till the organization was perfected in Wisconsin.

Following the election of officers Mr. Plotz moved to proceed to the regular order of business.

Women on Equal.

The following resolution was then read and adopted:

Resolved, That it is hereby agreed and acted upon by the body of members and delegates at this convention now assembled at the city of Eau Claire, that all unions in the state of Wisconsin do take female members into their unions on the same basis as male members, with the full power of voting on all questions and officers, and that they are entitled to hold offices in this organization, as we well know that there are female members fully qualified to carry on the correspondence that is necessary in this order and that the one dollar initiation fee be retained in the state, 40 cents to the local union, and 60 cents to state.

By-Laws and Constitution.

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was read and adopted. They are as follows:

Constitution and By-Laws of the American Society of Equity for the state of Wisconsin.

Article I.

Article 1.—This organization shall be known as the State Union of the A. S. of E. of the state of Wisconsin and that it shall consist of the farmers and their families and children over fourteen years of age residing at home with their parents, and all others who are in favor of and are willing to assist in the accomplishment of the purposes of this association.

Arrticle 2.—That the state union is for the purpose of furthering the organization as started by the national union, and to assist the county and local unions.

By-Laws Sec. I.

The officers of the state union shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and a board of three directors.

The president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, shall be ex-officio members of the board of directors.

One state organizer at large and as many local organizers as the board of directors may see fit to commission, to work in harmony with the state organizer.

All officers in this union shall be farmers living on their farms.

Elections, Sec. II.

All the state officers, except the local organizers shall be elected by a majority vote by ballot of all the delegates present at a regular meeting held in each year, and to hold their office for one year or until their successor is elected and qualified.

Section 3.—Delegates to the national union are to be elected at the regular annual meeting of each year by ballot.

All delegates to the national union from this state union shall be provided with credentials signed by the president and secretary of the state union.

Duties of Officers.

Article 4.—The president, secretary and treasurer shall perform such duties as is customary for such officers in such organizations.

The treasurer shall give such bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office as the board of directors may call for.

Article 5.—The board of directors shall meet the day after and the day before each annual meeting and audit all books, accounts and bills as may be presented to them, and transact such other business as may be of interest to the union. All orders drawn upon the treasurer by the secretary must be signed by the president.

Article 6.—These by-laws may be amended or repealed by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present at any regular meeting.

Reference is hereby made to the national by-laws for more particular instructions until these by-laws may be perfected—Wm. E. Leidiger, Wm. G. Hill, Olof Cartstrom, Committee.

The matter of the time of holding the next state convention and election of delegates was left to the board of directors after a lengthy discussion pro and con.

Resolutions Adopted

The following resolution, regarding the public press and dealing with other matters was unanimously adopted:

The Press.

Resolved, That we recognize and appreciate the power of the press.

Resolved further, That the members of the A. S. of E. patronize and support such papers only as are just and fair in representing the principles of this society.

Whereas, That as many honest and well meaning farmers are skeptical of the benefits derived from organization,

Therefore be it resolved, That only such men as are thoroughly posted in the aims and objects of this society be elected as organizers, and fully explain the object of this society and if found not so, they be relieved of their commission at once.

Farmers' Institutes.

Whereas, No instruction has ever been given as to marketing farm crops at any farmers' institute.

Therefore be it resolved, That we favor a course of instruction as to the disposal of farm crops by some institute conductor to the end that the farmer may receive just compensation for his labor.

Ladies and Young People.

Further be it resolved, That each member of this society encourage the ladies and youg people of our country to take an interest in this work and attend our meetings.

Thanks to Eau Claire.

Further resolved, That we, in a body, extend our thanks to Mayor Rowe and Eau Claire at large for the cordial welcome extended to us.

Respectfully submitted,
S. E. HOREL,
A. E. HARRIS,
A. C. ELLIOTT.
Committee.

In addition to the above F. F. Morgan arose and offered a motion to the effect that a vote of thanks be extended to the Eau Claire Daily Leader and Telegram for the interest shown and exhaustive dealings with the convention from a news view-point.

James Hill moved that a vote of thanks be extended to M. Wes. Tubbs, the national secretary, for the deep interest he had shown.

Both motions were adopted with enthusiasm.

First Meeting of the Directors

M. Wes. Tubbs, Nat. Secretary, Present.

A meeting of the directors was held at the Eau Claire House Thursday evening. The object was to lay out a plan of campaign for the year. The most important feature of the evening was the naming of eight organizers. Those named are C. G. Billings, of Eau Galle, Eau Claire county; Frank Plotz, of Coloma, Waushara county; C. N. Luce, Union, Eau Claire county; F. L. Hamilton, of Coloma, Adams county; Sidney Emery, of Edgerton, Rock county; William Hill, of Colfax, Dunn county; Jacob Worth, of Bloomer, Chippewa county; F. W. Holmes, of Milton, Rock county. Others will be appointed by the Directors as recommended by the State Organizer. The work of organization is now absolutely in charge of the state organization, hence all correspondence regarding the matter of organization should be addressed to one of the above organizers or if for appointment, to State Organizer N. C. Crawley, Baraboo, Wis.

Correspondence regarding other matters within the state should be addressed to State Secretary S. D. Kump, Cambridge, Wis.

Speaking editorially of the success of the meeting the Eau Claire Leader used the following language:

"The meeting in progress in Eau Claire for two days to perfect a state organization of the American Society of Equity adjourned about 4:30 o'clock after a most enthusiastic and successful gathering. It was a gathering replete with accomplishments, and good results will no doubt follow in quick succession.

"In view of the fact that it was the first state organization perfected in the union, the members in atendance have reason to congratulate themselves upon the success achieved. There were no previous births of state organizations to pattern after, and the perplexing questions that arose in connection with the launching of such a gigantic proposition fell upon the mental resources and ability of the delegates assembled and they certainly displayed as good a vocabulary of the English languge and as good executive power as any body of men that have assembled in Eau Claire in many a day."

$31.80 A TWO-HORSE WAGON
AT A ONE-HORSE PRICE--2 YEAR GUARANTY

Don't put a cent into a wagon till you get our **NEW WAGON BOOK** and learn **how** we can turn out such rigs at lower prices than others can. We have the world-famous



WHITEWATER

Wagon built for the East, the Middle States, the South and the West. Specially made for your needs, no matter where you live. The Strongest, Best Ironed, Best Painted, Longest Wearing, Smoothest Running, No Rattling, Full Sized FARM WAGON, with best make of axles, perfect wheels, tongue, neck yoke, whiffletrees, doubletrees and seat ALL COMPLETE.

Nobody can touch us on **price.** We give the longest **guarantee** on farm wagons anybody does,—**2 yeas.** You are sure of a **Square Deal** in every way when you buy of us.

CUT PRICES can be given those who write us at once and tell us the kind of WAGON they want. If you want to buy a first-class wagon cheap, or think you will want one in the future, or if you have a friend interested in getting one or more wagons at a big saving, CUT OUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT; write your name and address plainly on the margin of the paper and send to us. You don't need even to write us a single other word but just your name and address if you send us in this advertisement. We know what you want. Then we will send you our new **WAGON BOOK,** 2 year Guaranty, special low prices on the finest line of Wagons ever made and full particulars how you can get the greatest wagon bargain in the world. Send this at once to 28

Montgomery Ward & Co. Michigan Ave. Madison and washington Sts. CHICAGO

AGENTS SELL FARMERS TOOLS



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Wanted for our Forged Steel Combination Hatchet, Wire Cutter, Staple Puller, etc., 8 tools in one. Remarkable seller. You can sell more than you have any idea. *It is simply a wonder.* Agents sell as high as fifty a day. Get a sample quick. Why work for small wages when you can make big money? Sample case also contains Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined for repairing harness, one Sticktight Buttoner Machine, 1 box Lice Killing Nest Eggs. Write today for catalog of novelties, special prices, plans to agents.

J. R. Foote Foundry Co., Dept. 327, Fredericktown, Ohio.

NAMES OF FARMERS WANTED

The Badger Farm Record wants names and addresses of farmers anywhere in the U. S. They want to get them interested in their big farm journal, which has a large circulation and is acknowledged to be one of the best farm papers in the West. The subscription price 50c per year, but if any of our readers will send them five farmers names and addresses and 25 cents in stamps or silver they will enter you as a subscriber fully paid for a whole year, also send a copy of the Horse and Cattle Doctor, a book which tells how to treat sick farm animals, Address **BADGER FARM RECORD, 383 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.**

TELEGRAPH Operators Needed
Our school endorsed by officials W.U.Tel. Co. & Railroads. Total cost, tuition, board, room, 6 months, $91., can be reduced. Home study also. Catalog free.
DODGE'S INSTITUTE, Day St., VALPARAISO, INDIANA

$80 A MONTH Expenses advanced. District Managers to travel and leave samples at stores. People's Supply Co., Dept. E-36, 61 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO.

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30 days credit to all Agents. Catalog & SAMPLE OUTFIT FREE.
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South Dakota
The Land of Plenty

Rich soil, a mild climate, and abundance of water have made South Dakota one of the best agricultural states in the Union. The soil of Lyman County is unusually rich. It is a black loam with a yellow clay subsoil. The extension through Lyman County, recently built by the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

has opened up a part of that state hitherto sparsely settled. Land is now selling at the rate of from $8 to $15 an acre, and it is altogether probable that valuations will increase 100 to 200 per cent. within a year. South Dakota offers great opportunities for the small investor. A book on South Dakota for two cents postage.

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916 CARDS NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe 20 New Songs, 100 Rich and Racy jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards, 1 Escort, and 1 Acquaintance Cards, Standard Beau Catcher, &c. All for 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.

CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Calling Cards for 1906. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. UNION CARD CO. B13 Columbus, Ohio.

INVENT "HOW AND WHAT TO INVENT" and "HOW TO OBTAIN PATENTS" explained FREE. CHESTER W. BROWN, Patent Atty., 920 F. St., Washington, D. C.

FROST BITES and CHILBLAINS **ANTI FROST BITE** Stops all itching and soreness in ONE night. 25 and 50c. Druggists or by mail from Anti Frost Bite Co., Sta. G, Abilene, Kas.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.

JUST A MOMENT of your time required to say: "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming." Do this when you answer advertisements. It costs nothing and helps you, the publisher and the advertiser. Will you remember?

For Sale 6,000 pound platform scales size 4 x 6 ft. complete with two pillars and cap

These scales have never been used and are brand new. We have a bargain for the man who wants to invest in a good set of scales. Send $40 and they are yours. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind

SONGS OF EQUITY

To Bring Farmers to the Front

86 Pages and Cover. Words and complete music, Indispensible in local unions and should be in every farmers home. 35c postpaid; Doz. $3.75 prepaid; Doz. $3.00 not prepaid. American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

FREE GOLD WATCH



This is a STEM WIND American movement watch, has SOLID GOLD LAID CASE, engraved on BOTH SIDES, correct in size, fully warranted timekeeper, appears equal to Solid Gold Watch GUARANTEED 25 YEARS. We give it FREE for selling 20 pieces of handsome Im. Gold Jewelry at 10c each. Send address and we will send jewelry postpaid. When sold send $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch; also GOLD LAID CHAIN, Ladies' or Gents' Size. Write today.
RAND MFG. CO. DEPT. 160 CHICAGO

GOOD RUBBER STAMPS CHEAP

Don't use chalk or pencil to mark your berry boxes, egg crates, etc., when you can mark them quicker, better and easier with one of our **made-to-order rubber stamps.** You can also stamp your own letterheads and envelopes and prevent possible loss. A rubber stamp saves both **time and money.**

We will make and mail you, postpaid, a neat stamp, 3 inches long, or less, as you may desire, with your **name and full address** in plain letters, for only **25 cents.** We will mail you, postpaid, an everlasting ink-pad for 25 cents. Any kind of a stamp made to special order and orders filled promptly. Write today.

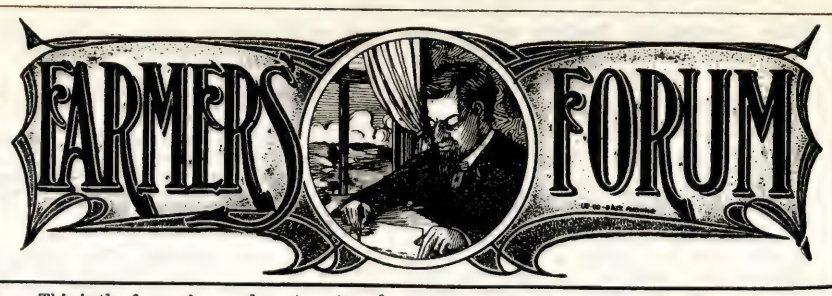
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To Whom Be the Credit?

Brother members of the A. S. of E., and all farmers, irrespective of organization:

Come, let us retrace our steps a few decades—let us disquiet the slumbers of the dead and buried farmers' organizations and learn a lesson from the tomb.

As the Grange—the pioneer organization—barely survived through its fraternal features, and now shows signs of returning life through the infusion of new blood, we will pass it by. Let us bring up the shadow of the Alliance, at one time over three million strong in the southern states. Why liest thou low whilst thy devotees are tracing they footsteps in seeking relief from unjust conditions? The answer comes in sepulchral tones: "I was not true to myself; neither was I true to my fellow man. I engendered strife and dissention. I ignored Equity's high and lofty plane and delighted in walking in clannish seclusion. I deluded my honest but misguided followers. I arrayed industry against industry, I arrogated to myself the right to dictate to others methods for conducting their own business; and above all, I failed to apply true business principles to my own affairs."

As later organizations patterned in a measure after the Alliance, we might impute to them its self-accusations, and pass them by. The question might be asked: Why those former organizations? The answer is plain: The farmers were conscious of being controlled by unjust conditions. They made futile efforts to emancipate themselves, but as their theories were wrong, zeal consumed their energies and their efforts were in vain.

With the lessons of the efforts and failures of the past before us, it is the part of wisdom to halt and note from whence the controlling influence in reference to controlled marketing the past year, and from whence came the correct plan the plan which is being endorsed by many of the oldest and strongest farmers' organizations. Until a few years ago farmers thought they could not control the price on the products of their labor. Consequently they continued to meekly bow their necks to the yoke of serfdom.

J. A. Everitt, originator of the plan of the A. S. of E., was the first man that advanced and promulgated the idea that farmers could price their own labor. In December, 1902, J. A. Everitt and his coworkers unfurled to the breeze the grand banner of Equity, bodly inscribed thereon, 'Controlled Marketing." In 1903, with a very limited membership, but being inspired by their magic banner, the farmers of the wheat belt won a notable victory. In 1904, being led by the same inspiration, the tobacco growers were enabled to break the fetters of the tobacco trust, a monopoly without soul or conscience, and realized a fair price for their labor.

In October, 1904, the A. S. of E. sent its message of hope and good cheer—ten cent cotton—to the cotton growers, and notwithstanding a very limited organization in the cotton belt and the biggest cotton crop ever raised, the farmers scored a grand victory by getting a fair price for the greater part of their big crop. Up to January 25, 1905, the A. S. of E. stood alone, demanding a "square deal" for the farmers; encouraging them to stand firm and demand their own price for their labor. Up to the time of the New Orleans convention no voice of organization save the voice of the A. S. of E. was heard in favor of the farmer but instead, the cry went up from many so-called agricultural journals denouncing Everitt as a crank, fanatic and naming his plan as "visionary and impracticable," saying, "It can't be done." But note the change in the dreams of many farmers' organizations. Be it said to its honor, the Southern Cotton Association, was the first to fall in line with the plan of the A. S. of E., after which many of the local organizations in various parts of the country took up the plan of controlled marketing. The Grange, after wandering in the wilderness for many years, has taken off its bi-colored glasses and is enabled to see the right plan. The Patrons of Industry of Ohio endorse the plan of the A. S. of E. and pledge themselves to support the same, as far as possible, to the end that Up-to-Date Farming (our official paper), may become a welcome visitor in the homes of many farmers where it is not now known.

The National Farmers' Congress, after meeting annually for a quarter of a century, has at last found that Everitt's plan, "Controlled Marketing," is the right plan and regard it to be of "supreme and paramount importance to the American farmer," and recommends that the ideas advocated by the A. S. of E. be taken up and incorporated in all farm organizations; and that they be carefully studied and given a place in their deliberations."

Brother members of A. S. of E., while the world is being convinced that Equity's plan is the only true plan, and organization after organization engrafting "Controlled Marketing," a feature without which no organization can live, into their organizations; I say while many of the brightest minds in the agricultural worlds recognize our plan as being the only true plan, what are we doing? Why so indifferent to the grandest movement ever launched by human agency? The possibilities of the plan are almost limitless.

Farmers of our southland, irrespective of organization, lest we forget, let us revert to 1904. I submit for your consideration: "What power, enabled you to get a fair price for the greater part of your big cotton crop, with all the power of that hell-born spirit of greed and speculation arrayed against you?" I say it was the power that sways a republic and can move an empire—a power more potent than the lauded and worshiped Dollar——it was the power of controlled marketing, very partially crystallized. Had that sentiment been crystallized in any considerable degree you might have had ten cents per pound for every pound of cotton from the first bale to the last.

Farmers, halt for a moment. Consider the inherent power given you by the paramount importance of your vocation. By concert of action you can create a sentiment that will place you on a plane equal to the most powerful industry in the world.

Lest I be misunderstood, I affirm, and defy successful contradiction, that the sentiment of farmers controlling the price of their products was first given to the world by the A. S. of E. on the the 24th day of December, 1902.* And I also affirm that the sentiment of controlled marketing was the controlling influence that enabled you in 1904 to avoid a storm that threatened to engulf the cotton planters in common financial ruin by wrenching from the remorseless jaws of insatiate greed many millions of dollars, thereby enabling farmers to get a fair price for at least a part of the big crop of 1904.

While the agricultural world is recognizing the plan of the A. S. of E. to be the correct plan, the spirit of it is creating a sentiment which is destined to revolutionize the financial or distributing end of agriculture.

Are we doing our duty as members of that grand organization which is doing more for the cause of humanity than any movement conceived by human agency; or are we slumbering under the deadly Upas of indifference, permitting the grand bannes of Equity to trail in the dust? Let us arise from this lethargy and do the work encumbent on us, as God has given us ability to do. The toiling millions of all parts of the earth will some day arise and invoke blessings on the promoters of the plan. Let all members be inspired by the sentiment of that devout man when he exclaimed, "Let others do as they may, as for me and my house we will serve the Lord." Every member doing his duty will add one zealous worker to the cause.

That every member may add not only one, but many, to the cause, is the wish of C. B. GERBER.

Russellville, Ark.

*The doctrine of Controlled Marketing as it affects farmers produce was first given to the world one year earlier. All through 1902 Up-to-Date Farming taught controlled marketing to prepare the people for putting it in operation. Any old reader of this paper will confirm this statement. Ed.

LITTLE THINGS

(It is Even so With a Single Subscriber)

Drop a pebble in the water, just a splash and it is gone,
But there's half a hundred ripples circling on and on and on,
Spreading, spreading from the center, flowing on out to the sea,
And there ain't no way of telling where the end is going to be.
Drop a pebble in the water, in a minute you forget,
But there's little waves a-flowing, and there's ripples circling yet,
And those little waves a-flowing to a great big wave have grown,
And you've disturbed a mighty river just by dropping in a stone.

An Ideal Plan

Mr. J. A. Everitt:

It is now nearly a year since I became a subscriber to your Journal and I must say that no paper ever appealed to me with more force or enthused me more on any subject as did Up-to-Date Farming, "The Third Power" on the question of equitable prices for farm products and how to obtain them.

Any fair-minded common-sense man of ordinary intelligence who reads "The Third Power" cannot fail to be convinced of the urgent necessity for co-operation on the lines laid down in that book. It is beyond doubt or cavil that the plan of the American Society of Equity is an ideal one for the purpose and the only one by which the farmers of the country can make their power and influence felt and command the respect and consideration that is due to them. And not only that, but the principles of honesty and justice demand that it be acted upon.

The pity of it is, however, that we farmers are so apathetic in a matter that so vitally concerns us. Time, patience, perseverance, and a firm determination on the part of the present members of the association will eventually surmount every obstacle that bars the way. There are essential qualities in an undertaking of this kind and without which one is apt to grow disheartened and throw up the sponge.

It seems clear that we must fight our battles alone. Perhaps it is better so, for when a man is thrown on his own resources he develops more character, grit, and self-reliance. The plan is right, the cause is just; push it along.

JOHN B. DOYLE.

Alanthus, Va.

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The Big Value Premium Budget is an unparallaled combination of almost everything ever thought of to amuse, entertain, delight and instruct every member of the family circle. A partial list of contents follows: **20 Popular Songs,** with words and music. "The Man in the Moon is Looking," "Baby Mine," and 18 others; **25 Portraits of Famous Actresses** and stage beauties; Portraits of **All the Presidents of the United States,** from Washington. **Peck's Bad Boy,** Skinner's Dairy, by Bill Nye and five other funny stories; **A Buffalo Hunt in South Africa,** An Adventure with a Lion, and eight other complete stories of adventure; **The Magic Telescope,** The Magic Rings, The Magic Knife, The Magic Mirror, The Pneumatic Dancer, The Mysterious Bottle, and 57 other Tricks in Magic; **Mind Reading: Magic Pictures,** The Magic Shrub, The Magic Whirlpool, Tree of Crystals, The Fiery Fountain, and 51 other Amusing Experiments; **The Japan Square Puzzle,** The Cut Card Puzze, The Counter Puzzle, Love's Puzzle, and 50 other Great Puzzles; **20 Amusing Illustrated Rebuses; 101 Funny Conondrums; Game of Fortune,** The Book of Love, Cupid's Box, and 59 other Splendid Games; **Marvels of Second Sight: Magic Writing, 324 Jolly Jokes,** for fun lovers; How to Make **Sympathetic Inks** for secret correspondence, Imitation Gold, Royal Washing Powder, Luminous Paint, Patent Starch Polish, Grease Extractor, Furniture Polish, and 92 other valuable **Money Making Secrets; 100 Practical Cooking Recipes; Secrets of the Toilet**—how to become beautiful; **10 Model Love Letters; How to Tell Fortunes** by the lines of the hand, or the white of an egg; The Acorn Charm, The Card Charm; **The Dictionary of Dreams; The Language of Gems,** Magic Age Table, Magic Square; **The Lover's Telegraph,** 15 Versions of Love, Some of Nature's Wonders, The Morse Telegraph Alphabet.

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Not Unaduiterated Love

Some one asserted in these columns recently that " the farmers of Dunn county were so well satisfied with their farms and surroundings they did not want a change."

We answer "Yes" and "No" to this declaration. As far as the dear old farms are concerned, Yes! the owners love them—and why should they not? In driving through the country the fine farms one sees on every side represent the toil and privation of two and often three generations of owners.

For example those beautiful pines in the front yard, lifting their evergreen boughs skyward, were brought from their home in the forest barely fifty years ago by grandmother's own hands—hands that have now gone to rest. And over in that meadow grandfather put up hay with scythe and rake in the early pioneer days; his only companion a gun for passing deer or hostile Indian. And those roses by the gate were mother's special care and pride, and a cluster of their sweet blooms decked the casket that day she passed out to return no more. And those broad fields fathers and sons have cleared, broken and fenced, and little by little "won them away from the forest and made them their own." Love their farms? Yes, as people love what they have given the best part of their lives for.

The telephones the farmers appreciate and pay for, and then proceed to pay for again in taxation. With the R. F. D. they are pleased and satisfied.

And now if the Editor permits we will speak of those conditions wherewith the farmer is not satisfied. He is not satisfied to give railroad corporations and commission men one-third of his crop to dispose of the other two-thirds. And he is not satisfied to make his home merchants a present of one-third more money for merchandise than the same articles cost, freight included, from a Chicago supply house.

He is not satisfied when the sick are forced to go without proper food and clothing, that exorbitant doctor's bills may be paid.

Nor is he particularly elated with a new pair of overalls semi-yearly, while members of combines of unions dress in "purple and fine linen" whose stomachs and purses are filled by his toil. Nor is it exactly a sentiment of satisfaction that fills his breast when he contemplates how much the old homestead has cost himself and others in labor and privation. And then he sees business men and men of profession start up with little capital save "cheek," and in a few years amoss more money than several farms are worth.

And when the farmer considers how this result is obtained largely at his expense by a system of extortion and greed that leaves little for the comforts of life, to say nothing of its pleasures for himself and dear ones, he feels toward existing conditions very much as did the man who had a very objectionable mother-in-law, and who, going away on a journey, was informed by letter that she was dead, and requested to state what should be done with the remains,—whether she should be embalmed, buried or cremated. He replied: All three! I want to effectually get rid of her."

MRS. L. E. RYDER,
In Menominee (Wis.) Times.

The Best Educator

Editor Up-to-Date Farming: I wish you a happy New Year and may success attend you and Up-to-Date Farming through this year. I want to thank you for what you have done and are doing through our grand paper. It is the best educator for all classes of people to see the truth and particularly to the masses of honest cultivators of the soil. Its teachings are fearless and honest. Its great plan of controlled marketing is sound and pratical. Its accomplishments are full or justice and equity. You and yours are the first to undertake, on the right plan, the host of farmers while feeding and clothing the balance of mankind. Through your teachings the soil workers and their families will at last be enabled to enjoy the full rewards of honest toil and many of the luxuries of life.

The A. S. of E., while lifting up the farmer also throws a mantle of protection around our home merchants and manufacturers—such a protection as no other organization ever did. You teach that all classes of people are necessary to each other and through the A. S. of E ,you build all up while organizing and strengthening farmers. The prosperity of the farmers sheds a beneficent influence over all other legitimate industries as sunshine and rain refreshes the earth.

Now, brother farmers, north, east, south and west, did you ever think how little you felt while sitting on your load of farm produce waiting for the buyer to come out and tell you the price he will pay—the price made most likely in some distant city by diamond pin gamblers? If you have not thought of it you better think now.

My word of advice is: "Join the A. S. of E. Read Up-to-Date Farming. Why, this is the only paper for farmers until others fall in line and help us to our salvation. Follow the plan of the A. S. of E. to get profitable prices. Practice what the paper teaches and then soon we will sit on our wagons containing the necessaries of life and wait for the buyer to come out and buy at our price. Then will they acknowledge us the best people because WE have first all the things that are necessary for the comfort and prosperity of all the people.

W. BEAMAN, Empire, Mich.

Up-to-Date Farming is one of the best papers in the world. Brothers, I am with you. I am a charter member of the Patrons of Husbandry. We are with you heart and hand. As soon as I read my paper I send it out on missionary work. Enclosed find $1.00 for my paper and dues.—Elijah J. Farr, West Moreland, N. H.

The Parable of the Driftwood

Two men live in a certain village near a stream of water. Wood was an item for both men in severe wintry weather. The stream swells from the recent rainfall and an abundance of drift wood is passing by. The wood is free if either man catches it, but one man is a thinker and schemer, while the other uses his hands more than his brains.

The thinking man purposes that the other fellow catch this drift wood on the halves which he readily does to the delight of the shrewder man. So with the middle men who reap the reward of the harvest. "They sow not, neither do they spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory" could not succeed nearly so well because the farmers are yet sleeping and not thinking.

I believe in the A. S. of E., and know the ideas if carried out are as sure as day break to be successful. Farmers must wake up to their duties and gird on the armor and fight their battles to win if ever a change takes place. Farmers use your heads and if possible use the other man's head also. At least experience should teach us to use our brains.

H. JASPER DEWUS,
Craik, Canada.

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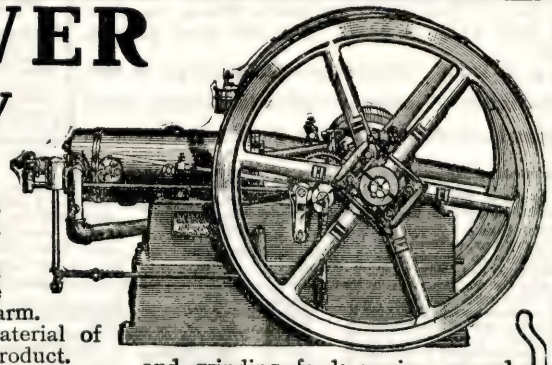


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All up-to-date farmers agree that the modern gasoline engine is the best farm power

Our I. H. C gasoline engine is the **best gasoline engine.**

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Call on our Local Agent, let him show you the engines and supply you with catalog, or write for further information. Do it now.

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The nose and throat are lined with mucous membrane. The catarrh germs burrow into the soft surface of this mucous membrane and cannot be reached and destroyed by the ordinary methods of treatment. This is why the various snuffs, sprays, ointments, jellies and other forms of catarrh treatment give but temporary relief.

My treatment reaches every portion of the diseased surface, at once killing all the Catarrh germs with which it comes in contact. At the same time by the use of constitutional medicines the blood is purified, the generel system built up, and every trace of the disease eliminated from the system.



DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,
Who shows his confidence in his Treatment for Catarrh by sending a Month's Medicines Free.

Catarrh Causes Consumption

Delay is most dangerous in diseases of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs; these diseases are constantly injuring the organs affected by them as well as the whole constitution. Consumption, which directly or indirectly causes nearly one-fourth of all deaths, usually has its origin from Catarrh.

Catarrh Causes Stomach Troubles

Dyspepsia is nothing more than Catarrh of the Stomach, and if neglected often destroys the mucous lining of the stomach, sometimes even causing cancer.

Catarrh Causes Deafness

Nine-tenths of all cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh. Don't wait until the ear drums are destroyed and the hearing forever impaired. Write for my treatment at once.

COULD NEITHER TASTE NOR SMELL

"I was in a critical condition from Chronic Catarrh. Could not taste nor smell. Impossible to breathe through nose; hearing and sight both affected. Dr. Williams' treatment entirely cured me, and I can now taste and smell, while my hearing and sight are entirely restored."—M. S. FISH, Farnhamville, Iowa.

DOCTOR ADVISED MY TREATMENT

"For ten years I suffered dreadfully from Catarrh. I thought I could not live. Nothing seemed to help me. My family doctor advised me to try Dr. Williams treatment, and I am glad to say it entirely cured me. I have not suffered one minute since with Catarrh."—Mrs. Rosa Sanders, New Virginia, Iowa

BAD CASE CATARRH OF STOMACH

"For years I had Catarrh of the Stomach. Was constipated, had no appetite, sour stomach, gas in stomach, belching. More tired in morning than upon retiring. All local doctors and expert specialists failed to even give relief. The Combination Treatment of Dr. Williams cured me entirely. I now enjoy perfect health."—Mrs. A. C. MOSIER, Granger, Iowa.

ALMOST DEAF FROM CATARRH

"Ten years ago Dr. Williams' treatment cured me of catarrhal Deafness I could scarcely hear at all. Have had no return of the disease; my hearing is good; have no more headaches."—FRANK ABEL, 1164 Sixth Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

I could not afford to offer ONE MONTH S TREATMENT FREE OF CHARGE if I were not positive that it would certainly cure Catarrh. In order to prove what my treatment will do, I am willing to stand the expense myself for the first month's medicines. Cut out the coupon and mail it to me. Address as follows:

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

DR T. F. WILLIAMS,
249 Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

I have Catarrh and wish to avail myself of your offer to furnish me a Month s Treatment Free. Also please send me your free descriptive book on Catarrh and its cure.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,
249 Crocker Building, DES MOINES, IOWA.

A Few Snap Shots for Those who Hesitate

We hope that the members of the society who have friends who are still outside — hesitating like "Doubting Thomases"—but who are eligible to membership in our society, and who should come in, and come right now—we hope our friends will read the following to all such:

Friend, did you ever rub up against the bankers organization; that is, did you ever go to a bank to borrow money. If so, did you notice how quick they asked you for your collateral, or securities; and when the latter were not perfectly sound, as the banker regarded them, did you not notice how they began to turn leaves in their big books and confer together in whispers, like; and possibly step to the 'phone, and ask some one some where else, questions so low you could not hear them; and then come back to you and smile, and say soft and gentle like, but, with a rod of steel in it, just the same: "Just step around and get Frank Jones to sign it too, and then it will be all right."

Now, what is the lesson from that little experience? It is simply an illustration in organization — of the strength of unity. The bank is an organized concern in itself, and a member of a powerful organization. It is conscious of its strength. It regarded you as an individual—none too strong financially, and it wanted you to add to your paper the double security of cooperation—of endorsement, to show that you are represented more than your mere individuality. In other words, it said to you plainly: "In union there is strength;" and your name united with your neighbor's name made your paper draw gold from its vaults.

Is not this an object lesson? Does it not show that every individual is benefitted by association in a cooperative sense, with his fellows We think it does.

The farmer who grows a car load of wheat can do better in marketing it, by consulting his neighbor, and uniting with him in seeking the best market, and in marketing their crop, or holding for an equitable price, jointly. And, this illustration of two farmers applies to the farmers of a whole community and of the whole country. They can all do better by acting cooperatively, and this is the purpose of the "American Society of Equity."

If the buyers in any community should say to you, "We are paying 13 cents for eggs today;" and you should say, "I want 15 cents for mine," they would only smile and repeat, '13 cents." This because they feel assured that their price will prevail, because if you will not sell at 13 cents, some other fellow and his neighbor will.

Fool them once. Organize, go to town with assurance in your heart that your price is equitable and fixed by your society. Then name it, and it will be accepted promptly, for the merchant will know it as well as you do, and he will know, too, that he can neither get around it, so he comes up to it like a man. The local merchant is all right—only he needs to learn that the farmers of his community are quite as intelligent, and as thoroughly alive to their interests as he is to his own.

Why should any farmer hesitate to join the American Society of Equity, with these facts staring him in the face?

Brothers, get out among the people and give them this kind of logic, and they will come in. H. B. GEER.

Nashville, Tenn.

For years and years the Acme Pulverizing Harrow has been one of the leading makes, if not the standard. Constantly improved, it is always up-to-date. Every reader of this paper should send to the manufacturer for his book, "An Ideal Harrow." Address Duane H. Nash, Millington, N. J.

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20 Princess Dressers, **$9.50** each. 250 Hotel Commodes, **$1.25 to $3.75**
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Beautiful, genuine leather Couches, deep diamond tufted tops, 30 ins. wide, 80 ins. long, oak frames, new style open spring work construction. Worth $40.00. Each, **$22.00**



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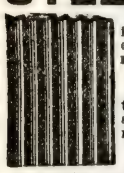
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$50,000,000 ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

Thus giving us an immense stock of the greatest variety of first-class material for every purpose. Wise purchasers, those who know a good bargain and appreciate the high quality of materials used in the construction of the most magnificent and expensive of worlds expositions, are simply flooding us with orders.

Our Big World's Fair Bargains

Including everything that is used in the construction of a building of any kind, or for furnishing same, cannot be equaled by anybody, considering quality and price. The prices speak for themselves

1000 Wool Rugs, Sizes 27x54 Ins., each 75c

1000 renovated, overhauled rugs and carpets from.....**$1.50 to $50.00**
75 Fine brand new oriental and modern Brussell Rugs, 9x12..... **5.25**
ART SQUARES—all styles and patterns. Fringed borders.
6x9 ft.....**$1.90** 9x10½ ft.....**$3.20** 9x12 ft **$3.70**
200 Rolls Ingrain Carpet ...24c yd.
LINOLEUM — High grade, at half price; 10 carloads; brand new.
First grade, per yd.....**38c**
Next grade, per yd.....**40c**
Best grade, per yd.....**50c**
500 Rolls of best grades, Oil Cloth, Price per square yard.....**19c**



12-Ton Jack Screw, 80c



New Cast Iron Stands, wrough iron screw.
1¼ in. diam., 12 ton.....**$0.80**
1¾ " " 16 " **1.10**
2 " " 20 " **1.15**
House Raising Jacks.... **1.40**
Lever Jacks, each..... **5.00**
Write for our prices on House Moving Material — Hardwood Rollers — Crow Bars — Wire Rope, etc., etc.



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An Iron Bed with Springs....**$2.25**
Also other full size beds, with Cotton Top Mattress for...**$5.95**
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Write for list.

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Two-ply "Eagle" Brand Roofing without Supplies, per square.....**60c**
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Galvanized Rubber Roofing, the finest ready roofing manufactured, good enough for any kind of Building, also useful and practical for lining purposes. Nails, caps and cement furnished. Does not require coating after it is on the roof. Three grades, **$1.50, $1.90 and $2.15** per square. Samples furnished free.
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Galvanized Iron Eave Trough, size 3½ inch, per 10 foot length.....**51c**
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Eave Trough Corners, each **18c**
Eave Trough Hangers, per dozen.....**24c**
Galvanized Ridge Roll, 2 inch roll, per foot **4¼c**

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WRITE FOR COLOR CARD, FREE.
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Orders Filled Promptly.



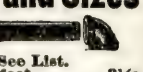
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We are engaged in dismantling the Fifty Million Dollar St. Louis World's Fair. We purchased this greatest of Expositions outright and offer you a wonderful opportunity to save at least 30% on your purchase in this line. Better lumber than that which we are offering does not grow. Its year of service has only tended to increase its value. It is thoroughly seasoned. We must sell this lumber at once.

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Now is your opportunity to put into execution your long contemplated improvements. We have lumber for every purpose; for Building Houses, Barns, Cribs, Farm Buildings, Fences, etc., etc.
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Special Prices. See List.
1 inch with couplings, per foot.....**3½c**
1¼ " " " " " **4½c**
3½ " casing with couplings, per foot.....**10c**
4 " " " " " **14c**
1,000,000 feet of piping for water, gas, oil, etc. Rethreaded and in excellent condition. **Boiler tubes** at low figures from the World's Fair.

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2 H.P. Gasoline Engine, with Pumping Jack complete.....**$ 60.00**
1 H.P. Gas. Engine, **45.00**
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4 H.P. Gas. Engine, **100.00**
All engines thoroughly overhauled and guaranteed.
Small steam rigs ranging from 1 H.P. up. Everything in the Machinery line—Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Air Compressors, Lathes, Drill Presses. Saw Mill Outfits, Pumping Outfits and Machinery of every kind. Write for our complete list.

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Modern Steel Bath Tub, 4½ ft., with hardwood rim, white enamel on inside, painted on outside, cast iron reinforced legs.....**$6.80**
Other Tubs ranging in price up to $25.00.
Enameled Kitchen Sinks, 16x24 inch.....**$1.00**
Other Sinks up to $20.00.
Lavatories, $2.00 to $20.00.
Galvanized Range Boilers 30 gallon, 200 lbs. test, complete with stand for.....**$7.00**



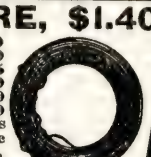
Modern Water Closet Outfits, all complete with hardwood seat and cover, round cornered tank, Vitreous porcelain bowl, nickel-plated flush pipe, each, **$9.00.**
At $37.50, we will furnish a complete Modern Up-to-date Bath Room Outfit, with all nickel trimmings.
We furnish Country Homes with Water Works System.



Wire Nails $1.50 per 100 lbs.
10,000 Kegs Mixed Wire Nails, each containing 100 to 110 lbs., from 3 to 30 penny weight, per keg..**$1.50**. One size in a keg, 100 lbs...**$2.00**

100 Lbs. FENCE WIRE, $1.40

Wire Shorts, No. 14 guage, per 100 lb. bale....**$1.40**
Annealed Wire, new, 11 to 16 guage, per 100 lbs., **1.90**
B. B. 'phone Wire, continuous lengths, 100 lbs., **2.75**
Painted Barb Wire, per 100 lbs..... **2.20**
Galvanized Barb Wire, per 100 lbs..... **2.60**
Poultry Netting, galvanized, 100 square feet, **.40**
Galvanized Diamond Mesh Field Fence, 48 inches high, per rod.....**45c**



Steel Fence Posts, 35c Indestructible, will last a lifetime. 4 feet above ground, 18 inches below. Made with 6 notches Corner post, **$1.00 to $1.25**. Gate posts, **$1.50**. Hitching posts, **$1.25**. Low, patent, steel lawn posts with neat tops, 25c.

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We positively guarantee that all purchases of any kind made from us will prove thoroughly satisfactory, and exactly as represented. You can place your order with us in confidence that you will receive exactly what you order and pay for, with the further assurance that in case you find the goods not as represented, same may be returned and your money will be refunded without quibbling or delay. Send us your inquiries for what you may be in need of in the line of general farm and building supplies, household goods, etc.

OUR REFERENCES. We welcome investigation as to our reliability. Look us up in Dun's, Bradstreet's or any other responsible commercial agency, or express company. Ask any banker, or refer to the Drovers' Deposit National Bank and other Chicago Banks.

SAVE 30 TO 50 PER CENT.

on anything needed on the farm, in the home or shop. **Study carefully the reasons why we are able to quote lower prices than anybody else,** and then decide to place a trial order with us. The Chicago House Wrecking Company (Capital and surplus $1,000,000) is the largest institution of its kind in the world. We are constantly buying stocks of new general merchandise, household supplies, etc., at

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This means that new goods of standard merit and quality are sold direct to you at less than actual cost price. You would be compelled to pay from 30 or 50% more elsewhere for the same material. Do not fail to read the special offers on this page if you want to save money on your purchases.

Special Sale of High Grade Tools





Tubular Lanterns, ⅝ inch wick....**$ .45**
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Single Bitted Axes, cast steel..... **.65**
Double Bitted Axes, cast steel..... **.65**
Large size Nail Hammers. ..... **.32**
Best Horse Shoes, all sizes, per keg. **3.25**
Finest Horse Shoe Nails, per lb..... **.08**
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Wrought Iron Anvils, lb **.06** Axe Handles, each.. **.07**
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Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT *Our Object,* EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan,* CONTROLLED MARKETING

VOLUME IX INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 15, 1906 NUMBER 4

CALENDAR 1906

February	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	26	26	27	23	...	...

F. Q. 1 F. M. 9
L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

March	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	16	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

F. Q. 3 F. M. 10
L. Q. 17 N. M. 24

April	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	8	19	20	21
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F. Q. 1 F. M. 9
L. Q. 15 N M. 23

May	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...

F. Q. 1 F. M. 9
L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c A YEAR

Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a Year

CLUBS. Five subscriptions, on any offer we make may be taken at the cost of four. This applies to five of one offer or it may embrace several offers. To illustrate, five 50 cent offers for $2.00 (40c each) or five $1.00 offers for $4.00 (80c each).

Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by (name)."

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Your Address should always be written very plainly, including **county.** Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family, so state.

If you change your postoffice, give old office as well as new.

V If a mark like this appears on the first page it is to notify you that your subscription or renewal has been received. The publisher thanks you and he hopes you will be benefitted by Up-to-Date Farming and take it many years.

X If a mark like this oppears on the first page it is a notice that your snbscription has expired or is in arrears. The publisher hopes that you will send what is due at once. A statement of account will be sent on request.

INDEX

To Leading Articles and Departments in This Number

	Page
Meeting in Nebraska	3
American Potato Growers' Association	4
Two Plans Compared	4
The Peanut Crop	5
Farm Papers that Oppose	5
Controlled Marketing Wins More Victories	6
Illinois State Union	7
Corn Crop Increase	8
Local Union	9-10-11-12
Live Stock and Dairy	13-14-15
The Poultry Yard	16-17
Bee-Keeping	18
Orchard and Garden	18-19
Home on the Farm	20-21
Farmers' Forum	22-23

The new press.

—o—

It has been ordered.

—o—

The new press is contracted to be delivered June 1, 1906.

—o—

Now boom the circulation of Up-to-Date Farming. We would like to print half a million copies as soon as the press is installed. It will print a million weekly if they are called for.

Get one more subscriber when sending in your renewal.

—o—

Let us make the official paper so strong and powerful in circulation that your enemies will be afraid to attack your society, its principles or its faithful and true workers. This paper will always stand up for the farmers' interest first, in equity, and no power can influence nor money buy it to swerve one iota from the straight road as we see it.

A Contrast

Editor Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir:—Some few months ago an acquaintance of mine had business which involved a great deal of traveling through the country and which took him through one of the oldest settled sections of a well knwn township in Indiana.

Being naturally an interested observer of the conditions of the country in general, and farm life in particular, I was an enthusiastic listener to a description of the country. He said, in the locality mentioned above, he never before saw anything so bad that attracted his attention.

"First of all," he said, "there was a preponderance of weeds, there must have been richness in the soil to produce such a variety of weed growth. For miles the fields were aglow with weeds and sandwitched in between the grain fields. It was disheartening, even the fences were fallen down in dismay, and the half fed pigs, chickens, scrub calves and colts disputed for the freedom of the house yard.

"Passing the local postoffice, where the mail of this district was distributed, I learned that only three farmers out of sixty subscribed for or received agricultural papers, nor could I do any business, and I was glad to get away from the neighborhood. Farming was a failure there. The farmers, if such they might be called, were not sufficiently concerned about their own business to take papers filled with practical information and devoted to their best interest.

"A few days afterwards I found myself in a new neighborhood, in the same state but 75 miles away. There the contrast was as different as between night and day, the farms and farm houses were clean, comfortable and commodious, bright with paint and whitewash, and the surroundings were business like and orderly.

"Improved live stock and poultry were in evidence everywhere and from the information I received at the post office, a large bundle of 'Up-to-Date Farming' papers had been received there for some years. These farmers are intelligent and I am quite sure there is no way in which the general prosperity of this agricultural country can be so quickly promoted as by the careful reading of your paper."

I feel duty bound to report this in commendation of the grand work in which you are engaged.

CONRAD KOEFOED.
5604 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

In the future this paper will give more news of markets, receipts of grain, stock, cotton, etc., prices and exports. While this matter will not help our readers much in marketing, yet the figures will be interesting for comparisons.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns. We guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date Farming fail to keep his promise as advertised and not give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in this paper only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write.

Secretary Wilson is preaching the gospel of increased corn production but never a word about the gospel of profitable prices.

—o—

Farmers to the front. Don't forget they are coming.

—o—

A transposition of figures in "Minimum Prices" in issue of Jan. 15 and part of Feb. 1 made the minimum price of beans $2.20 and on cotton 10c, the minimum prices are $2.00 and 12c. The "0" and "2" changing places did the mischief.

—o—

Educate.

—o—

Educate, not only how to produce but how to market.

This is directed to the teachers as well as to the farmers.

—o—

With education will come knowledge of how to get more money out of farming, not merely more crops.

—o—

With education of the right kind farmers work may be less and his profits more. The old system that compelled the farmer to rise at four o'clock in the morning and work as hard as he could, as long as he could see, to produce all possible is largely responsible for the past ignorance of many farmers on matters vital to their interests.

—o—

The long hours of work made it impossible to read and study even if the farmer had the right kind of reading matter. This is one reason why it has been such a stupendous task to teach the plan and objects of the A. S. of E., organize and put in full operation the doctrine of controlled marketing. Let us put Up-to-Date Farming or The Third Power, in the hands of a reading farmer and there will be one less doubting Thomas and one more convert to Equity.

—o—

The right kind of reading is what is needed so the right kind of education results.

—o—

'Tis said: "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

—o—

And "we can have too much of a good thing."

—o—

In this connection we will ask if there is not danger of overdoing the corn crop which, when it does not exceed the demand is a good thing?

—o—

Teaching how to grow more corn is all very well up to a certain limit. That line is reached when the supply passes the demand, in bushels. When that point is reached the knowledge of how to produce bumper crops becomes a curse that will be the growers undoing.

—o—

But if the education takes the broad scope of production, controlled acreage and controlled marketing then it will be impossible to teach the farmers too much.

—o—

There is even danger to the farmers in producing even enough in a year to equal the demand for a year, if they have not learned how to husband—control— their crops and let the demand seek them. We consider this part of the farmers education most vital. Lacking in this point marketing may be, and in the past was done so as to ruin the prices seasonably, while there was not enough of the crop in existence to reasonably supply the year's demand.

—o—

Get a balanced education.

—o—

May we not claim that the Golden Age of Agriculture is about to dawn in America?

—o—

Any farmer can afford to stable his team, or retire from any farm work he is doing when Up-to-Date Farming comes and read this paper thoroughly before taking up the routine work again.

FOR THE
CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA



Songs of Equity

THE ONLY SONG BOOK FOR FARMERS EVER WRITTEN

Let us Sing Farmers to the Front

THIS is an A. S. of E. Song book full of songs of Equity.
When these songs are sung all over the country, the effect in the betterment of the farmers' condition will be magical.

The songs and music as originally printed were in two books but now they are in one book with words. and voice and instrumental music, complete.

EIGHTY-EIGHT PAGES AND COVER

Following is list of contents:

America.
A Sound upon the Breeze
A Better Day is Coming
A New Rebellion
Bill Bradley
Be Up to Date and take it
Cadets of Equity
Cause of Equity, The
Co-Operate
Call for Volunteers
Dawn of Equity, The
Dollar Wheat is drawing nigh
Dollar Wheat the Wedge of Equity
Egg Market, The
Equity, Dear Equity
Equity, Fair Equity
Farmers must Co-Operate
Forward Brother Farmers
Farmers' Future, The
Forward Valliant Farmers
Farmers Rally Song, The
Farmers Rallying Song, The
Flag of the Farmers, The
Go Forth for Justice
Hold the Fort
Honor the Farmer
K ep One Dollar Wheat before you
March of Equity
Man behind the Plow, The
Old Farmer Brown and the Tobacco Trust
Old Glory
Our Good Ship Equity
Old, old story and a new, The
Star Spangled Banner
Ship of Equity, The
Star of Equity, The
Song of Dollar Wheat, The
Send the Day
Thanksgiving
Two Farmers, The
Until Equity is here
Up-to-Date
Unite O loyal Farmers
Uncle Ben's Soliloquy
United we stand, Divided we fall
White winged Bird of Equity
Who would Wed a Farmer?
Why are you waiting

Recitations

A Rusher Man
A Neighborly Sermon
Equity for all
He's an Agriculturist now
Nothin' but a Hayseed
Something to Remember

This song book should be possesed by all Local Unions for use in their meetings, also be in every farmers home.

Price 35 Cents Postpaid Dozen $3.75 prepaid—Dozen $3.00 not prepaid

Address: THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind

Don't Hibernate This Winter

What's the good of "crawling in" and shutting out cold weather?

You can't do it successfully. Old Man Winter will avenge himself by giving you coughs, colds, sore-throat and other "cheerful" ailments.

Winter is your vacation time; why not take a vacation trip to California and get a spell of warm, soft, semi-tropical summer?

You'll come back with renewed vigor for next season's work—a new man.

It's not necessary to spend a fortune on the trip. Few find it extravagant—most people find it economical to go for a month or six weeks, avoiding cold weather—doctors' bills—coal bills—costly groceries.

If interested let us send you our illustrated literature about the trip via the Rock Island and about California. It's plentifully illustrated and covers all the points you want to know—shows where to save money.

Rock Island

JOHN SEBASTIAN
Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System
CHICAGO

Up-to-Date Farming

Now has subscribers at

26,371 Postoffices out of a total of 70,000 in the Country and in **2,724**

Counties out of a total of about 2800 adapted to Agriculture.

With this remarkable distribution—covering the country like a blanket—it would be only a little while until the farmers would be the leaders if each present subscriber will induce a few neighbors to subscribe.

50 CENTS

THIS PAPER

should have the largest circulation because it is the only paper that teaches how to market farm crops.

Every farmer who reads Up-to-Date Farming will get more money for his crops than the farmer who does not. If you doubt this send for booklet

"Portraits and Proofs"

and your eyes will be opened. It will be sent free.

We cannot do better than refer you to this number, or any number, of Up-to-Date Farming. Read this number carefully then decide for yourself if you can afford to be without Up-to-Date Farming.

Original, fearless, the pioneer to attempt to bring farmers to the front where they belong—This is Up-to-Date Farming.

Subscription price 50 cents a year

A Club of Five $2.00

Up-to-Date Farming

INDIANAPOLIS, IND

The Local Union of the A. S. of E. is the Farmers Work Shop

Have You Organized YOUR LOCAL UNION?

If you have not, send for blanks and instructions at once. Anybody can organize one. Everybody should be interested in this matter as you cannot have anything that will be of as great benefit in a community as a local union of the American Society of Equity.

Since programs are published for local union meetings, the last doubt of them being successful is removed. Their entertaining and educational features are now assured.

Farmers families must know each other better and must cooperate with each other more. The local union is the thing needed.

"Meet me at the local union" should be a common telephone call all through the country districts.

Please attend to this matter today. When writing say, "I want supplies to organize a local union," to distinguish your application from those of General Organizers.

The American Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind

We will Saturate The Country with Local Unions

There has always existed a prejudice against "book farming," but farmers who have read "The Third Power" book are not prejudiced against it. This book and another piece of printed matter—Up-to-Date Farming—have done more for agriculture than anything else in many years. Farmers always needed education but the trouble was they did not get the kind they needed, hence the well founded prejudice. The kind they need is that which gives them more dollars, more of the comforts of life and removes the doubts and uncertainties of their business. They will never be prejudiced against the books and papers that give such results.

—o—

Somebody said, "Farmers' boys have more time to think than any other class of boys on earth" and he was right. The writer clearly remembers how he thought and built castles as he followed the plow, and harrow, and cultivator back and forth, back and forth across the field; no riding in those times, but trudge, trudge, from early morn till late at night. Yes, the farmer boys have lots of time to think and this is one of the reasons why they are more uniformly successful when they undertake great things than any other boys. All that is necessary is for them to get their thoughts trained in the right direction, think long, hard and well and support the thought by energy and ambition when a bright future should be before them.

—o—

We recognize three necessary classes in the society and industries of all civilized countries, viz.: The producers, the consumers and the distributers. The third mentioned class is really a parasitic class, but we cannot get along without them. They must, however, be taught that they exist only by the grace of the other two classes and must be regulated by these classes to know their places and fill them so equity to all may be insured.

—o—

When the mists hang low the sun goes to work to disperse them, and how suddenly they lift when he gets his beams fairly upon them. It is the same in the case of a man with the fog of his doubts and fears—the sun of love shines upon them and they lift and vanish away, and he is a child of light living in God's new day. And the new spirit of gladness will carry one triumphantly through it—as a strong breeze drives the ship over the ocean, as a strong engine carries the train over the stretching lines to its journey's end. Be of this mind and every day of this mind of trust and hope and cheer!—William Brunton.

"We want no side degrees, nothing that will obscure the main issue while we are shooting straight at the mark—'Controlled Marketing.' We are tired, very tired, of wind. Now we want business, nothing but business, and we believe the A. S. of E. is going to give it to us."

F. L. WILLIAMS,
Tamaroa, Ill.

What It Costs

From a report of the treasurer of the United Mine Workers we learn that the miners paid during the past year $753,723.52 to support families of striking members. This is an enormous sum, but is only a part of the expense the miners assume to obtain profitable markets for their commodity—labor. What would the farmers think if they were asked to expend this sum to get profitable markets for all their products? That they should spend some money would be the soundest business policy, but it would not require a sum total equal to what the miners pay to get profitable prices for all crops. Yet the miners are only one branch of organized labor.

Minimum Prices

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. *If those who can hold will hold all, and those who cannot hold all will hold part, then those who cannot hold may market and all will get the price.* This is the key to controlled marketing. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per bushel	$ 1.00
Corn No. 2, Chicago, until Jan. 1, 1906,	.45
" " 2, " Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906,	.50
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	.55
Rye " 2, "	.75
Oats " 2, "	.38
Barley, good malting, Chicago,	.45
Hay, No. 1, Timothy, Chicago, per ton,	12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit,	2.00
Cotton, Middlings, New York, per lb	.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton,	$85.00 to $100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt., alive,	$6.00 to $6.50
Cattle " " "	$5.00 to $6.00
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb.,	.30
Potatoes, Chicago,	.65
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market,	.75

Minimum Prices

We don't want our readers and members to become discouraged if the minimum prices are long delayed. The fact that the grains are selling below the set prices is not an evidence of weakness of the theory and plan of the A. S. of E., but a notice that the organization is not yet sufficient. It would be a miracle if prices could be set and the market would recognize them and pay them with very little effort on the part of farmers, and you know the days of miracles are past. Manufacturers don't get their agreed price this way, but by each working with an eye singly to the profit in the business they get profitable prices. Laborers do not get profitable wages by setting their price and then sit down, but by everlastingly working and contending for them.

Farmers can secure their demands easier than any other class if they will go about getting them as taught by this paper. However, all our readers should keep up courage. Enough of the staple crops are now controlled to produce a shortage before the next crops are harvested so that these controlled portions will bring the set price. We cannot imagine how it could be otherwise. Therefore, be faithful and loyal and at all times try to bring others into our ranks.

Meeting in Nebraska

The editor of Up-to-Date made a flying trip to Nebraska last month on an invitation from the Farmers' Grain and Live Stock Association of that State. This association has been trying to solve the vexed problem of marketing farm crops for years, with only partial success, and they realized the need of a plan that was broader than their old one and that will give more results.

Until this time they have not attempted much beyond shipping their products, taking the prices made by boards of trade. The gain over selling to the local buyers was small, and there were many uncertainties and hindrances connected with the business which operated to make the system far from ideal.

The matter of improving and broadening the scope of their association was discussed and the conclusion was, that if local unions of the American Society of Equity were established at every town, and if necessary, in every school district, and if its chief object, "Profitable Prices," was made the slogan for Nebraska farmers, that then these local unions could take up the matter of building elevators and shipping the produce.

Also, it was conceded, that the solidly organized farmers in the State of Nebraska could exert such a power on the legislature to correct the transportation evils as could not be secured in any other way.

In compliance with the wishes of the Nebraska farmers the A. S. of E. has sent National Organizer Sherman into that State with instructions to work there until a State Union is organized, when the matter of organization will be left with them.

Few people realize the important opposition held by the States of Nebraska and Kansas in the matter of price making on corn, wheat and live stock. They produce such a large proportion of each of these crops that, should the crop of any of them fail in those States, the effect on prices throughout the country would be startling. Therefore, if the farmers of those States will organize into the A. S. of E. and control their marketing they can produce the same effect regardless of what the farmers in the balance of the country will do. Let us hasten organization in Nebraska and Kansas, yet not slacken anywhere in the country.

While Organizer Sherman is working in Nebraska he will also give attention to Kansas, so these States may use their combined power in marketing as soon as ossible.

THE RIGHT PLAN

Has a similar condition ever been known to exist with farming and farmers, or for that matter, with any indutsry or any class, as is present to-day?

Never before since the existence of agriculture in America has the desire, by farmers, to co-operate been so general as at the present time.

To-day all over America there is a wave of revolution rising, and this wave is beating against the rocks of speculation and exploitations that have kept agriculture down these many years.

Numerous farmers' organizations have sprung up all over the country; also there are some old ones that have been in existence for years.

Strange as it may be, none of these had any well defined object in view nor any particular plan for accomplishing anything for farmers. They simply undertook to organize the farmers, possibly hoping that good would result.

But three years ago The American Society of Equity came into existence. It had objects, good and equitable, and a plan to accomplish them. Through Up-to-Date Farming the objects have been presented and the plan has been taught until there is a universal demand for co-operation on the A. S. of E. plan.

So complete has been the revolution that there is not to-day a farmers' organization anywhere in the country that has not adopted the main objects of this society, and recognized the necessity of working on the same plan to secure them.

But here comes the strange feature. Although farmers universally admit, as far as they have been reached, that the A. S. of E. plan and objects are the best that were ever offered them, and although all farmers' societies admit that outside of the objects of the A. S. of E. there is nothing to work for that can be accomplished, yet not one farm paper, except one, has helped the movement.

This is accounted for by the fact that the plan of the A. S. of E. requires an official paper, and we will remark right here that any other plan that will ever be sufficient for agriculture will require the same on account of the number of farmers and their wide field of operations.

We have in former issues of Up-to-Date Farming given accounts of farmers' organizations that endorsed the plan of the A. S. of E. Now we are glad to add to the list the Farmers' Relief Association of Illinois.

Do these endorsements mean anything? They surely do. Every farmer can surely see the handwriting on the wall, and it reads:

"FARMERS ARE COMING TO THE FRONT."

Also every farm paper should read the handwriting as it would be interpreted to them. It would read thus:

"WITHHOLD YOUR ASSISTANCE AND WE WILL WITHHOLD OUR SUPPORT."

Farmers, this is the time to battle for right, independence and equity. This year you are nearer the goal than ever before. This day and this very hour your cause is gaining strength. Yours is not a forlorn hope, but a living issue, for which a vast army are contending. You know you have THE RIGHT PLAN, hence all that remains is to put it in operation.

Every man and every woman can help. We want each reader of this paper to become a member and subscriber, or if a member or subscriber keep his or her name on the lists and dues paid in advance. Do these things and the stream of members will swell like a stream fed from the spring rains and melting snews on the mountains, and all the people will be awakened to new thoughts and action as the spring rains awaken the earth to bring forth new harvests.

Let us have your name and your help this day to put into effect THE RIGHT PLAN, THE ONLY PLAN.

Help to give this paper the largest circulation of any paper in the world, as it represent the largest class in the world and the most vital part of the business of that class. What could be more appropriate than a subscription to Up-to-Date Farming as a present to distant farmer friends or relatives?

The 1906 Wheat Crop

Farmers should consider that everything they do costs them labor and cash investment. They don't get anything for nothing. Now while they expect to and are willing to buy seed, machines and hire labor to produce crops, they oftentimes balk when it comes to spending a cent to find good markets. If the wheat growers would have organized in 1904 and '5 they would now be getting on the basis of $1.00 a bushel for every bushel of the 1906 crop. It will be found that when the year is around all the wheat will be used. Therefore the only question is, "What is an equitable price?" If you agree on $1.00, which is what the committee at the annual meeting said, then demand the dollar and don't sell for less. We all along said there was only a moderate world's supply, and the world must have it all at the farmer's price if it could not buy at its own price. Others are of the same opinion, as expressed by a leading Chicago house, as follows:

While we have been very bullish on wheat on the broad basis, Europe must have our supplies at any price, we see a determination on the part of our elevator and pit trading interests to force lower values, and we would not be surprised to see a sharp break in the near future unless something radically different happens from what appeared on the surface.

If there had been less dumpers early in the season the "elevator interests" would not have enough stock to bear prices down with, and with the "visible" small the pit traders would not dare sell short.

We still look for $1.00 wheat on the 1905 crop, and the more who hold the quicker it will come. But while doing the best we can under existing conditions let us make our plans ahead for the 1906 crop. We quote from a letter from Brother Geo. W. Wilson, of Sparta, Ill., as follows:

The wheat growers ought to make a concerted move all over the country at once to realize our minimum price for the 1906 crop. I would favor making the price $1.00 at our home markets in all the country except the West, Southwest and Northwest, and another price set for those sections. Now I think if we would decide on this price and go before the wheat growers with this specific object in view it would not be half so hard to get them to join the A. S. of E. Much can be done before next harvest if we keep this in mind and start at once. It is important.

We approve of Mr. Wilson's idea except we'll work for not less than $1.00 wheat, no matter how big the crop, but if it is very short it should bring more. Up-to-Date Farming will do all it can to organize the wheat growers by next harvest, so the first bushel that comes from the separator will sell for not less than the dollar basis.

Trial Subscribers

Many thousand trial subscriptions have been received to this paper. In all cases these came through the good offices of our present readers who, having read the apper and been benefited by it, want their friends and relatives to enjoy its visits and reap the benefits also.

We ask every such subscriber to read and study each number carefully. At first your mind will probably see the things we teach as through a glass darkly. But be of good faith and keep on reading and soon the full light will dawn on you and you will forever after prefer to walk in the light as revealed by the A. S. of E., than the darkness of the past. Yes, our injunction is, read, read, read. Read everything you can get hold of bearing on this new movement by farmers. In this way you will get a balanced education.

Have You Renewed?

Statements of subscription account have been sent to all subscribers whose term has just expired or who are in arrears.

If you received such statement and have not responded, won't you please do so at once? A subscription blank is enclosed herewith which use if you have lost the one accompanying the letter.

Now please don't say when you write "Stop the paper." You know this paper should have the largest circulation of any in the country. This means we must keep every present subscriber and get all the new ones possible. In numbers there is power and a subscription list of a million can only be built by units. Your name helps and if you don't keep it on the list the publisher will think the hard work he has done for you is not appreciated.

Spring is coming and it's busy days, so send your renewal now, (and try to send a new subscriber, too.)

Old Time Education

We often hear the statement that the boys and girls today are not receiving the thorough training in the fundamental branches of education, that the boys and girls who are men and women now, did in their days. This is true, too true. Business men who employ clerks and stenographers complain of the lack of ability of the present day young people to perform the ordinary requirements of business in arithmetical calculations, in othography, punctuation, construction of sentences, etc. There is too much haste, too much cramming to get a smattering of many things instead of acquiring the fundamental—foundation of business—branches thoroughly.

Also there has come about another change in education that is to be greatly deplored. We refer to the old time contests between schools, debating societies and spelling bees. The benefits arising from them cannot be denied. They afforded the stimuli for effort that is lacking in the schools of the present day. Contrast the present system of crowding the scholars through a long list of studies to the old time schools that were devoted to teaching spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithemetic, history and geography and supplemented by joint debates or spelling bees in nearly every township. Those were times to develop one's mental faculties.

What the schools fail to supply in these days can, however, largely be supplied in another way. We refer to the local unions of the American Society of Equity. By a wise selection and arrangement of programs which we are trying to provide, the meetings of these unions may be made of a high educational order. Imagine, if you please, the possibilities for good when the whole country is organized as solidly as Ohio County, in Kentucky, which has 48 local unions of the society. What was done there can be accomplished in any county because the same incentives will apply, viz., to secure equity and the full equitable return for effort put forth. The objects of the A. S. of E. should be, and are, live issues in every agricultural county in the United States and Canada. The advantages of such an organization that goes right out and down to the masses and transforms them from an inharmonious mass into a homogeneous, inherent body, can scarcely be imaginable, but its power for equity in all business relations; for social betterment; for higher and broader education and for good government will be such as the world never experienced before. Some of the advantages of such an organization which the American Society of Equity is accomplishing, are clearly set forth in the Third Power book which all should read.

AMERICAN POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Branch of the A. S. of E.

In February first issue we made a brief reference to the necessity for a potato growers' branch of the A. S. of E. We hope our potato growing readers have been thinking about it.

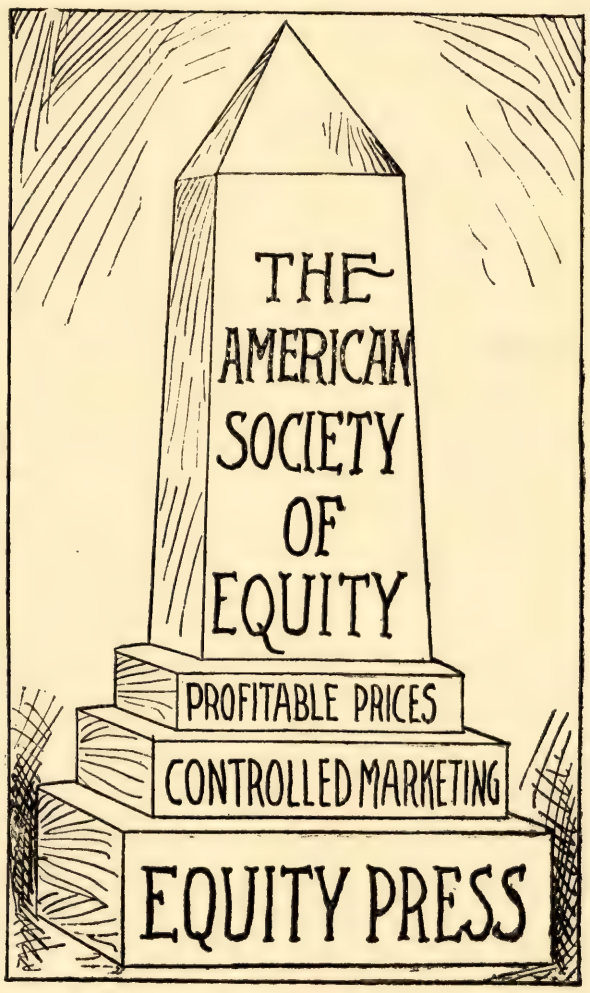
The potato crop, like the tobacco crop, presents problems in marketing that are individual and peculiar to itself as distinguished from grain. Therefore, while the plan of the American Society of Equity covers every essential of marketing the potato crop successfully, yet in carrying out the plan for that crop certain conditions will arise that are not met in grain. This makes a branch organiaztion necessary, so those members who grow potatoes extensively can get together by themselves for the interest of this particular crop.

We will not attempt in this article to enumerate all the advantages of a patoto growers' branch, but will continue the treatment of the subject in future numbers. We will, however, repeat our assertion, as made heretofore, that if the potato growers were organized they can exert such an influence on the distribution of the crop as would insure a profitable price for the largest crop this country and Canada ever grew.

With proper distribution we would not see the anomalous condition of potatoes bringing the growers 35 cents to 40 cents in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and New York, and selling to consumers at 80 cents to $1.00 a bushel in Indiana, Illinois and other States outside of the growing zone.

The time has arrived for action. We must decide to hold a potato growers' convention for organization, price making and to decide on the plan of marketing. This convention should meet next August or September. In the meantime organization must go forward rapidly in all the chief producing States—Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and Maine. However, it will not be necessary to organize all these States. If New York and Michigan were organized such a condition could be produced as would insure the profitable price. We are sure, however, not one of the States will want to be a laggard in a movement of this kind, but rivalry should prevail as to which shall lead in number of members and local unions, and be first to organize solidly. Wisconsin has a state union now, and Michigan will have soon. The other States should move for state unions without delay.

The first National Tobacco Growers' convention was held at Lynchburg, Va., November 11 and 12, 1904. Then there were very few members of the A. S. of E. in the tobacco district. Now there are nearly 40,000, and they have forced the tobacco trust—one of the strongest and most arrogant in the country—to pay their prices. Potato growers have not as difficult a problem to solve.



"THE EQUITY PRESS" IS ORDERED

A contract has been closed with the Goss Printing Press Co., of Chicago, Ill., to build a special printing press for Up-to-Date Farming. This special press will be known as "The Equity Press," and we have their agreement to build as fine a press as ever went out of any factory. The Equity Press will print Up-to-Date Farming in sizes of 16, 20, 24, 32 or 40 pages. It will also fold, bind, and trim ready for mailing. The quality of work is guaranteed to be equal to the finest done on any magazine press. Also a contract has been signed for a machine that will take the papers, as delivered by "The Equity Press," and fold, wrap, address and sort them by post-office into mail sacks ready for mailing to any post-office in the country. These machines are to be delivered June 1, 1906, and will, with other equipment, give the farmers the most up-to-date publishing house in the country. Now let us have the million. The last stone has been laid in the foundation on which the American Society of Equity shaft will rise.

State Unions

State unions of the A. S. of E. were organized in Wisconsin January 12 and in Illinois January 20.

These were probably the first times that any of the Northern States have organized on state lines since the days of the Grange and Alliance. They show that the farmers are again desirous to build a machine of cooperation on a large scale. With a superior plan, more equitable objects and the elements that operated for disintegration in former societies removed, we can see no reason why this attempt will not be permanent and the machine do all that it is intended to do.

If we may anticipate any trouble or discouragements it will come through delay to secure sufficient benefits to make the organization definitely profittable to the members. Often times they are inclined to overlook the general benefits, which in the case of the A. S. of E. have already been large. They came through better maintained prices on nearly all crops. What farmers want are such definite benefits like the tobacco growers have secured. If the farmers of Wisconsin can soon realize as definite benefits on potatoes, or of Ilinois, on wheat and corn, then the movement will spread all over those States, and we believe be as permanent as the hills. The potato problem is not much larger than the tobacco problem, and it is not as complex. Therefore if our Northern readers will settle down to organize in the great potato producing sections they can always get an equitable and profitable price. And more, they can make such a distribution of the crop as will guarantee more equitable prices to the consumers. There is no good reason why potatoes should sell for $1.00 a bushel in large cities when the growers get only 35 cents to 45 cents, or if they are worth $1.00 to consume then give the grower more.

The wheat and corn crops present greater proposition apparently. But as a matter of fact they are not greater. We want to assert that if Kansas and Minnesota wheat growers were organized into the American Society of Equity they could exert such influence on the market as to compel the equitable price from the beginning of the crop year to the end. The same way if Illinois and Iowa were organized for corn they can do the same for that crop. To illustrate: Suppose the winter wheat crop was a failure in Kansas, and the spring wheat crop was a failure in Minnesota, what effect would such conditions have on the price? Or suppose the corn crop failed in Illinois and Iowa, how would this affect the price of corn. We know that the prices would go as high as the farmers would want in equity. Well, the farmers organized in those States could produce the same effect as a failure of the crop. They would agree to not market EXCEPT AT THEIR PRICE. Hence while the wheat and corn were in existence they could no more be available to feed the hungry htna if there were none in existence, except on the grower's terms.

The A. S. of E. has been handicapped for lack of funds in the past, and for lack of facilities to issue the official paper. The society is on a better financial basis since the last annual meeting, and the development is reflecting it every day. The publishing problem has been solved, or will be in four months. With these vital problems solved and by throwing the great force to organize into the strategic States the farmers' problems will not be so very difficult to solve. This is what headquarters will do, and it wants the hearty cooperation of all organizers, officers and members.

TWO PLANS COMPARED

The Cotton Problem

The following dispatch is dated New Orleans, Jan. 13th, '06:

By unanimous vote the Southern Cotton Association adopted the report of its commitee on holding, recommending that the remainder of the crop of 1905-'06 be held for 15 cents a pound. A joint committee of bankers and farmers from each State and Territory is to carry the plan into effect. Cooperation with the growers of sea island cotton is provided for, long-staple cotton to be held at 24 cents.

W. P. Shinault, of Mississippi, chairman of the committee on acreage reduction, reported favorably on the reduction of acreage 25 per cent. from that planted in 1904. As there were planted 32,000,000 acres of cotton in 1904, this would mean that the Southern Cotton Association is in favor of planting but 24,000,000 acres of cotton this year. The report was unanimously adopted.

Above is the Southern Cotton Association plan of handling the price problem, and we suppose this report is official. It will be remembered that this same association had previously agreed on a minimum price of 11 cents a pound.

Against the S. C. A. plan we urge the unsettling of business among growers, country merchants, manufacturers, jobbers, retailers and consumers. A system that does not secure certainty and stability of price is no better than the old system of making prices in cotton exchanges and on boards of trade. Also we urge the grave danger of the southern states losing their supremacy as cotton producers for the world. We believe it is certain that European countries will develope the industries elsewhere in their dependencies and eventually be independent of this country, if a sufficient supply at fair prices cannot be had in this country. There is more than a shadow of a fear in this, and it does not require a very astute intellect to see considerable of the substance in reports of trials in India, Africa, South America, Australia and elsewhere.

Ten to twelve cent cotton has brought the south more prosperity than it ever enjoyed before. Then what is the necessity of grabbing for all that the growers might get. "Let well enough alone" is very good advice and where this advice is not taken there is danger of "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs."

The following is the A. S. of E. plan under conditions as now exist with the cotton crop.

One price a year. The A. S. of E. minimum price is 12c. for cash middling cotton on basis of New York market. The A. S. of E. is opposed to reduction of acreage following a

The Power of the Trusts

Why was not the Isthmian Canal built long ago?

The great railroad companies were opposed to it.

Why do we not have a parcels post?

The express companies are opposed to it.

Why have we not reciprocal trade with other nations?

The great manufacturing companies are opposed to it.

Why is there no competition in illuminating oil?

The Standard Oil Company is opposed to it.

Why are not the laws against discrimination in railroad rates enforced?

The railroad companies are opposed to their enforcement.

Why are not the anti-monopoly laws enforced against the packing houses?

The beef trust is opposed to it.

Why do we not have cheaper school books?

The book trust is opposed to it.

Why do we not have temperance laws for the new States?

The whisky trust is opposed to them.

short crop year, but only when a known surplus exists, which surplus is to be held in the hands of the growers.

Our advice is to sell at the A. S. of E. minimum price and attempt to raise a normal crop, yet remembering that diversity of crops is always advised.

The sentiment for 15c. cotton in the south is by no means unanimous, as may be seen by the following dispatch:

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 18.—J. H. Connell, a member of the executive committee and financial secretary of the Southern Cotton Association, declared in an interview that the recent convention of the association at New Orleans was "altogether irregular and improper."

"The call," he continued, "was so couched that only those person believing in a 15 per cent. minimum for cotton could well attend, and the whole affair was fixed and greased for a passage of the resolution declaring to that end. We regard it as peculiarly unfortunate that such an action should be taken at this time, for should we now have 15-cent cotton when the staple is all sold it will mean the ruin of the market for next season.

"The choosing of the officers, though most of them are re-elections, was not regularly conducted. The 15 cent movement is a peculiarly unfortunate one at this time."

The Peanut Crop

Peanut growing is no insgnificant industry. Over 12,000,000 bushels are produced annually in the United States. These are grown principally in 29 counties, in the states of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia.

This crop is used principally in the manufacture of candies, and for roasting. The prices paid for peanut candies, roasted and salted peanuts should allow the grower much better prices, and the only reason he is not paid better prices is because of his unorganized condition. Buyers will not pay any more than necessary to get the crops and keep up the production.

The peanut is also used in the manufacture of nut butter and vegetable oils. The entire crop finds a ready market at prices made by the buyer. It will find just as ready sale at prices made by the seller when no supplies con be secured otherwise.

The market price for good merchantable nuts should not be less than $1.00 per bushel, ranging from that figure up to $1.50 per bushel, according to quality, class and grade, with higher prices for fancy stocks. These should be the minimum prices, and no marketing should be done when prices offered are below those figures. This would make peanut growing fairly profitable, and would be a blessing to thousands of hard working men, and at the same time would work a hardship on no one.

Organization of the growers into the American Society of Equity, and the establishment of a system of controlled marketing and price making will accomplish the desired results. It has done so for the tobacco growers, the grain growers and the cotton growers.

Prices have been ranging from 50c to 80c per bushel. If necessary, to double the price, the peanut grower could well afford to feed half his crop to hogs,

(Continued on page 6)

FARM PAPERS THAT OPPOSE

Farmers are Called upon to Resent Unjustified Opposition

There are many passages in the Bible to prove that in olden times there were wicked men who opposed the teachings of Christ and the apostles and delayed the spread of the Christian religion. So we find in history of all times people who would confer benefits on humanity were opposed, their character besmirched, their motives impugned. Little faults were magnified and the ordinary happenings of business were distorted into the very devil's machinations.

The apostle Paul and his followers suffered from these same men, as will be seen by quotations from his second epistle to Timothy, fourth chapter, Verses 14 to 18, as follows:

"Alexander the coppersmith did me much evil; the Lord reward him according to his works.

Of whom be thou ware also; for he hath greatly withstood our words.

At my first answer no man stood with me, but all *men* forsook me; I pray God that it may not be laid to their charge.

Notwithstanding the Lord stood with me, and strengthened me; that by me the preaching might be fully known, and *that* all the Gentiles might hear. And I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion.

And the Lord shall deliver me from every evil work and will preserve me unto his heavenly kingdom; to Whom be glory forever and ever. Amen.

These were the inspired words of Paul. How applicable they have been all down through the ages, and particularly at the present time.

One man only originally stood as the farmer's champion in a battle against inequity and greed. No man stood by me, but as it were all forsook me. I also pray God that he may not lay their action to their charge, for they knew not what they did.

But it is different now. There is no longer a good excuse for any publisher or editor of a farm paper to not understand what the American Society of Equity is working for, and how it is to be accomplished. All its objects are good. Even those people not directly affected will indirectly be benefited. Now mark my statement; every publisher and editor of a farm paper knows this or should know it. Therefore why this opposition? Can the farmers answer?

The editor of the Rural New Yorker refers to the society as "one of the so-called cooperative fakes." The editor of the Practical Farmer endorses all the Rural New Yorker says. Down in Illinois we have recently discovered a sheet called the Union Farmer. It refers to the A. S. of E. as a "scheme," and it adds: "The writer believes, deep down in his heart, that it is both wrong and foolishly dangerous."

We might add to these quotations if space permitted because there is hardly a farm paper that has not vented its spleen against the American Society of Equity and its author. I wish I had space to print here my reply to the question, "Why don't other farm papers help to get profitable prices for farm crops?" as printed in Booklet E 37, and in appendix of the Third Power, (the former will be sent free on request, the latter for 25 cents) but lack of space prevents.

In addition to the uncomplimentary reference to the society by the Rural New Yorker as above the editor pays his respects to the writer as "a man who has frequent recourse to the bankrupt court." This accusation is denied. I have never had occasion to appeal to that court. Our readers know that last year I did, of my own volition, and for the interest of the American Society of Equity, of which I was the head, and in order to give all my time to it and to the publishing of this paper, turn the seed business of which I was the chief stockholder, over to a trust company to close up its business. Instead of being censured for this I should be commended for making so great a sacrifice for the cause I have espoused and for which I have labored so earnestly.

Then this same editor refers to complaints he has had from their readers of business transactions with me. Suppose I admit all this as being true. Where is there a business man who does not have dissatisfied customers and make enemies even after doing the best he can? The very conditions under which business is done to-day precludes the idea of satisfying everybody. I confess that the seed business was not conducted as Christ would have done it, and there are few lines of commercial enterprises that could exist to-day, if done on such a basis.

The publisher of the Practical Farmer has nothing to brag of in the conduct of his seed business. I doubt if he would like to have the skeletons drug from his closets and paraded before the farmers of America. But, understand me, these are largely the fault of the conditions we are living under. A premium is placed on deceit and dishonesty; or, at least, conditions are such as make strict honesty in business unprofitable, hence unpopular.

"There are tricks in all trades except ours" is the popular saying, but it is always said in the spirit of a jest.

But who should be censured most? He, who seeing the folly of his way, departs from it, or he who persists in it?

I recognized the evil in the prevailing business system, and have been doing all I can to bring about better conditions through the American Society of Equity. Am I not to be pardoned because I may have sinned in doing business as tens of thousands of others did in the past and are doing to-day, if I repent?

But I am not shouldering all the blame that may be charged against my past connection with the seed business. In such a business we must deal with thousands of people, and get supplies from hundreds of sources. Occasionally we were deceived by unscrupulous dealers. Then again people with the best intentions will make mistakes, and the trouble only comes when the crop is raised. This was the case more than once with seed wheat and once with alfalfa clover ,and one time I had a very deplorable and expensive experience with seed potatoes. Each time my trust in other people who grew for me, or of whom I bought, was misplaced. It is now quite an appropriate time to relate the potato experience.

Many years ago I bought the Green Mountain potatoes (then a new variety) of Mr. O. H. Alexander, of Charlotte, Vt. This potato had made a record of yielding at the rate of over 1,300 bushels per acre at the experiment grounds of this same Rural New Yorker, that now so maliciously attacks the A. S. of E. I paid Mr. Alexander $400 for one sugar barrel full of the potatoes, and allowed him to supply the editor of the Rural New Yorker with enough to plant one-quarter acre to make a test on a larger scale; the resulting crop was to be sent to me.

The following autumn the potatoes were shipped to me, and the following spring I sold them with those of my own growing all over the country at a very high price, and planted liberally of them myself.

When the crop was growing during the summer complaints begin to pour in that something was wrong with those potatoes. But the letters from customers were not needed to convince me that something was wrong; that is, that more than one kind of potatoes were growing in the field where were planted supposed Green Mountain potatoes. Digging time did not serve to dispell the fear,and it was evident that the seed shipped by the Rural New Yorker was spurious—not the Green Mountain at all.

I was never able to learn whether it was a mistake or whether my potatoes were kept intentionally and the spurious kind sent. I was, however, charitable enough to assume that it was a mistake.

This unfortunate transaction cost me a large sum of money by the time I finally supplied all my customers with the true seed. But more unfortunate than all, many customers set it down as a deliberate swindle, although I was the innocent victim of another person's stupidity or rascality.

If Mr. Alexander is still living he will confirm all I have said about this potato transaction. This goes to show that we should exercise much of charity in forming opinions of the intent of our fellow-men.

The United States Government is largely engaged in the seed business and we all know the many disappointments attending the attempts to raise crops from its seeds. Yet, notwithstanding this, would the Rural New Yorker or the farmers of America favor sinking our whole government in the ocean because of such shortcomings?

One more reference to the Rural New Yorker. The editor says he has refused my advertising. I don't recall any advertising he refused, except one in the interest of the American Society of Equity. This, in the light of recent development, could be expected. Our readers can draw their own inferences.

Why is it necessary to say more in my own defense. I never posed as an angel. I have tried to be of some use in the world and to do what I can to benefit my fellow men and have asked or expected very little in return. I ask to be judged by my work. If it is good for you, accept it. If it is calculated to work you harm, reject it. I believe there is not a man in America who can, at this time, lead and direct farmers to the goal they hope to reach through the A. S. of E. but the writer. I am speaking this way not from any feeling of egotism, but for the sake of the truth. Also you know very well there is not a farm paper except Up-to-Date Farming that will print a line or sentence to help you secure equity in price in the sale of your crops.

Just one more quotation from the Rural New Yorker: "We do not believe, however, that any number of intelligent men can read his printed matter and seriously credit his sanity and his sincerity." This is pretty rough I admit. But if I am crazy on any idea, it is in my belief that the farmers have enough good sense to sit on a jury to try the editor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING on the question of sanity. Also, whether the editor of the Rural New Yorker is crazy or not, they will, wherever UP-TO-DATE FARMING is read, relegate him to oblivion.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error wounded writhes in pain
And dies among her worshippers.

That there is real danger of these editors and publishers being consigned to oblivion is voiced in the Practical Farmer article where it says "To our readers who are continually asking us to endorse the so-called American Society of Equity" and at another place, we quote "The Practical Farmer has favored every proper and legitimate plan for the organization of the farmers and our friends have time and time again written to us asking why we do not endorse the American Society of Equity."

"Has favored every proper and legitimate plan."

How long, Oh, how long will farmers swallow such stuff? The agricultural classes are truly to be pitied where they come under the influence of such downright preversion and deceit. The editor of the Practical Farmer, if he knows anything, knows that the American Society of Equity has done more real good, of the uplifting and profitable kind, for farmers, than all the other farm organizations ever did combined. I challenge him to show to the contrary.

This is a serious state of affairs. for the farmers of America. I have worked for the success of this society as I never worked for anything before in my life, and mortal man, in any time, never worked harder for a cherished object. The task was stupendous enough without such unfair opposition from sources where help most reasonably would be expected. I have even done more than my duty to these same papers in inviting them to help, and agreeing to share the honor, and divide the profit of the official paper if there ever was any. To all my appeals they have listened and then turned like assassins to strike back. But readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING know the truth and I let you be the judges. It is, however, time to decide. Will you continue to support the institutions that hinder your efforts to help yourselves, or will your way and theirs part now and forever, or until they admit the truth and teach it? Following is a sample of many replies already received to this question:

Mr. C. Hayes Taylor, Sec. Nat. Tob. Growers' Assn., Branch of A. S. of E., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

Please enclosed find a clipping from the ractical Farmer. My business with the Practical Farmer ends this week. I just wish you would show up the Practical Farmer, Rural New Yorker and Ohio Farmer, as they are all in the same class and are, knowingly or ignorantly, the greatest enemies the farmers have. I have cut them all out as being against our grand and beloved society. You may do as you see fit, but I would urge all farmers to do as I have done and then subscribe for the only farm paper whose editor seems to understand the agricultural conditions of our country and has the honesty and fearlessness to express himself. I refer to Mr. Everitt, God bless him, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING, long may it live and prosper till it has more readers than all other farm papers combined. When we farmers pay publishers to work for us, we want our interests represented or we'll not support them.—W. R. Yarkey, Canal Fulton, Stark County, Ohio.

From this time forward we will put the names of all papers that oppose the A. S. of E. in a list in a prominent part of this paper and carry them in each issue of UP-TO-DATE FARM-

ING. Also, the time for temporizing is past and I call upon all farmers who want to see all the farmers' problems solved, and agriculture elevated to a level with the best business in America, and farmers honored and respected equal to those of the most exalted profession, to refuse to support any paper as long as its name appears in the list referred to. All other papers that treat us fairly, by good report or no report at all, shall be entitled to your support and good will.

Take this matter up in your local union meetings and by your firesides, and dispose of it there in a way that will be a credit to you as men who appreciate a square deal, and as representatives of the grandest industry on earth and members of the only society that has the qualities to bring you entire equity in your business.

J. A. EVERITT.

(Continued from page 5.)

chickens and otherwise dispose of them. Prices can be doubled with the growers organized and co-operating, standing firm for $1.00 as the minimum.

They will sell all the market needs at that price as readily as at a lower price. I am sure there will not be many bushels fed to stock, for the market demands about all of the present production. But far better to feed the surplus, if any, than to put it on the market and take less for the whole crop than three-fourths of the crop would bring.

Peanut growers do not properly value the feeding qualities of peanuts as they should. It requires judgment in feeding, but there are few better feedstuffs. Properly combined with other food of less concentrated nature it is one of the best fatteners known. It has a high percentage of oil rich in protein and fat. Growers can secure valuable information from their state experiment stations regarding the use of peanuts as a stock food.

The general plan of organization should be to control the marketing so that the actual demand would be supplied at the farmer's price. In order to do this in a business like manner, the growers must organize, and select selling committees in every peanut growing county; also storage houses wherever necessary. Then each man's crop will be classified and graded and placed on record at the warehouse. When sales are made a certain portion of each member's crop will be withdrawn and delivered. This will be managed through the committee and each member will receive the same treatment. No sales will be made at less than the minimum price, which will be determined upon in convention by the organized growers.

In case a surplus should exist after the market demand is supplied, it can be held over for the next year's demand. The growers can then either decrease the acreage, or increase the amount to be used for feeding. The idea is to not produce more than is needed or have a surplus to hold. When a surplus does exist, however, the farmers and not the dealers must hold it. Somebody must hold it.

The work of organization has already begun in a number of counties. Full details of the plan of organization will be sent to any interested grower and all should be interested. Read this paper through carefully, and see if there are not numerous reasons why every peanut grower should join this great society. Are there any reasons why he should not?

In two years the tobacco growers have organized and more than doubled the prices on tobacco. There was nothing but common sense to assure them that the plan could be made successful. Yet, in two years they have surprised themselves, astonished the tobacco trade and won the admiration of the world by their wonderful success. In some sections 90 per cent of the tobacco is under control of the society. New members are being added by the hundred daily, and now that the plan has won thousands are joining who formerly held aloof. "Nothing succeeds like success."

It will not be hard to organize the peanut growers into local unions, and then combine the county unions into a national union. There are but 29 counties to organize. They can organize in 12 months.

We have received numerous letters from growers in various sections, all showing a great interest in the plans and each one expresses a determination to carry out the plan as soon as possible. Every neighborhood should have a local union started at once, so all may be working together for that strength which will enable them to secure their rights. I will be glad to take up the matter with any interested planter, and will send him a copy of the "Plan and Laws" of the peanut growers proposed association. This is the peanut growers opportunity. Will he avail himself of it?

C. HAYES TAYLOR,
Indianapolis, Ind.

CONTROLLED MARKETING WINS MORE VICTORIES

Tobacco Growers Triumph

The readers of Up-to-Date Farming outside of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and Wisconsin do not know what has been doing in those States toward price making on their most imoprtant crop—tobacco—as a special edition of the paper is printed for those States. We must, however, briefly review the work done by the tobacco growers because of the great victories controlled marketing has won for them and to encourage other farmers.

Less than two years ago the A. S. of E. first sent organizers into Kentucky. Later into Virginia, and brief side trips into Tennessee and North Carolina. The tobacco growing section of Wisconsin organized without help from headquarters. At that time tobacco was selling at an average little over 3c a pound, and the growers were quite discouraged.

The plan of the A. S. of E. appealed to them, however, and they took hold of it, as we imagine a drowning man grasps and clings to a plank—the only one in sight. They began to control their marketing and were encouraged to organize when they saw the prices mounting upward.

In November, 1904, they held their first convention at Lynchburg, Va. It was there that the first minimum prices were agreed upon for tobacco in the history of the industry in the country. The prices agreed upon were nearly three times as high as the prices rpevailing before the organization, and by many were considered prohibitory.

But later events proved the metal in the men who produce tobacco. The price agreed upon for Kentucky dark tobacco was 8 cents a pound average. Of this type there were put in equity warehouses a little more than 2,000 hogsheads. This, understand, was of the 1904 crop. On the stored tobacco were issued warehouse receipts and on these evidences the growers were able to borrow some money—in most cases more than the average price received for the crop under the old system. Doubting Thomas thought the growers were taking long chances. The trust agents industriously circulated their stock argument of "over production" and "We have three years' supply ahead," but the growers held to the fact, as taught by the A. S. of E., that all the crops that have been produced in the past have been consumed (none destroyed) and the time must come when the manufacturers and consumers must have this tobacco and would pay the first owners' price if it could not be had for less.

In the meantime the 1905 crop was grown and it was agreed that the new crop should not go on the market before the 1904 crop was sold. Also it was decided to advance the price of the 1904 crop to cover shrinkage, storage charges, interest ,etc.

Do you see how the owners acted in an independent spirit that may well be assumed by organized producers of the necessities or luxuries of life, knowing that the other people must come to them in time and on terms made by themselves.

The manufacturers all this time were working on stored tobacco except what they could pick up from the "dumpers" and non-members. To these, oftentimes more than the association price was paid in order to discourage the organized growers and cause them to break away and sell independently. But boycotts, premiums and all the coaxing, threats and inducements that could be offered availed nothing, and within the last few days 1,772 hogsheads of the stored tobacco was sold at NINE AND A QUARTER CENTS (9 1-4c) average which was 1 1-4 cents per pound over the Lynchburg minimum price. With the needs of supplies so apparent that the buyers capitulate to the growers on the latter's own terms, all the holders of tobacco may take courage that their battle for a fair price and a decent living has been won.

Thus have the tobacco growers won. It was not without a struggle and many people have given of their time for a cause that they knew was right, knowing right must prevail. So every important farm industry may organize on the A. S. of E. plan for the distributing end and win just as decided and definite victories. The only wonder is why they don't hurry up and do so at once. Once done, this organization will last for all time giving benefits to the present generation and those to follow for all time.

J. F. Patterson

Brother J. F. Patterson, of Clarksville, Johnson County, Arkansas, died on Jan. 2, 1906. Mr. Patterson was one of the loyal workers, a warm friend to our principles, and an uncompromising enemy to the foes of the farmers. His readiness to carry forward the movement for the general welfare of the farmers made him one of the earliest and most earnest workers in the American Society of Equity.

He was chosen a delegate to the annual meeting of the National Union, held in Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23, 24 and 25, and by his friendliness and courtesy won the friendship and regard of those at headquarters, who join his bereaved family, his neighbors and the members of the A. S. of E. in Johnson County in mourning the untimely death of a good man.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND

The new press to proclaim profitable prices.

Clearing houses to direct the marketing of farm products.

One crop report a year by the Dedepartment of Agriculture.

Stockmen's stock yards for receiving and distributing live stock.

The extension of telephone lines in the country.

The farmers' warehousing plan.

Cheap money for farmers with crop security.

Solution of the railroad problems in the interest of agriculture as well as all other interests.

Our foreign markets. How to retain them, enlarge them and secure new ones.

That Up-to-Date Farming should reach every farmer's home.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO
Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We TO their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.

This Boot is Made for Good Hard Wear

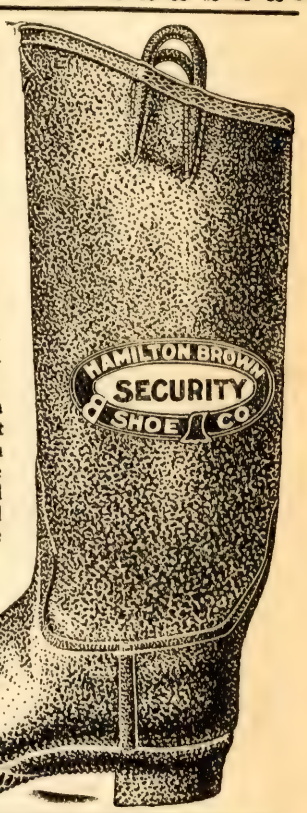
Only the best new rubber and the best duck are used, put together in such a way as to give the greatest strength where it is needed.

Security
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can't afford to wear out as soon as the ordinary kind—it's got a reputation to sustain. We strongly recommend "Security Boots" to Farmers, Irrigaters, Stockmen, Fruit-growers and every man who needs a *good* boot. Like everything else, it will wear out, but it is built to give the greatest amount of satisfaction possible. Boots made of *old* rubber cannot stand the wear—there's a dollar's worth of pure rubber and good duck for every dollar spent in the "Security." All "Lycoming" Rubber Boots and Shoes are of the highest quality only.

Go to your dealer and *try on a pair.* Note carefully how well made they are. If your dealer does not have them in stock he can easily get them for you.

HAMILTON, BROWN LARGEST IN THE WORLD SHOE CO.



From Factory to Farm NO AGENTS NO MIDDLEMEN
See what it means.

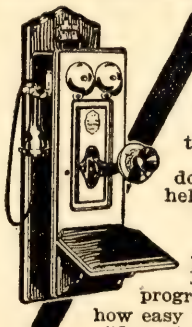


12-in. $7.40
16-in. $8.95
18-in. $9.75
Sulky Plow $25
Gang Plow $39
1000 other articles. Big Catalog Free. Special Catalogues of Buggies, Harness, Steel Ranges.

64-Tooth Lever Harrow $8.15
86-Tooth Lever " $12.45
14-in. Imp. Lister $17.75
14-in. Sulky Lister $21.65
8-ft. Rake $16.00
Sewing Machine $9.00
Best Sewing Machine Gt. equal to any $50 machine $17.50
Steel Range with Res. $19.70
Fine Top Buggy $39.50
12-16 Disc Harrow $17.00

Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel, $12.00. Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel and Eagle Claws, $15.25. Improved Riding Cultivator, 4 shovel $19.00. Improved Riding Disc Cultivator, 6 Disc, $25.00. Corn Planter, complete, 80 rods wire, $27.75. Address

HAPGOOD PLOW CO., 540 Front St., ALTON, ILL.
(Only plow factory in the United States selling direct to farmers at wholesale prices.)



HOW MANY DOLLARS

a year would you save, if the labor and time you now waste was utilized?

What would it be worth to you to know at all times the exact price of stock and produce?

What wouldn't you pay to be able to reach the doctor in time of sickness, or your neighbors for help in case of fire before it was too late?

The Williams Farm Telephone enables you to do this, and more too. It will pay for itself in the labor it saves. It is not luxury, it is part of the equipment of every progressive farmer today. Write us and learn how easy it is to buy and maintain. Our Novelette "Over the Wire" for the asking.

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$100.00 Invest $10.00 and make $100.00. Make a few "Best Rope Actuated Farm Gates." $10.00 profit on each one. They sell themselves. All farmers like them. Township right, 10 sets of gate castings and directions $10. Thorpe Gate Co., Wapella, Ill.

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W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.

ILLINOIS STATE UNION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Second State Union of A. S. of E. to Be Organized

East St. Louis, Ill., Jan. 20th, 1906.

In pursuance of a call of five regularly organized County Unions in the State of Illinois, a meeting was held at East St. Louis, Ill., of the American Society of Equity of North America for the purpose of organizing a State Union as provided by our national by-laws.

The meeting was called to order by C. O. Drayton, of Greenville, Ill., State Organizer.

On motion, J. C. Eisenmayer, of Trenton, Ill., was elected temporary secretary and L. N. Staats, of Lebanon, Ill., assistant.

On motion the regular call for the meeting was read by the secretary.

On motion Ernest F. Krost, F. Reinemey and N. R. Lessley were appointed as a credential committee.

Committee reported enough County Unions present to form a State Union as provided by the national by-laws.

A regular order of business was adpted by vote.

Motion made and prevailed that all members present act as delegates, but denied the privilege to vote on permanent officers.

Motion made that the chair appoint a committee of three on constitution and by-laws, on resolutions and on state and official paper.

Motion carried.

The chair appointed the following commitees:

Constitution and By-Laws—Johnson Wilson, of andolph, H. B. Sherman, of Greensburg, Ind., and W. M. White, of Bond County.

Resolutions—C. Webkemeyer, of Jackson County, H. Henzor, of Calhoun County, and W. Shute, of Perry County.

Official Paper—Frank Moore, of Randolph County, H. C. Potthast, of Bond County, and Tony Harpstrite, of Clinton County.

Motion made that the following persons act as nominating committee of this meeting on permanent officers, Motion carried.

Committee on nominating permanent officers:

F. W. Brown, of Jackson County; N. R. Lessley, of Randolph County; J. C. Eisenmayer, of Clinton County; Julius Reinhardt, of Madison County; Geo. Richter, of St. Clair County; Ph. Marti, of Bond County; G. W. Shute, of Perry County, and Hy. Hetzer, of Calhoun County.

Time given by the chair for the different delegates to report on the work done in their respective counties. Some fifteen delegates responded and gave quite a favorable account of the work.

The committee on nominating permanent officers rendered the following report:

We, your committee on nominating permanent officers, beg leave to submit the following report

President—C. O. Drayton, of Greenville, Ill.

Vice-President—N. R. Lessley, of Houston, Ill.

Secretary—L. N. Staats, of Lebanon, Ill.

Treasurer—J. C. Eisenmayer, of Trenton, Ill.

As executive board of the State, the President, Vice-President, Secretary and four members at large, as follows J. W. Glover, of Dahlgren, Hamilton County; F. W. Brown, of Cora City, Jackson County; G. W. Shute, of Pinckneyville, Perry County, and Ph. Marti, of Pierron, Bond County.

On motion the report was adopted and the officers as recommended were elected by the organization as permanent officers of the State Union of Illinois.

On motion each County Union that was represented paid over their respective dues to the secretary.

Adjournment until 1:30 p. m.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m. by the chair, C. O. Drayton.

Committee on resolutions reported the following:

The committee on resolutions begs leave to submit the following report:

Be it resolved, That we tender our thanks to the proprietor of the Royal Hotel for the kindness in granting us the use of the parlor and general cordiality shown to us.

Be it further resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to H. B. Sherman, National Organizer, for his presence and aid in our State organization, and also to the temporary and permanent officers.

Be it further resolved, That we as members of the A. S. of E. depart from this convention with renewed zeal and make every effort possible to advance the cause of our society.

Committee: Henry Hetzer, Geo. W. Shute and C. W. Webkemeyer.

Report of Committee on State Paper:

We, the undersigned Committee on a State Paper, beg leave to report as follows: We do not at this time recommend a state paper for the A. S. of E. for the State of Illinois, believing it to be detrimental to the best interest of the society; but would recommend every effort toward getting the new press for the national organization, as a sub-division of the interests in too many different ways would make it too complicated and cause less interest in the national paper, Up-to-Date Farming. A weekly paper printed in English and German we believe would advance our cause more rapidly and would serve our purpose better than anything we could recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee: Tony Harpstrite, Frank Moore, and H. C. Potthast.

Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported the following:

Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois State Union of A. S. of E.

Article I.

Name and Membership.

This organization shall be known as the Illinois State Union of the American Society of Equity of North America. It shall consist of its regular officers, standing committees and regular appointed delegates from County and Local Unions.

Article II.

Purposes and Objects.

The purpose of this State Union is to spread the A. S. of E. throughout Illinois, to keep it organized and to carry out as fully as possible the practicle plan of the A. S. of E. for profitable prices for all farm products.

Article III.

This State Union shall meet at time and place previously determined by its Board of Directors. Each Local Union in Illinois shall be entitled to one delegate and each County Union to one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every two hundred members.

Article IV.

The officers of this State Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a State crop reporter and shall be elected annually.

Article V.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the State Union. He shall, in connection with the Executive Committee, have charge of the work of organization in the State. They shall employ State organizers who shall hold township and county meetings, build up the local unions, and give especial attenion to pushing the organization where it has not been started. The compensation shall not exceed three dollars ($3.00) per day and actual expenses for the time actually engaged in the work.

Article VI.

The compensation of these officers shall be fixed or determined by the Board of Directors according to the time and labor bestowed on the union by them.

Article VII.

The Vice-President shall preside at State meetings in the absence of the President, and fill the President's place in any other way when requested by the President.

Article VIII.

The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the State Union. He shall with the President sign all commissions issued by the State Union and attach the State seal thereto and transmit the same to the proper parties. He shall receive and receipt for all moneys paid to the State Union and pay the same over to the Treasurer of the State Union. He shall keep a record of all transactions and his books shall be open to inspection by the Board of Directors. Before entering upon his duties the Secretary shall give bond in such sum as may be determined from time to time by the oBard of Directors, payable to the Illinois State Union of the A. S. of E. for the use of the members thereof, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duties, which bond shall be approved by and held in the custody of the Board of Directors.

Article IX.

In February of each year the State Secretary shall collect from each County Union Treasurer ten cents (10 cents) for every member in that county and also he shall collect ten cents (10 cents) per member from every local union in the State that does not belong to a County Union; he is also to collect ten cents (10 cents) per member from every member at large in the State and shall pay all moneys he receives to the State Treasurer. At the close of his term of office he shall promptly turn over to his successor, when qualified, all books, moneys, papers, records, supplies and all other things belonging to the Illinois State Union of the A. S. of E. that may be in his possession as such Secretary.

Article X.

The Treasurer.

1 The Treasurer shall receive and receipt for all moneys belonging to the Illinois State Union of the A. S. of E., keep a careful account thereof and shall pay out the same only on warrants signed by the President and attested by the Secretary. Before entering upon his duties he shall give bond in such sum as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors, made payable to the Illinois State Union of the A. S. of E. for the use of the members thereof, which bond shall be approved by and remain in the custody of the Board of Directors.

At the close of his term of office, he shall turn over to his successor in office, when qualified all moneys, books, papers belonging to said union that may be in his custody as such Treasurer.

Article XI.

The State Secretary shall be crop reporter for Illinois. He shall require every County Secretary in the State to see that there is a crop reporter in each township of his county and likewise a deputy in each school district who will report each year how many bushels of wheat, corn, oats and rye will be put on the market and any other information in regard to crops, stock or dairy products. Each County Secretary shall report to the State Secretary in regard to crops, and the State Secretary shall report to the Secretary of the national union.

Article XII.

The Board of Directors shall consist of the President, Secretary, Treasurer and four elected directors. They shall constitute the executive board of the society and shall be elected at the annual meeting.

Article XIII.

The one dollar collected on each membership by organizers and local unions shall be sent to the Secretary of the State Union; 60 per cent. of said dollar shall be placed into the State organization fund and 40 per cent. shall be sent by the State Secretary to the National Secretary for the national general fund.

Article XIV.

This constitution and by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the State Union, but proposed amendments must be published in the official organ at least three times before the annual meeting.

Motion made that we adopt the report by section. Carried.

Motion made that we adopt the whole report as read. Carried.

Motion made that we request Mr. Everitt to cut out the advertisements of department stores from the official paper. This motion was freely discussed, after which almost the entire body voted in the negative, and the chair decided the motion was lost.

Motion made that H. B. Sherman, National Organizer, make us an address. Carried.

Mr. Sherman gave us an account of the work that the National Union had been doing in the south and other parts of the country, and finished with glowing terms of what the A. S. of E. would accomplish in the next few years.

Adjournment.

C. O. DRAYTON, President.

J. C. EISENMAYER, Secretary.

Per L. N. STAATS, Assistant Secretary.

Notes on the Illinois State Union Meeting

By a Delegate.

We had seventy-five delegates present with many other visiting members.

The matter of a state paper was discussed but when the matter came up for a vote it was lost by a large majority.

We had a very interesting meeting and great enthusiasm was displayed throughout the entire meeting.

Mr. C. O. Drayton, State Organizer, was present and made several telling talks on the different subjects discussed.

L. N. Staats made a good impression on the delegates when he spoke against the motion "to instruct our national organ, Up-to-Date Farming, to quit carrying the advertisements of department stores.."

This was no one man's meeting for almost every delegate present had his say as to the organization of a state union and its officers.

Hon. H. B. Sherman, our National Organizer, seemed to enjoy the way Illinois farmers transact business.

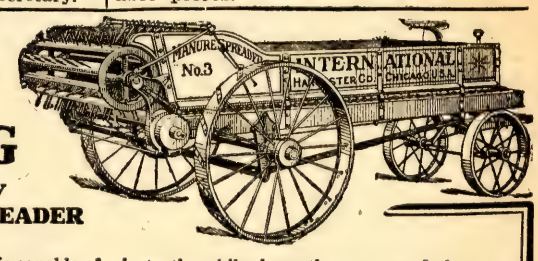
L. N. Staats made the assertion that more graneries had been built in Illinois since the birth of the A. S. of E. than had been built for at least twenty years before.

The impression seemed to be that the Illinois farmers were willing to hold their present crops for EQUITY prices.

The sentiment at the meeting was, that all farmers had already received great benefits from the agitation of the principles of the A. S. of E. for equitable prices.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

If you are going to buy A MANURE SPREADER



NO machine within his reach is capable of doing so much for the farmer as the modern manure spreader.

But then it must be a machine with features—features of economy and efficiency.

The I. H. C. Manure Spreader has such features.

Any man of experience knows that a spreader only works perfectly when the load is level.

The I. H. C. Spreader is the only spreader with a vibrating rake in front of the beater or cylinder which levels every load and any load of manure.

Any man knows that the apron operates better when power is applied at both sides.

The I. H. C. spreader apron is driven at both sides from both hind wheels.

This saves all torsion, binding, friction and undue strain, and consequently saves breakages and results in lighter draft.

One lever is better than many levers in operating any machine.

The I. H. C. spreader is the only spreader which is controlled and operated entirely with one lever

It has ten different feeds—can be adjusted instantly while in motion to spread three to thirty loads per acre.

Large, solid, steel axles front and rear—front wheels cut under—turns very short.

Steel wheels—no rotting or drying out. Broad faced tires with turned in flange to keep out dirt, mud, etc. Lightest and strongest.

Provided with traction lugs on rear wheels—will work perfectly on hard, frozen or wet ground.

Made in various sizes to suit all requirements.

The I. H. C. spreader will distribute perfectly manure of all kinds—wet, dry, mixed, strawy, full of stalks, frozen, caked, etc.

It may be equipped with special features known as lime and drill attachments for distributing broadcast, or in drills, fine manure, commercial fertilizers, lime, ashes, salt, cotton seed hulls, land plasters, etc.

Remember what we have told you—it is the manure spreader with special features which all make for success.

Go to the International Local Agent and look it over, get and read the catalogues or write for further information. It will pay

International Harvester Company of America,
(Incorporated)
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Correct Fence Construction

CORRECT construction is just as important in fence as it is in a house, a bridge, or a wagon. With faulty construction, the best and the heaviest materials avail you nothing. Advance Fence is so constructed as to utilize *all* the strength of the material used. The stay wire is continuous, without an end for many rods. Manufacturers who use cut stays waste about half the strength of the wire. That's bad construction.

Galvanizing. We have recently made special arrangements with a large manufacturer of wire to have our representative always on the ground to see to the proper galvanizing of our wire and to reject all wire not properly galvanized. This insures the long life of Advance Fence.

We sell direct from factory and thereby cut out all unnecessary handling and profits of go-betweens. This makes quite a saving.

Thirty Days Free Trial. Place your order with us for what fence you need. After thirty days, if it does not suit you, **return it to us at** our expense and get your money back. **That's fair.**

We Prepay Freight and *guarantee* safe delivery.

Write today for our Free Fence Book and wholesale delivered prices

ADVANCE FENCE CO.
7672 Old Street, Peoria, Ill.

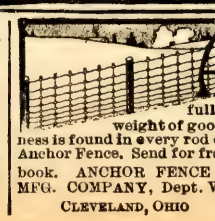
ADVANCE



FENCE *Strongest Made*

See how closely it is woven. Sold direct to the farmer at factory prices, on **30 Days Free Trial.** Your money back if not satisfied. Write today for free Catalogue.

COILED SPRING FENCE COMPANY
Box 88, Winchester, Indiana.



FULL WEIGHT is the brand upon Anchor Fence. Full weight in quality as well as quantity. The full weight of goodness is found in every rod of Anchor Fence. Send for free book. ANCHOR FENCE & MFG. COMPANY, Dept. W, CLEVELAND, OHIO

By the National Organizer.

On my last trip in Southern Illinois I spent one week in Randolph county, speaking each day during the week, and organized six local unions. I also attended a county meeting at Evansville on the 13th of January. If Equity people want to find farmers wide awake to the importance of our Society, let them visit Randolph county. The county is now fairly organized with a good, wide-awake set of officers in the county organization, who will see to it that the organization of the county is made solid in the near future.

On the 20th I attended the Illinois state convention at East St. Louis, and rendered what assistance I could in the organization of the state union.

There were 75 delegates present and each one seemed to be there for work. Every phase of the state organization was thoroughly discussed, each one taking a free hand. C. O. Drayton, of Greenville, Ill., presided over the meeting with signal ability, and kept the real work for which the delegates had assembled fully before the meeting, every moment.

The officers and directors that were selected to preside over the destinies of the organization for the year 1906, were as good as could be found in the state, having the full confidence of the delegates present.

This convention marks an epoch in the history of the A. S. of E. in the state of Illinois, as the state organization will have full charge of the organizing within the state in the future. I have every reason to believe that the official board chosen will be anxious to make a record second to no other state along this line.

The constitution adopted and plans perfected were carefully considered, section by section, and adopted only after free discussion, each one taking a deep interest in the plans and purposes involved.

There were ten counties represented in the convention by delegates, some of which are already thoroughly organized, while others are only partially organized at the present time.

The business of the convention was conducted without a jar, and there were no scrambles for office, nor did anyone seem to have an axe to grind, but all were working for the common good.

Mr. Brown, of Cora City, Ill., sounded the keynote of the meeting, in which all joined, when he said, "The A. S. of E. has gone before the American people with a pledge to spend fully half time in tending to our own business, and spend the other half in letting other people's business alone.

After the business was completed, the national organizer was called upon to address the convention. He spoke for one hour, explaining the plans and purposes of the A. S. of E. and drawing contrasts between the old farmers organizations and the A. S. of E., and showed clearly that comparisons between the old and the new did not compare at all. He reviewed the work as he saw it all over the various states, and gave to the convention cheering words of hope as he related the success of the society, and the work accomplished in many states.

At the close of his address the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Board. And the newly elected Executive Board held a session in the hotel before they finally separated.

Thus has Illinois sprung into line with a complete state organization, following Wisconsin which was number 1.

Corn Crop Increase

The chief subject at nearly all farmers' institutes held in the corn belt this season is "The improvement of the corn crop." Besides the educational work carried on by the institutes this is also the chief topic for nearly all farm papers. Also "Corn Gospel Trains" have toured several States, stopping at principle stations to teach the farmers how to improve and increase the corn crop.

Now this is all very well and Up-to-Date Farming has never opposed any effort put forth by educational institutions and the farmers to improve and increase any crop within proper bounds. By proper bounds we mean to not exceed the demand. If this concerted effort by all agencies results in a surplus production, as it is certain to do, if good seasons prevail, then prices will surely fall to an unprofitable basis, providing another power is not exerted. The power we refer to is that of controlled marketing.

How the leaders in farm thought and action can risk throwing such a tremendous force on the producing end of the corn crop without any attempt to provide for handling the crop in some safe, systematic plan after it is produced, is beyond our comprehension. A speaker, who accompanied the "Corn Gospel Train" through Indiana, in each of his speeches told the farmers that it was possible, to double the crop of the State by following instructions he gave. If this is true, and we believe it is, then the crops of other States can be doubled also, as we think Indiana farmers are as advanced in corn growing as those of any State in the union. But suppose through improved seed and improved cultivation the crop can be increased only 50 per cent. We would then have a crop of four billion bushels in seasons equal to that of 1905. Now let us ask the teachers and agitators what such a crop would sell for? If a crop of 2,650,000,000 bushels will sell for 45 cents a bushel, or a total of $1,192,500,000. We venture the assertion that a crop of four billion bushels covering any year within the next decade, and if sold at prices made by the boards of trade, would not bring 25 cents a bushel. But let us say 25 cents and we have only $1,000,000,000 or nearly two hundred million dollars less than the 1905 crops is selling for on basis of Chicago market, and for a crop 50 per cent. larger.

Providence may come to the rescue of farmers by sending unfavorable seasons and prevent them from overproducing, as has occurred many times in the past. But what we want to say, and we condemn it unqualifiedly, is against the effort put forth to increase the crops without any effort to control them and market them judiciously after they are grown. Or, in case the average yield per acre is increased, as is desired, that less acres be planted so as to always preserve the equilibrium between production and consumption.

The railroads are quite willing to haul the corn gospel trains and the corn gospel preachers free. Why this show of generosity on their part? They know very well that the bigger the crops the more tonage they will have to haul and the more profit to them, regardless of the price obtained by the farmers. Hence the railroads are all interested in this question of corn increase, and may we not claim that the farmers are again being used as the cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the railroads, middlemen, sepculators, etc.

We will not charge that the exepriment stations and other promoters of the corn increase movements are willfully and knowingly playing false to the farmers, but we do charge that through thoughtlessness or ignorance they are innocently leading the farmers into what will prove their undoing if good crop seasons continue, which we hope for.

The cotton growers and tobacco growers are wiser than the corn growers. They both over-produced in 1904. Then in 1905 they both set to work to reduce acreage and produced a short crop, thus forcing prices up. Will the corn growers take a lesson from them and, while striving to increase their yields let it be per acre and not an increase in total bushels? Also let them organize thoroughly to control what they do produce to meet a demand that comes over twelve months.

Farm Help

The time has come to consider the matter of help on the farm for 1906.

There is no use disguising the fact that if you want a good article of any kind you must pay the market price. Those who won't pay the market price may patronize bargain counters and auctions, but usually get a poor bargain. Good, intelligent labor will command a good price wherever offered, hence if you want intelligent farm help, and no other should be considered, make up your mind to pay a fair price for it.

Farmers are in a better condition to meet the demands of labor now than they ever were before, and we predict before the year 1906 is wiped off of the calendar they will have made more progress in cooperation and price making than in all the years before. Therefore look around for good intelligent help at a fair price. Your cares for 1906 will be less and your results better.

Try It at My Expense —Not Yours

IF YOU are not a reader of MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE I want you to become one. I want you to know what it is like, and to know at my expense, if the magazine does not suit you. If it does suit you, and the price is right, you will naturally wish to pay for it. There isn't much in the theory of getting something for nothing. MUNSEY'S Magazine is worth your knowing. It was MUNSEY'S Magazine that led off a dozen years ago in the low price for magazines—ten cents a copy and one dollar by the year. It was the fight we had with a giant News Company monopoly that made MUNSEY'S Magazine possible, and that blazed the way for all other publishers whose magazines are issued at the price of MUNSEY'S. But this is too big and too graphic a story to be told in this advertisement.

Munsey's Magazine

has the biggest circulation of any standard magazine in the world—much the biggest. And it has made it and held it solely on its merits. In a dozen years we have not spent a dozen cents in advertising. We have no agents in the field—not an agent anywhere—we have given no premiums, have clubbed with no other publications, and have offered no inducements of any kind whatsoever. We have made a magazine for the people, giving them what they want, and giving it to them at a right price—that's all. And the people have bought it because they like it and because they could buy it at a right price. Our object in advertising now is to reach a few hundred thousand new readers—people who are not now taking MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Magazine For Ten Cents

Though there are a good many three dollar and four dollar magazines in America, there is none better than MUNSEY'S, whatever the price—not one. There is no higher grade magazine, there is none better printed or printed on better paper, and there is none better or more carefully edited—none better written, and few, if any, so interesting. It costs in round numbers about *ten thousand dollars a number* to go to press on MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE. That is to say, if only one copy were printed it would cost ten thousand dollars, but spreading this cost over our entire edition of *750,000 copies*, the amount gets down very thin on each individual copy.

When I first made this price, a dozen years ago, everybody said it was impossible—said we couldn't live—said we were bound to fail. We did live, however, and today are publishing *a thousand tons* of magazines a month, which is fifty car loads. This is more than three times as many magazines as were issued by all the publishers combined of the entire country when I came into the business.

It is because I am so sure of the merits of MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE, and so sure it will please you, that I am now offering to send it to you without any money in advance, and without any money at all if it does not please you. I can afford to take this chance, which, as I see it, is a very small chance, because I believe thoroughly in the rugged honesty of the people. The percentage of dishonesty among the citizens of America is far too small for consideration in a business proposition of this kind.

There is no trick in this offer—no hidden scheme of any kind whatever. It is a simple, straightforward, business proposition which will cost you nothing unless you wish it to.

The All-Story Magazine Also Free

I will not only send you MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE, as stated above, but will send you three months free, in addition, THE ALL-STORY MAGAZINE, which is another of our publications. I add this other magazine for two reasons. First, that you may have the choice of two magazines, and second with the thought that you may want both.

If this proposition interests you, and I hardly see how it could be made more to your interest, kindly fill out the coupon in this advertisement and mail it to me, and you will get the magazines as stated herein.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, New York 108

You may enter my name for one year's subscription to Munsey's Magazine, for which I agree to pay you one dollar ($1.00) at the end of three months, providing I find the magazine to be what I want.

In the event that I do not care for the magazine, I will so notify you at the end of the three months, in which case I shall owe you nothing.

It is further agreed that in connection with this subscription you are to send me The All-Story Magazine free for three months, and that I am to have the option of changing my subscription, if I so desire, from Munsey's Magazine to The All-Story Magazine for the balance of the year.

*Name*_____

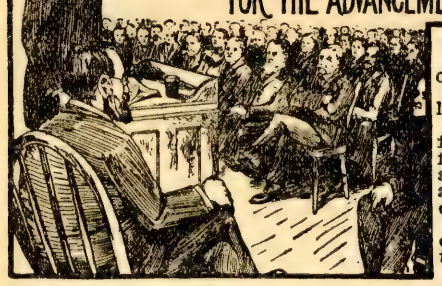
*City*_____

*Date*_____ *1906.* *State*_____

FRANK A. MUNSEY, 175 Fifth Av., NEW YORK

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters Indianapolis, Ind.

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, and whose first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

The National Union

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies. The present officers are:

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Vice President, J. B. Whiting, Interlachen, N. Y.
Secretary, M. Wes. Tubbs, Indianapolis.
Treasurer, Andrew Smith, Indianapolis.
Nat. Org., H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind.
Directors, President, Secretary and Treasurer. Also W. C. Weber, Rochester, Minn.; C. N. Stacy, Amelia C. H., Va.; C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; Dr. W. C. Bellinger, Royal, Ala.

The unit of organization is

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the interests that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

State and County Unions

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

Fees and Dues

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1.00, payable when becoming a member. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local Union if one is in his neighborhood. The fee is the same.

THE DUES are $1.20 each year, payable wholly in advance, or may be paid 30c quarterly, or 10c monthly in advance, (except the dues for Members at Large is $1.00, payable in advance to headquarters.)

The MEMBERSHIP FEE is apportioned 60c to organization fund and 40c to headquarter expenses and to supply the official paper to each member one year. The DUES are apportioned 40c to headquarter expenses and for the official paper; 20c to the county union, 10c to the state union and 50 cents is retained in the local union treasury.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, paid for by the National Union.

Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request, how to organize local and county and state unions and all information about fees, dues etc.,

The Emblem of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.



Objects of the A. S. of E.

1. The first and great object of this society is: TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
2. To have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principal market cities, and in all localities where necessary, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for an advantageous price, instead of passing into the hands of middlemen or trusts.
3. To secure equitable rates of transportation.
4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.
5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.
6. To secure new and pure seeds, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., from home, and from foreign countries, and distribute them with a view of improving present crops, giving a greater diversity and curing the weed curse.
7. To report crops in this and foreign countries, so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.
8. To establish institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming, the best methods of marketing and for the general advancement of agriculture.
9. To improve our highways.
10. To irrigate our land.
11. To prevent adulteration of food and marketing of same.
12. To promote social intercourse.
13. To settle disputes without recourse to law.
14. To promote farmers' insurance; life, fire and crop.
15. To establish similar societies in foreign countries.

If any readers of Up-to-Date Farming receives more than one copy please had the extras to your neighbors.

Read and circulate. We mean after you read your paper let non-subscribers see it and read it.

Always give your county when you write.

The third power is rising. The rumbling of discontent at the inequalities practiced and imposed on the masses is heard over the land. It protends a revolution which will come through the third power.

School teachers are wanted to organiez local unions at the school houses.

See that your farm help join the A. S. of E. local unions.

If you organize a local union you will be part of a great association representing every part of America, and all working unitedly to accomplish the same objects. Just think, the American Society of Equity had, January 1, 1906, members at over 26,000 postoffices out of a total of 68,000 in the United States and members in 2,700 counties out of a total of 2,800 fit for agriculture. Don't delay till you secure a large number to start with. Organize with ten or more and the union will grow. Or start a nucleus with three or more.

The membership fees and dues you pay to the A. S. of E. is not a donation, but the best business investment you can make.

It will be a good idea to read the constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. in your meetings occasionally.

We see the statement made that the Kansas stock raisers should have received $10,000,000 more last year for their live stock. About $100,000 would give them the machine that would absolutely guarantee that this would never occur in the future. But will they build the machine? The beauty of it is this machine would also pay them over $10,000,000 on their wheat crop and as much on their corn, to say nothing about other crops. A local union of the A. S. of E. in each township would be the machine.

Price the Farmers' Labor

Who should put the price on the farmer's labor—himself or the other fellow? There didn't use to be any question on this point—it was the other fellow every time. But, since Up-to-Date Farming has been agitating the question, many thousands of farmers have come to the conclusion to discharge the other fellow and do that job themselves. These farmers are the "wheel hosses" in the local unions. They have seen the light, and are helping to enkindle it. Won't you pull helping to enkindle it. Won't you help pull the good work along?

Call for State Union Meetings

Meetings will be held at the below stated times and places to organize state unions for the respective States and Territories. Officers, members and organizers will please take notice and do all you can to promote these meetings and insure their success.

OKLAHOMA. At O'Keen, March 30 and 31.

ARKANSAS. At Clarksville, April 6 and 7.

KENTUCKY. At Greenville, April 13 and 14.

VIRGINIA. At Lynchburg, April 20 and 21.

MICHIGAN. At Owosso, April 27 and 28.

A representative from headquarters will be at each of these meetings.

For the guidance of readers we quote as follows from the Constitution and By-laws of the A. S. of E.:

ARTICLE VI.

State Unions

State Unions shall consist of their regular officers, standing committees and representatives from county unions.

How Organized

Any State having not less than five chartered county unions, that will join therein, may organize a state union. In meeting to organize and in subsequent meetings each county union shall be entitled to two representatives at large, and to an additional representative for every 100 members of the society within that county. The representatives shall meet at a time and place previously fixed and organize by electing the officers provided for in this constitution.

After organization, the secretary shall report the fact thereof, together with the names and addresses of the officers, the names and numbers of the county unions joining therein, accompanied by a charter fee of five ($5.00) dollars, to the secretary of the National Union, who shall make due record thereof and forward to the secretary of the state union a charter duly signed and attested. He will also furnish the state union with an official seal, and such other documents as may be ordered by the National Union. All county unions in the State, so far as known, must be notified of the time and place of meeting to organize, and county unions may be subsequently admitted to the state union on evidence of charter and the payment of an admission fee of ten cents per capita for the entire membership of the local union of said county.

Officers and Elections

The officers of state unions and their election shall be the same as those provided for local unions, except that the official term shall be one year, and the annual election shall take place at the first meeting in July of each year.

Regular Meetings

The regular meetings of state unions shall be held semi-annually, in January and July of each year. Immediately after the meeting in January of each year the secretary of the state union shall send to the secretary of the National Union a carefully compiled statistical account of the work of the previous year, to-wit: The number of county unions in the state, the number of new county unions organized during the year, together with such other information as may be at any time called for by the National Union.

Work of State Unions

State unions are charged with the general supervision of the work of the society in their respective states, and they are, therefore, expected to compite and maintain the organization therein. It shall be their duty to take up all the duties coming under the head of State Unions and shall elect delegates to the National Union at their meetings in July.

Local unions in counties not having a county union are urged to send delegates to these meetings; also members at large in good standing are urged to attend. Their cooperation is desired in making the meeting a success, and their acts for the greatest good.

We also urge local unions to organize county unions so they may be duly qualified to full cooperation in organizing the state unions. Three local unions in a county qualifies it for a county union. Read constitution and laws for instructions or send to headquarters.

A Secret Society

The A. S. of E. may be made a secret society as far as the local unions are concerned by holding your meetings with closed doors. Admit only members. There may be times when business is to be transacted that members only should know. At such times exclude the public and you have a secret society.

Noted Organizer Secured

James Butler, of Kansas, probably the best known organizer of farmers in America, has joined the ranks of A. S. of E. organizers. With him came a number of trained workers, all of whom will be turned loose in Kansas and Nebraska to round those States up in the columns of equity. National Organizer Sherman will also assist there until state unions are organized in each. Kansas and Nebraska are pivotal States when it comes to price-making by virtue of their enormous grain and live stock productions.

$5.00 Reward

W. G. Hill, of Colfax, Wis., won the $3.00 reward for sending the most members in January, and T. S. Fisk, of Fairmont, Minn., the $2.00 reward for sending the largest union in January. He organized and reported a union with 84 members.

How to Organize a Union

Notwithstanding that we have given much space to instructions about organizing local unions of the A. S. of E., and offer to send full instructions, blanks, etc., to all inquirers, there are still many people who write that they want to organize and don't know how to go about it. We will try to make the matter so plain that a local union may be organized anywhere without delay.

To organize a local union requires ten members. They may be farmers or people friendly to farmers, and who will cooperate to accomplish the objects of the A. S. of E. The members of a local union are not required to take in undesirable people. This is left to the union itself, or a membership committee.

If at the first meeting ten or more members can not be secured, then there may be started a "nucleus." This may consist of three or more members up to nine. The members joining the temporary organization or nucelus should be reported to headquarters, and one of the number should be selected as temporary secretary. Then the National Union will help to build it up. These nuclei are bound to grow, and wherever an attempt is made either a local union or a nucelus will result, and the movement is started in that locality.

Before proceeding to organize a local union take a nice sheet of paper and write the below form on the top, or clip the form out of paper and paste it on the sheet. Then present the paper to your neighbors and get their signatures at the same time, notifying them of the place and date to organize. Or, arrange with your neighbors to meet and then the paper may be signed. Strive to get as many signatures as possible and have your local union as large as possible. It is better to have large unions than a greater number of small ones.

The membership fee is $1. This admits the head of the family and all the members. The wife and children may be considered members, and entitled to all the benefits as provided in the constitution and laws for each. As soon as a local union is reported copies of the constitution and laws, blank books and instructions will be sent; also in the official paper a program for meetings is printed in each issue. This relieves the officers and members of much responsiblity to provide entertaining programs.

In organizing you elect a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. The secretary will report the local union to the National Union, and remit the fees to the secretary, and a badge, member's certificate and the official paper will be sent to each member. The union will then be chartered, and the charter members' names will appear on the charter.

Additional information about dues can be found in the first column under Local Union Department. Also, headquarters will gladly give further instruction and help if necessary.

Remember, you can start the movement in your community with three or more members, and also remember once started it is bound to grow. A local union of the A. S. of E. will be of more benefit in your community than any other thing that can be thought of.

The form for heading of local union report is as follows:

We, the undersigned farmers and others, hereby join ourselves together into what will be known as the ———— Local Union No. ————, of the American Society of Equity, for the purpose of securing equitable and always profitable prices on all our crops, and for other benefits, mutual helps and protection. The charter members are written below:

Local unions reports run from ten members to over 100. The largest reported in January was 84 charter members, at Madison, S. D., organized by T. S. Fisk.

Papers that Oppose

In this list will appear those farm papers, and possibly others, that oppose the American Society of Equity. In such unwarranted opposition they are retarding the growth of the best movement ever started for farmers and the only one ever directed toward securing equity in prices for their products. Because of such opposition the complete success of the movement is greatly delayed.

This is the time to know your friends and your enemies so you may support those institutions that help you, so their hands may be upheld, and withold your support from those that oppose you so their arm may be weakened in striking their blows. The plan is right and the only practical one. The cause is just, hence why any opposition?

Ohio Farmer; Michigan Farmer; Rural New Yorker; National Stockman and Farmer; Practical Farmer; Wallaces Farmer; Country Gentleman; Farm, Stock and Home; Union Farmer, North Western Agriculturist.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming and members of the A. S. of E. are requested to send clippings from other papers that oppose our movement and such papers will be added. Also to be entirely fair they are requested to report the first evidence or expression from above named papers of fairness in their relation to the society and the name will be removed from the list.

We want all to understand that this is not an attempt to injure any publication, but it is an act of self-defense in the highest spirit of equity. We ask no more than fairness and one of the principles of the A. S. of E. is to not be content with less than fairness. We do not demand the support of any paper, but we will resent its open opposition.

In these dispassionate declarations we ask the moral backing of all farmers and their active cooperation.

Seek Out the Local Union

The farmer labors for himself, you say? Sure enough, he is his own boss, and goes and comes as he sees the best need of; but, in his going and coming he is ever in touch with nature; and from the soil he gathers the results of his migrations, his hopes and his labor. Fool he, indeed, who after having won a victory from the soil, should let an outsider rob him of his just reward—of equitable returns for his labor. This he will do, and this he does, when he lives apart from his neighbor, and hauls his produce to market, selfishly and weakly alone, for then is he in no position to name the price that is just. Wiser and much better forearmed is the farmer who seeks out the local union of the Society of Equity, and there, casting his fortunes with his fellows, gains a strength and a backing that make him more powerful than a hundred men. This comes of organization—it is the fruit of cooperation and of Equity.

Graneries on the Farm

We hope every reader has noticed the statement made by Mr. Staats, of Illionis, that more graneries were built in Illinois since the advent of the A. S. of E. than had been built in twenty years before. This is the A. S. of E. plan. Hold your crops on the farm, keep them out of the "visible," and they will not contribute toward a temporary surplus. Elevators are all right if farmers prefer them, but let them be owned by the farmers and never give away the amount of grain they contain.

Utah Coming so the Front

The farmers of Utah are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of organization as exhibited by a report from Mr. A. W. Holdaway, of Provo City, of a meeting held in the said city January 27.

Lack of space forbids us giving even a brief outline of the meeting more than to say that the chief object of the farmers in this county (Utah county) is to secure equitable prices for sugar beets, which are extensively grown there. We also want to extend thanks to the Provo Daily Enquirer for a report of the meeting.

The Banner County

Ohio county, Kentucky, bears the proud distinction of being the banner A. S. of E. county in the United States. It has 48 active local unions. Under the direction of President David Moreland and Secretary Sharpe, of the county union, and County Organizer M. F. Sharpe, this county has an equity banner waving over nearly every farm home.

Think a moment, brothers. What will it mean when every county is organized as Ohio county is organized? Can it be done? Of course it can. Didn't Ohio county do it?

Were conditions more favorable there, or men more intelligent than elsewhere? Not at all. Those fellows just got their determination into operation. They just went at it and accomplished what every other county will accomplish when it tries as Ohio county tried, And when that is done, the farmers will rule this country with a firm and honest hand, granting justice to all. Hasten the day.

All Reap Benefits

The men who hire other men in the cities—the men who, under corporation organization conduct great enterprises, all know how hard it is to get reliable and intelligent labor—men who will do the work they are paid to do, promptly, fully and honestly. And yet, these very hired men, many of whom "lay down" on their employers on every occasion when they may secretly, and at every possible opportunity put in a false measure of service for the money they draw—these same men, stand together as one man in their unions, and demand for equal rights and pay for all. And thus does the fair, the square, and the honest worker have to carry the drone, and to help him along, in order to win the victory for his cause. With the farmers it is different, for the farmer who "lays down" while the weeds grow, will reap in his own fields the harvest of his unfaithfulness and neglect. And so, in the farmers' local union, if there be any drones in the hive—their shortcomings will fall on themselves only, and not on the other members of the union; while they, even though not fully up to the standard of merit, will reap a benefit from their affiliation with organized production and marketing.

Marketing vs. Production

In a letter from Mr. N. C. Crawley, of Wisconsin, who represented the A. S. of E. at the Will County Farmers' Institute, held at Joliet, Ill., we quote as follows:

I am glad I went to Joliet and did more good than I expected to, seeing the occasion was a farmers' institute. I arrived there the morning of the 18th and began my talk of 40 minutes as scheduled within twenty minutes of reaching the hall. I thought this would end my work, but President Eaton came to me at noon and said there were some people who wanted me to speak in the afternoon if I would. I gladly consented, providing the sentiment was in favor of it. So the matter was left to a vote whether the people wanted to cut out a talk on corn preeding and tillage and have more of the A. S. of E. The vote was unanimous in favor of me.

In the talk I think I presented the matter in a very clear way. At least a dozen people came to me after the meeting and wanted instructions for organizing. One farmer from Iowa wanted me to go right home with him to organize his people; also two men from Canada said they would do most anything for me if I would go home with them and preach the gospel of Controlled Marketing and price making. But I told them I could not, because there were a lot of heathens in Wisconsin yet to be converted.

These experiences serve to show that the people are hungering and thirsting after what the A. S. of E. and Up-to-Date teach. Yet nearly all farmers' institutions are turned against it because of misunderstandings or jealousies. How long will the farmers tolerate this indifference or opposition? Answer, only long enough for the farmers themselves to get their eyes opened and their understanding awakened.

Local Union Programs

Brothers and sisters, how do you like the programs that have been printed in each issue since the first of the year? It is hoped that they are found helpful in your meetings and that they influence many to join with you in your union.

For the second quarter of the year the programs will be of a stirring nature, with helps in planting and producing profitable crops for any community, and such as may be sold to best advantage cooperatively. The midsummer programs—the third quarter—will have unique features suggestive of summer work and recreation. We say recreation, because in the future the farmer's life must not be all work to the exclusion of play. Such is not the purpose of the society. Let us seek to get more pleasure out of life, even though we shorten the crops, and even then we will get more profit for our work.

True Worth

True worth is in being, not seeming,
In doing, each day that goes by,
Some little good, not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by,
For, whatever men say in their blindness,
And spite of the fancies of youth,
There is nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.

Equity Bands

Music has a power that is inspiring and far-reaching. We wish that in every local union where it is possible a brass or a string band would be organized. Let us bring out our musical talent and encourage it in every way possible. Indeed, the local that has a good band may easily become the greatest influence in the community where it is, for social enjoyment, especially in the summer time. Let the members rally as often as they can conveniently of an evening, and the band play for the pleasure and amusement of all. Such features attract the young, and in this way they may be led to join the society.

Peace and Good Will

The purpose of the American Society of Equity embodies a mission of peace and good will. It is not here to stir up strife or engender bitter feelings. Justice is the basis of the peace that is lasting, and equity is but another word for justice—let the farmer have equitable prices, and just returns for his labor, and no one will be wronged thereby. This fact should be proclaimed by the members of the local unions everywhere. Let it be known that in enlisting in the ranks of equity, one need not fall out with his neighbor who is opposed to such enlistment. But, let him say to all such neighbors: "Come, let us reason together," and thus let the active member try hard to increase the membership in his local. When good men advocate a just and equitable cause, with the energy and vim that is theirs by inheritance and cultivation, then that cause is bound to succeed. Let every local member remember this, and be up and doing.

Just a Joke

About last August the campaign for the Equity Press began.

Almost as soon as the first announcement appeared we received from one of the leading advertising agencies in Chicago a letter from which we reproduce part, as follows:

My Dear Mr. Everitt:

I notice on page 7 in a recent issue of Up-to-Date Farming an article signed by M. Wes Tubbs, Sec. of The American Society of Equity. This article is creating a good deal of comment, particularly among publishers of other farm papers. Is it really a sincere proposition or is it a joke? * * * * It is none of my business, nor do I wish to criticise or in any way interest myself in the matter further than to be in a position to answer the numerous questions that are put to me. One party came to me and said he thought it would be a good comic article for ———. Of course I can recognize he may have been a little biased.

I feel at liberty to write to you about this friend Everitt, because we have had several "heart-to-heart" talks. We do not always agree, but I guess we nearly always look at things the right way from our view point.

Yours very truly,

———— — ————.

So you see every move we make is closely watched and down in the hearts of some publishers they wish the A. S. of E. will not succeed. But the A. S. of E. will succeed because it is right, and what we understake that we will do. How much better it would look if each person who will not help would say, "Well, I will let them try their plan, then if it don't work I will help to kill it." But instead of granting the farmers a trial on this new plan the old line farm papers want to kill the movement in its infancy, so it will have no chance to prove itself.

* * life is the mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what you are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.
—Madeline Bridges.

If you have a goal in view,
Make good;
It is simply up to you,
Make good;
Talk is cheap, so cut it out,
If you win the victor's shout
You must watch what you're about,
make good.
—Chicago Chronicle.



No. 331. Canopy Top Surrey. Price complete, $65.50. As good as sells for $25.00 more.

33 Years Selling Direct

Our vehicles and harness have been sold direct from our factory to user for a third of a century. We ship for examination and approval and guarantee safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. **We are the largest manufacturers in the world** selling to the consumer exclusively. We make 200 styles of Vehicles, 65 styles of Harness. Send for large free catalog.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, IND.



No. 10. Single Collar and Hame Harness. Price complete, $14.60. As good as sells from $5.00 to $8.00 more.

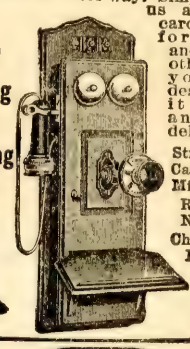
How to Build a Telephone Line to Your Farm

FREE We have just published several new books, which we will send free to parties interested. They tell you just how to proceed to build a telephone line to your farm; how to interest your neighbors; how to organize the company, and how easily and cheaply such a line can be built. One of the books describes

Stromberg-Carlson Telephones

the kind that makes rural lines successful. Write for book 56-J, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer," and also for the book, "How to Build a Rural Telephone Line." They will furnish you valuable information you can get in no other way. Simply drop us a postal card asking for them, and for any other facts you may desire. Do it today and save delay.

Talking Saves Walking



Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.

The Year Round

SPLIT HICKORY BUGGIES give satisfaction all the time. Because they're good all through. Genuine Split Hickory, the biggest buggy bargain of the year. 30 Days Free Trial. 2 year direct steel-clad guarantee. Write and tell us what style vehicle you will want. 1906 Catalog—100 styles—now ready. Free. Send for copy now.

The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
H. C. Phelps, Pres.
Station 99
Cincinnati
Ohio



$35

Try It Before You Buy It

If it don't suit, return it. We'll pay freight.



Quaker City MILLS

are sold on above proposition. Reduced price this year. 40 years on the market. 8 sizes. Ball bearing. Grinds **ear corn** and **small grain.** Send for free catalog.

The A. W. Straub Co. 3737 Filbert St., Phila., Pa. 47-49 Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

CEMENT POSTS Cheaper than wood, make your own on a Hercules Post Machine. Also Building Block Machines. Catalogue free. **Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. A-37. Centerville, Iowa.**



MAKE MONEY pulling stumps, grubs, etc., and clearing land for yourself and others. **Hercules Stump Puller is the best.** Catalog FREE. **Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Ia.**

FREE Farm Telephone—We will send every farmer absolutely free a fine Telephone. Try it 30 days; if not the best telephone made, you don't pay us one cent. Cost very little; almost nothing to maintain; great help, convenience and money saver. Send at once. **Standard Telephone & Electric Co., 352 Jefferson Street, Milwaukee, Wis.**

For Sale 6,000 pound platform scales size 4 x 6 ft. complete with two pillars and cap

These scales have never been used and are brand new. We have a bargain for the man who wants to invest in a good set of scales. Send $40 and they are yours. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind

Local Union Program

February 15, 1906

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY PROGRAM

These programs are largely suggestive. Songs, recitations, order of business, subjects for debate and contests may be changed to suit the local unions.

Again let us urge local unions to get a supply of "Songs of Equity" song books. (See advertisement elsewhere.) There are only a few more songs with popular tunes. After they are used the titles only will be given, and it will be necessary to have the books.

The president takes the chair and calls the meeting to order.

Song.

Sing as opening song, "The Flag of the Farmers," Songs of Equity, page 50. (Tune, "Marching Thro' Georgia.")

The Flag of the Farmers

Sing a song of justice, boys, a song for you and me;
May the sound reverberate from sea to swelling sea;
May it lift the downcast up and make them shout with glee:
"Up with the flag of the farmer!"

(Chorus.)

Hurrah; Hurrah! We fight for victory!
Hurrah! Hurrah! The dawn of Equity!
Come and join the chorus, boys, the song for you and me;
Up with the flag of the farmers!

Sing the speedy downfall, boys, of what has done us wrong;
Sing it and with dauntless front propel the work along;
Sing it so that all may hear, and help to swell the song:
Up with the flag of the farmer!"

(Chorus.)

May our banner ev'ry foe of Equity disarm;
May its gracious message fly to each remotest farm;
May each manly hearer with his stalwart, good right arm;
Hold up the flag of the farmer!

(Chorus.)

See the glorious glimmer of the fast approaching dawn!
See the look of confidence usurp the smile of scorn!
See the flush of victory each honest face adorn!
Up with the flag of the farmer!"

(Chorus.)

Prayer may or may not be offered at the close of the song, as the union may prefer.

(The union may now continue the regular order of business, or on motion the regular order may be dispensed with in whole or part. We do not print the regular order here, but you are referred to page 9 of January 1 number.)

This program might be changed somewhat from former ones, and we suggest a short address by the president on the importance of getting all eligible people in the community into the union. As suggestions for a plan to accomplish this the president might select two active members as captains of two divisions. One who shall be known as the captain of "The Hustlers," and the other as the captain of "The Boosters." The two inner organizers shall each select six other members, taking it turnabout in choosing their men, until two good, strong "teams,, of seven members each shall have been chosen. These two clubs to be friendly rivals in the pursuit and initiation of new members from among good, desirable, eligible persons still on the outside in their respective neighborhoods. This organization contest to continue for a stated time—the secretary of the local to note all new additions, through the efforts of "The Hustlers," and also of "The Boosters"—and to credit each club with its members in this respect. At the end of the time a count of the number of new members to be taken, and a prize awarded to the club that is the winner. The usual way in such contests is for the whole club to have a feast, or a banquet—releasing the winning team from all expenses on the occasion, and awarding their captain a medal suitably inscribed, the quality and the value of the decoration to rest with the judgment of the donors.

The Land of Washington

Speech for a boy or girl.

The country Washington gave us
Is the greatest land on earth;
The seas build walls around it,
And blue skies afford us roof.

Whatever man may sigh for,
Whatever woman crave,
Beneath our starry banner
Humanity may have.

The Southland gives us cotton,
The Northland corn and wheat;
The North the peach and apple,
The South the orange sweet.

The West brings in her cattle,
The Southwest comes with sheep;
The Great Valley pork and bacon,
That a hungry world may eat.

But a blight still falls upon it.
The producers in it read
How their gains are ruthless taken
By the hand of Godless greed.

Must it ever, ever be thus
In the land of Washington?
Must the farmer give his labor
Without price, as he has done?

"God forbid it," we should all pray;
Rouse the people as of yore;
Let them stand for right and justice,
As they stood for right before.

Then in Equity we'll gather
Richest harvests ever grew,
And in selling reap our profits—
'Twill be fair the country through.

A Washington Man

Speech for a small boy or girl.

Pa's a Washington man,
And believes in the truth;
He says he was thus
From the days of his youth.

I guess that is so,
For he scolds us like sin,
If any of us
Tell a fib around him.

But what do you think?
There's the old Board of Trade
Telling lies 'bout the crops
That knock us in the shade.

He thinks they are true,
And rushes to town,
To pile his crops up
And knock his price down!

Pa thinks he is smart,
But don't you all see
He could beat such a plan
With the A. S. of E.?

Pa may do what he likes,
But I'm blessed if I can
See how one like that
Is a Washington man.

The Hatchet and the Tree

Speech for a boy or girl.

The tree stood in the door-yard,
Its branches wide and green,
And 'mid the waving foliage,
Bright cherries could be seen.

The master passed it proudly,
And knew what it would bring
When summer suns shone brighter,
And summer birds did sing.

The bright red cheeks he loved so,
Displayed to him their charm;
Each day they blushed the deeper,
As he came in from the farm.

But George's little hatchet
Did a work of mischief there,
And chips beneath the cherries
Were scattered everywhere.

The leaves drooped down and withered,
The cherries lost their red,
The master's hopes were blasted;
His favorite tree was dead.

This scene is still enacted
All o'er this mighty land;
Crop prospects still deceive us,
No matter where we stand.

The hatchet still is busy,
The chips ne'er cease to fly;
Hopes fail that we have cherished,
And we suffer, you and I.

Speculation wields the hatchet,
Our crops successive fail;
And price manipulators,
If we let them, rob us all.

But they tell me now is growing
A great and thrifty tree,
With bark too tough for hatchets—
'Tis the good A. S. of E.

Debate

Not less than two on a side and none to speak longer than fifteen minutes, the affirmative to have the opening and closing, but opening and closing speeches must not aggregate more than fifteen minutes.

Recommended subject:

Resolved, That the revolution going on for the farmers' independence in pricing their products is as great an event as the revolution that gained this country's independence from England.

Song

Union's own selection.

Instead of the contest in this meeting it is recommended that this period be taken up by a short "experience meeting," in which the presiding officer shall call for short talks on subjects of interest or appropriate to the season and occasion. In this talking bee wide latitude should be given and all members should be urged to express themselves freely on any subject that is on his or her mind. It must be remembered that the union belongs to the members, and not the members to the union. It is organized for the good of every member in it, no matter how humble or obsecure he may be. If, in this friendly talk, any good idea seems to pretty generally prevail, it shall be in order for some member to formulate the idea into a motion, and submit it to the whole membership for action, then and there. This is the best way in the world to get at the full sense or desire of the member.

Song

Sing as closing song, "My Country 'Tis of Thee" or "America," page 72 of Songs of Equity.

America

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty.
Of Thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From ev'ry mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills.
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our father's God to thee,
Author of liberty,
To thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King.

Adjournment

With handshake and good fellowship meeting all around.

A Michigan Program

The following report of a local union meeting is submitted by H. H. Wheeler of Dexter, Mich. We assume that local unions everywhere will be interested in how they do things elsewhere. We thank Brother Wheeler for his thoughtfulness and interest:

Editor of Up-to-Date Farming:

A number of local union secretaries have written asking me to send them a sample program also how we get out a crowd and keep up an interest. I will give a sample program and some hints.

All local editors are glad to get reports of the local unions and will publish programs and notices of meetings also of oyster suppers free, if you don't forget to enclose a complimentary ticket for himself and lady.

The Equity local unions have an advantage over other societies as all can go whether they belong or not. Thus we can make our meetings more interesting with the help and attendance of the public and this gives us the very best opportunity to secure new members.

Following is a brief report from last meeting:

The president called the meeting to order at 7 p. m. sharp and made a short and appropriate address. (Start at the time advertised. Everybody wants to hear the president's speech and it induces punctuality.)

Song—"Greeting Song," from "Songs of Equity"—Whole room.

Reading, correcting and passing of minutes of last meeting by secretary.

Report of Committee on Membership—one new member was admitted at this meeting.

Report of Committee on Program. (We give out a program at each meeting and keep always two meetings in advance to give time for preparation.



No boy was ever lonely with a "Stevens" in his hands.

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We issue a catalogue of 140 pages, telling all about the "Stevens" shotguns, rifles and pistols; all about cartridges, targets, sights, weights of rifles, sighting them, etc. It also tells how to pick out a rifle or a gun, and how to take care of them. Send two 2-c. stamps and we will mail it to you **free.** If your dealer can't supply you with a "Stevens," write direct to us.

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SEEDERS, Endgate Broadcast, Fanning Mills and FeedCutters. The good work kind. Write now to **Foster & Williams,** Mfrs., RACINE, WIS.

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HEAVIEST FENCE MADE

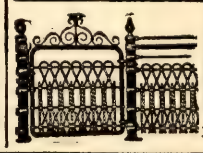
All No. 9 Steel Wire. Well Galvanized. Weighs ⅓ more than most fences. **16 to 85c per rod delivered.** We sell all kinds of fence wire at wholesale prices. Write for fence book showing 110 styles. **The Brown Fence and Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio.**

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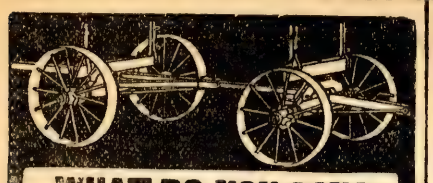
$100 for YOUR Pocket

The Carter Wire Fence Machine puts $100 in your pocket every four hundred rods of fence you weave with it. Machine costs but $10 and a boy can operate it. The greatest money saver on the farm. You can

BUILD YOUR OWN FENCE

at cost of wire only, using **Coiled Steel Spring Wire.** Send for our free catalog—tells how to build fences. We sell fence wire of all kinds in any quantities at wholesale prices. We can save you more than one-third.

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Low wheels, wide tires; easy work, light draft. We'll sell you a set of the best steel wheels made for your old wagon. Spoke united with hub, guaranteed not to break nor work loose. Send for our catalogue and save money.
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H. C. Phelps, Pres.
Station 99
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Stump and Tree Pullers
Self-anchoring and Stump-anchored. Something new. Pull an ordinary stump in 1½ minutes. 1 to 5 acres a setting. Different sizes to suit all kinds of clearings. For illustrated catalog address
Powerful, Handy, Low Priced
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anything you may need in the way of a vehicle or harness. We make a complete line and offer the largest choice of styles and variety. With us it is QUALITY first, price afterward. There may be "cheaper" buggies than ours, but we can prove there are none better. We have pleased thousands of others and can do the same for you. Remember our GUARANTEE "Satisfaction or Money Back."
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No more rotten fence posts. Just the thing that meets the present demand. Cheap, strong, durable. Easily made at home or in a large way. Sand, gravel, cement and carbon looped rods as reinforcement. State or county rights for sale. Agents wanted. Excellent profits. Write.
B. F. STULTZ, Elkhart, Indiana.

Song by the house—"America," from "Songs of Equity."

Declamation—"Farmer John"—Bernard Lavey.

Dialog—"The Bulls and the Bears"—Leo McQuillan and Elmer Murray.

Song—"What Will the Harvest Be?" by the Dexter Local Union No. 1 quartet.

Violin Solo—"Dollar Wheat," by Rev. W. F. Morrison.

Select Reading—"Put on a Bold Front," by Wm. Engle.

Song—"You Can't Use Tobacco if You Want to Go With Me," by Miss Mary Whalan.

Reading—"Woman's Position in Equity"—Miss Alice Welsh. Miss Welsh is the teacher in this school district and Miss Whalan in the next district west.)

(Here K. H. Wheeler arose and called attention to the fact that six or eight young ladies attend the union meetings regularly and come alone while there are twenty-five young men within the radius of two miles who rarely attend. He recommended that this matter deserved the attention of the union.)

Song—By Webster Local Union No. 1 quartet. This was called the stuttering song. Four young men representing four speculators sang: "All on Account." First voice sang "All on Account," second sang "All on Account," third sang "All on Account," fourth sang "All on Account." Then all sang "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF EQUITY."

Discussion—"Should Farmers Organize in Many Societies for the Various Branches of Farming?" Charles Johnson led in the discussion, followed by many others. The Judge, E. W. Daniels, (our North Lake auctioneer), was convinced that we've got to organize, but was so mixed by the arguments that he wants to hear it discussed again before giving his decision.

Question Box—The first question taken from the box was: "What Are the Seven Great Wonders of the World?" After waiting a few moments for a reply the president called on his little daughter for the answer. She promptly replied: Why, Mr. Wheeler is one and The American Society of Equity is the other six.

Unfinished business—Nothing.

New business—On motion a committee of one was appointed to ascertain what an organ for use of the union will cost and to report at next meeting.

Song—By Dexter Local Union No. 1 quartet. "Blame Yourself if You're Sold."

Adjourned. (Everybody expressed delight at the good time enjoyed and hoped for many more such delightful evenings.)

Question Box

(Correspondents must write their questions on a separate sheet from all other correspondence to insure attention.)

Q. When shall a new member begin paying dues?

A. If he joins at the beginning of a quarter he should not be required to pay before the next. If he joins between the quarters he must pay the next quarterly dues.

Q. If the consumers were organized into the, or an American Society of Equity, could they not cooperate with farmers to tear down the toll gates through which our produce must pass?

A. Yes. With the producers and consumers both organized they could come close together and compel equity from the middle class. Then the middle class, which produces nothing, would become the agents of the other two great and important classes as their position naturally implies they should be. Then they would serve the interests of the great producing and consuming classes instead of these great classes serving the small middle class. There is no individual, corporation or trust that would be allowed to practice inquities under such conditions. Then the great machinery built by the trusts would serve the admirable purposes that they should—of serving the people in equity.

Q. I want Mr. Everitt's idea of the A. S. of E. being a law making power as well as a price making power.

A. The people are the government, or ought to be. When the A. S. of E. is completed and the third power arrises the people will be the government and the government will be for the people; instead of the corporations being the government and the government for the corporations. Then the people, members of the American Society of Equity can, because of the great numbers, elect the representatives who make the laws. But we attribute more of good in the society to its power to compel good laws and their enforcement. Give us one or more million members to the society now, and there is not a Senator, Congressman or Representative, regardless of party or past record, who would not give to the people laws and enforcement that they might demand through their society. The members of the A. S. of E. should support the best candidates regardless of politics, but always remember this society is not a political machine.

Q. (1) Is the Dark Tobacco Growers' Association a branch of the A. S. of E.? (2) Do you approve its plan? (3) Should the acreage of dark tobacco be increased or decreased this year?

A. (1) No. (2) We do not approve of its plan of selling. The A. S. of E. plan is a minimum price and one price a year, with liberty to sell higher if buyers will pay more. The D. T. G. P. Asso. does not set a minimum price and they make each sale a matter of dicker. In this way the members are in the dark and the business is taken out of their hands even more than formerly, but it is in the hands of their representatives. This plan of selling may be good with tobacco, but has not the advantage of the A. S. of E. plan, where grower and buyer have notice of the price right after the crop is made. The plan would not be satisfactory at all with any of the other crops. (3) The production of 1905 appeared to be about right. We advise against an increase of acreage, but try to increase the yield per acre and quality.

Q. We will sell our tobacco through the D. T. G. P. Asso. Please tell us how much will renew our subscription to Up-to-Date Farming.

A. 50 cents a year or a club of five for $2.00.

Q. (1) Who owns the publication Up-to-Date Farming? (2) Are the dues to the National Union 10c a month? (3) Is the treasurer of the society under bond and how much? (4) Has the society members and unions in every state and territory? (5) When an applicant sends his dollar does it all go into the national treasury?

A. (1) J. A. Everitt. (2) No. They are 10c total monthly, 30c quarterly, $1.20 a year; 40c goes to National Union; 50c is retained in local union; 30c to county union. If no county union is organized its part is to accumulate in local union until that time. (3) Yes, $5,000 at present. (4) Yes. Jan. 1st, 1906, there were members at 26,371 postoffices out of 68,131, total in country and in 2,724 counties out of a total of about 2,800 adapted to agriculture in the country. (5) No. 75c goes to National Union treasury, 25 cents goes to official paper.

Q. How can we keep posted on receipts and prices of grain and stock in the principle markets.

A. We will try to take this up at once in the official paper. Our space, however, is so limited that we cannot give it the attention it deserves until the paper is printed weekly.

Q. 1) When may we expect a weekly paper. (2) Will it increase the amount of our dues.

A. (1) As soon as possible after the new press is installed, June 1st. (2) This cannot be decided until next annual meeting.

Q. Why does the society not organize a wheat growers' branch; a potato growers' branch, and a stock growers' branch on the lines of the tobacco growers' branch? (2) Why cannot the wheat, bean and potato growers sell through a clearing house as the tobacco growers sell through their committees? (3) Why cannot the stock growers sell through their own agencies to be established by the society and let these agencies instruct members when and where to ship? (4) Is any effort being made now to build stock yards near the large markets, the property of the society.

A. (1) A wheat growers' branch is not necessary. See Feb. 1st and this number for potato growers' branch. If one or more stock growers with ability to present the matter will come forward to assist we will begin to promote a Live Stock Growers' Association at once. (2) They can, except each would hold his own produce and market gradually under direction of headquarters. This will come when sufficiently organized. (3) and (4) No move has started yet to establish stockmen's stock yards. They must, however, come before uniform and satisfactory prices will be made on live stock. Then the buyers must come to the farmers' stock yards and get their supplies at our prices and these will be the prices for the whole country.

Q. Is the Third Power book written entirely in the interest of the A. S. of E.? A member of F. E. & C. U.

A. No. This book is written on the broadest lines. It is the strongest argument in favor of farmers cooperation ever written and at the same time lays down the principles of cooperation in a way never before attempted. It should be read by every person regardless of affiliation or occupation. Some officers of the F. E. & C. U. are buying them in wholesale quantities to give or sell to their members.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Wisconsin Unions and Members

Now that a State Union for Wisconsin has been organized it is of great importance that all members and officers should increase their efforts to establish our beloved society in every school district.

As Wisconsin was the first to take this important step let us all strive to keep it well in the van in organization and in giving benefits to its members. You can help to do this, first by paying your dues promptly to the secretary of your local union. Then he will remit to the State Union its portion and the sinews of war will be provided. Second, by getting new members and subscribers to the official paper.

Officers of local unions are directed to call meetings without delay and report the status of each member to the secretary of the State Union, Mr. S. D. Kump, Cambridge, Wis., as the State Union will have charge of all State business in the future.

THOS. EMMERTON,
Prest. Wis. State Union, Bloomer, Wis.

Membership Cards and Badges

It has been found the most satisfactory to issue membership cards and badges to members at the time of securing them. To do this all organizers and all local unions must have a supply. They are furnished at 1 cent each set, (1 badge and 1 card.) In cases where members lose their badge they should pay 5c each for a new one.

Organizers and local union secretaries will please take notice.

A Local Union

Of the A. S. of E. is needed in every neighborhood. Any person who reads this notice is invited to send for necessary blanks and instructions to organize one.

Organizers Wanted

The National Union of the American Society of Equity wants more organizers. Write for terms and instructions. There is a good business opportunity for one or more good people in each county.

Organizers

If any of the old workers have not received the new terms, write for them at once. We are able to make more attractive terms now than ever before.

Constitution and By-Laws

Revised constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. can be had for a 2c. stamp or 10c a dozen.

Report Promptly

All organizers are directed to send in the names of members and subscribers very promptly. If held several days the individuals are likely to write to headquarters.

Report Blanks

Secretaries of local unions are requested to send to headquarters for blanks to report new local unions, to report new members and to make quarterly reports. These will be much more satisfactory than to send reports on odd sheets of paper.

Names Wanted

Send us a list of farmers' names and we will send them some copies of Up-to-Date Farming. When you send the list, please use a separate sheet for each postoffice, also write the name of county on each sheet. Do this so the campaign of education may be carried forward.

Publicity

Are your local papers printing the news of your community as it relates to farming? Are they printing announcements of your meetings and reports of same? If they are not, why not? We venture the guess, if they are not doing this for you, that you are not furnishing them with the items. That corresponding secretary will solve the matter.

Meetings and Reports

Officers of local unions are urged to have regular meetings twice a month. Headquarters is doing all it can to relieve them of the labor of originating programs for these meetings and we hope our efforts will be appreciated and justified in the regularity and interest in meetings. Also officers are requested to be prompt in collecting dues and reporting them.

Nothing will contribute more to the value of the union than attention to these two things. Every evidence of lack of interest in a member should be promptly checked.

If any of our old workers have not received new terms, application blank, commission, etc., write for them at once.

WANTED

A man in every township to represent this society as organizer. Profitable employment for your spare time and permanent positions for capable people. Reference required. Address

American Society of Equity
940 N. Penna St., Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE
Live Stock and Dairying
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

HORSE BREEDING FOR PROFIT
No. 2
The Carriage Horse

One of the three kind it pays to breed.

This article is a continuation of the two former that have appeared in the late editions of this paper. The average man who writes about carriage horses for the press, knows very little about the business. Any horseman who has traveled can see that, by the unreliable and inaccurable slush that is dished up to the farmers and breeders through the papers. A good carriage horse "is and always will be" (If bred right) in great demand. Breeding for horse show purposes has become a science and takes years and a lot of money to do it, and it wont pay farmers to bother with it. But to breed a carriage horse that will suit most people and command prices ranging from $300 to $500, can be carried out with very little cost to the farmer. To accomplish this end, it will be well for a dozen or more farmers to co-operate and purchase a broken down thoroughbred stallion, that has been used for racing purposes, such a one can be picked up very cheap.



Don't get thorough-bred and standard-bred mixed, there is quite a difference. A thorough-bred horse is one descended in all lines and registered ancestry in the English Studbook for racing (running stock). A standard-bred horse is one bred from registered trotting bred stock, or from ancestry having a certain standard of racing or time record, or record of his own entitling him to registration in the American trotting register.

The Thoroughbred

The thorough-bred was imported from England, and came down from the Oriental steed of the desert. Spark, presented by Lord Baltimore to Gov. Ogle of Maryland, was the first introduction of this high mettled racer into the United States. Gov. Ogle soon after imported Queen Mab. In 1747, Monkey, by the Lonsdale Bay Arab, was landed upon the western slope of the Atlantic, at twenty-two years old, followed the next year by Jolly Rogers, by Round Head. Fearnaught, son of Regulus and Silvertail, was imported in 1764. Morton's Traveler, complete the list of blood-horses imported prior to the war of Independence. After the close of the war, many celebrated stallions were brought over from their mother country to be bred with the old stock that first dedicated the race course in America to the patrons of breeding. These capital stallions laid the foundation of the American racer. Their descendants have proved their inheritance by running four miles in the fastest time ever recorded in the annals of racing. The American thorough-bred, and the standard trotting-bred horse have both surpassed the fleetest horses in the world—in the time test—over a distance of ground. Their record stands out in bold relief—flaunting defiance to the world—claiming superiority over the flyers of all nations for endurance and speed.

In making a selection of a thoroughbred stallion, choose a bay, brown, or chestnut, with as little white as possible, but under no consideration accept one with white front legs, as it denotes bad feet. He must have good straight action, well ribbed up, high withers, short back, broad forehead, and big bright eyes.

Now is a suitable time to buy one and get him into condition. After serving the club's mares, his services can be sold to other neighbors, making it a profitable speculation. In selecting mares to produce the right stock (of course, the better they are bred the better), but as good brood mares are as scarce as hen's teeth, you must use the best you have or can buy. Good, big mares of any breed (no runts) that have good small heads, long necks, short backs, straight action," don't use any tanglefoot mares, I mean mares that roll their feet. The mare will give size, and the game thorough-bred symmetry, activity, and staying qualities. The produce will be suitable for farm, carriage, and saddle purposes, which are in great demand and find a ready sale at a minute's notice, at from $500 to $1,500 a pair.

The average farmer is, above all others, the man that must market his produce, whether it be stock or grain, at a good price in order to make both ends meet, to say nothing of "making farming pay." ,And yet he persistently neglects to take the one step which will bring him good prices. It is only by repeated admonitions, urging and prodding, that he will ever be induced to take forethought enough to control by proper breeding the quality of stock he markets. And not until he does this will he make horse breeding pay.

One of the perplexing questions of the present time with farmers has been that of fence posts. Since the ever decaying wood post has become so scarce and high in price all over the country, steel and iron have been substituted, but not with satisfaction. Now a post has been invented by an Indianian. This post is known as the Superior Stone Post and seems to have the right name. It is composed of gravel, sand and Portland cement, reinforced by carbon steel looped rods or wires on the inside of posts. This makes the post rigid and strong enough for all practical purposes. The post in point of cheapness is a surprise considering its durability. These posts have a future, as they can be made in almost all localities, either in a large way as a business or on the farm by the former himself. See the advertisement in another column and write for information to the patentee, B. F. Stultz, Elkhart, Ind.

In a letter of recent date the Wenthe Railway Correspondence School writes that the demand for their graduates, especially in the brakeman's preparatory course, is in excess of its supply. Railroads want more men for brakemen than they can furnish. Every graduate in that course, who has been able to pass the physical requirements, has been placed in a position. It will pay the young man who has decided to be a railroad man, and in fact those who have not yet decided what they want to be, to write to Mr. Wenthe, the secretary of the Wenthe Railway Correspondence School, Dept. 119, Freeport, Ill., for a copy of their catalogue and the proof of the ability of this school to help their students.

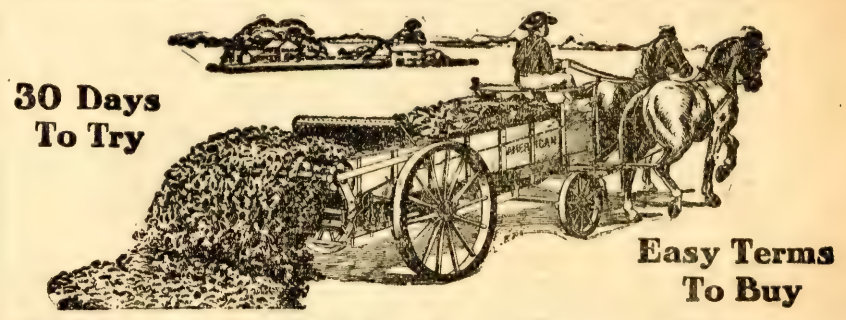


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It's just like this.

You need an American Manure Spreader.

It will double the value of every bit of manure you put on your land.

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And we will let you try it for 30 days at our expense.

We send you the Spreader and prepay the freight. You use it a month. Before the 30 days are up, you will wonder how you ever got on without it.

The Spreader will practically earn its own cost before you send us a cent.

We give you a liberal allowance of time in which to pay for it.

And if you shouldn't find it exactly as represented, you send it back at our expense, and the trial costs you not a shilling.

We can afford to make you this offer because we know that our American Spreaders are well made, on correct principles, and that they will stand the Test.

They represent twenty-five years study and experience. Their good points are the result of our knowledge of field needs. We have developed them along practical lines.

American Spreaders are carefully and sensibly constructed, and they show it.

We own and operate the largest Manure Spreader plant in the World. We turn out more machines every year than any other manufacturer. Our ample capital enables us to sell our Spreaders on long time.

We sell direct to you because we want to keep in close touch with users of our Spreaders.

This way we get a chance to tell you how to use them to best advantage and why our way will give best results.

We will tell you all about Manure Spreaders, and how to spread manure, so that you will be able to select a size best suited to your needs—and you have our 5 sizes and 9 styles to select from.

When you buy from us you get just the kind you should have to do your work best.

We don't belong to any trust.

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Write today for our **FREE** catalog. Tell us how much land you own, how many horses you keep and how many head of cattle, sheep and hogs you have, and we will give you the Government statistics as to the annual value of your manure crop.

We will also send you a little booklet telling all about "Our New Selling Plan."

It will interest you and save you money. Ask at once. You will be glad if you do.

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NANTICOKE, PA., Dec. 12, 1905

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I am very pleased with the construction of the American Spreader, all its parts seem to be made for long service. The work it performs in three minutes is better than I have been able to do with the fork in 25 to 30 minutes and I anticipate its results to be far ahead of anything I have had in the past, especially on the hay-fields, as it fines the manure into such small particles as not to smother the smallest tuft of grass. Your courteous treatment and prompt shipment of machine leaves nothing to be desired and I have no hesitation in saying I am a well satisfied customer.

WILLIAM. J. HILL, Nanticoke, Pa.

American Harrow Co., 5328 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

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Avoid imitators and infringers and buy the Genuine. Saw Mills, 4 H.P. and up. Shingle, Planing, Lath and Corn Mills, 4 Stroke Hay Presses, Water Wheels. Catalog free. We pay the freight.
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This is a genuine offer made to introduce the **PEOPLES CREAM SEPARATOR** in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address

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$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 10, London, Canada.**

Mention Up-to-Date Farming when writing advertisers.

FEEDING BEEF CATTLE

Selecting and Feeding

While under favorable circumstances the stock feeder has been in the last three or four years, what may justly be called successful, it has been only by close attention to details—a careful watching of every point where a loss is to be avoided or an advantage gained. One of the most important matters to be considered by the farmer who purposes to fatten cattle is a selection of the animals, as upon their readiness to make flesh and fat from the food given to them must depend in a great measure if not entirely the profitableness of the operation.

Selection of Animals

One of the first and most important matters, therefore, which he who intends to fatten cattle should look after is a selection of animals which will best answer his purpose. It may be taken as granted that every person of



good sense will try to secure those which have in them more or less presentable signs of good blood. In this age and country where for so many years the noble Shorthorn has been placing his stamp upon the herds, and where the magnificent Hereford and Polled Angus are doing their work so efficiently to raise a standard of excellence, there need be no great difficulty in getting quite good grades. The prominent characteristic of such animals should be:

The nose should be broad, that the mouth may close upon a goodly quantity of grass at each bite, and thus save the time of the animals, for even this work of eating, time is money. The beast which can quickly fill his stomach with food needs to spend less time in working. Quickly filled, the steer is most of his time resting quietly, converting the food into tender, juicy flesh. The head should be short and broad, given ample breadth between the eyes. Long, deer like faces belong to the ne'er-do-wells. The beast which carries one may be nervous, spirited, and active, but he is like a tall, spare man, altogether too restless and slow to take on flesh. Still, the head should be held well up and the carriage be spirited, for a listless, stupid steer drooping around has not life enough to secure its full share of the good things attainable, and adds not to the salable quality of a herd. The horn (if any) should be fine and short, and the eye should be full and bright. The neck should be short and fine. A thick, clumsy neck may be good enough for a hog, but is emphatically out of place in a steer. The brisket should come down deep and full and there should be great width between the fore legs, to give ample room to the lungs. Back of the shoulders the body should be full, the ribs springing well out, like the hoops of a barrel, and not be like the frame of a corn-crib. Let the back be broad, straight and smooth, with no sinking between the chine and the rump. The hips should be straight and the flanks well filled, and come down low. A steer with a belly drawn up like that of a race horse should be avoided. Such a one can never be profitable, for he has too little room in his work shop in which to carry on the task of making fat and flesh of the food he has taken off the land. The hide should be soft, smooth, and velvety; if thick and covered with a good coat of hair so much the better, as less food will be required for merely keeping up the animal heat in cold weather. The thigh should be full and the hind leg straight; all the legs short and the steer stand squarely on them. Add a broad loin and rump and a fine tail and you have a steer which will take on fat readily, and in a short time become a source of pleasure and profit to his owner.

This subject will be continued in our next issue.

Rex Book, The Veterinary Guide, is an exhaustive treatise, just off the press. It contains 160 pages and more than 150 illustrations, with attractive cover. It treats, from the experienced Veterinarians point of view, nearly every subject that could possibly be of interest to the owners of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry.

Any reader of Up-to-Date Farming can secure a copy free by sending to The Rex Company, Dept. 312, Omaha, Nebraska. The book weighs nearly a pound.

The fencing of a farm is a problem of greatest interest to the farmer, for if the fence is not well made, if it is incapable of turning stock, and is not reasonable in price—it is a steady loss to the owner of the fields. The Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., has introduced an ingenious device for weaving fence right in the field. This machine costs only ten dollars and saves on every rod of fence woven with it. Send for free book showing how simple a device this machine is and how even a boy can operate it. Address the Carter Wire Fence Machine Company, Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

"About this time," as the Almanac says, look out for seed catalogues, and the first of the season to reach our desk is from the Iowa Seed Company of Des Moines, Iowa. It is a book illustrating and describing hundreds of the most desirable varieties of farm, garden and flower seeds, plants, etc., including all the most desirable novelties from various parts of the world. The entire book is written in a way that we are convinced it will prove of much benefit to farmers, gardeners and flower lovers everywhere. The publishers will be glad to send a copy free to any reader of Up-to-Date Farming who wants it.

A. R. Weston & Co., R. R. 5, Bridgman, Mich., sell all kinds of small fruit plants. They are specialists in strawberries. Write this company before you buy.

Don't buy seeds until you have the large catalog of H. W. Buckbee, Farm 53, Rockford, Ill. Send a postal card for their book. Mr. Buckbee is a reliable seedsman.

Handsome calendars have been received from the International Harvester Company. There is a different one for each Division. Each is a work of art and it is hard to pick the best. See the local dealer in your town for a copy and get the 1906 catalogs, too. Or write the International Harvester Co., Chicago, and mention Up-to-Date Farming.

Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers, 3907 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y., sends us a copy of his book, "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters." Every poultryman can have one free. Send a postal card. Mr. Cyphers says of it: "I have never seen published statistics going so thoroughly into the detail as do the tables I give in this book; showing when to market stock to obtain the best prices, when to hatch to get the market at the right time and the profits to be expected for prime stock each week of the year. I feel confident they will not only prove interesting but very useful."

Stumps left standing in the field are expensive luxuries. They make the land hard to work. They take the very best land of the field. By doing just a little figuring any farmer knows he is out of pocket a good sum each year by letting the stumps stand. With the modern appliances manufactured by the Milne Mfg. Co., 835 Ninth st., Monmouth, Ill, it is an easy matter to clear a piece of stumpy ground. A man, boy and team can accomplish wonders in a short time. The Milne people would be glad to correspond with any one interested.



WHICH?



Which way do you skim your milk? It is hard sometimes to realize just how great the loss of cream is with crocks and pans. Some people may not believe that a

U. S.

CREAM SEPARATOR

skims enough closer than the old way to increase their butter yield one-fourth or more. But it does. Users say so. Here's an every-day example—

"ALTURAS, CAL., Sept. 1, 1905.
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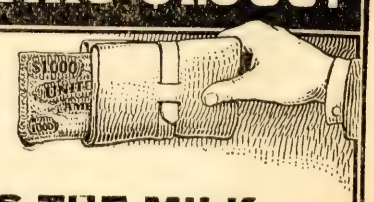
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Dear Sirs:—I have three sows and one farrowed 21 pigs, another 16 and the other 15. I fed these sows "International Stock Food", and it is splendid for sows and pigs. I also tested it for a little runt and in seven months, "International Stock Food" made this runt weigh 223 pounds. Yours truly. NICHOLAS G. KINSMAN.

SWINE

Breeding for Profit—Start Right

The last edition of this paper contained a very useful article on this subject, and we continue it in this number along the same line. As to the breed to select, use your best judgment, and select a breed that best conforms to your idea of a perfect hog, and then stick to that breed. Choosing from the Chester-Whites, Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, or Berkshires. In selecting a number of sows it is important that attention be given, not only as to size, but as to shape and conformation. They should be a good size, well developed, and having good top, side and bottom lines. Body should be long, even and broad. This gives plenty of room and a good carriage capacity—so essential to the production of large, well developed litters, and should show every indication of being able to properly nourish a litter, this quality is evidenced by ten or twelve well formed teats. In selecting a boar for service, it is much better and safer to purchase early. Try him on a few sows, and be sure he suits your taste in form and breeding. In selecting the herd boar, you should carefully note the form and quality of your sows, and purchase a boar that is good and strong in those parts, wherein your sows are weak or deficient. The board should have a good form; strong bone of medium size, medium heavy jaw, broad forehead, large bright eyes, large heart girth and broad breast. To increase the average size of the herd, many breeders seek for a large board to head it, and think their work is done when he is found and added to the herd. But the result is often disappointing. While it is true the improvement desired comes through breeding, good breeding will fail of its object, if good feeding and care do not supplement it. Feeding is as important as breeding, a fact that too many growers of swine do not seem to understand. Money alone will not buy improvement; it will buy the instrumentalities of improvement, but they must be intelligently used or improvement will not follow. When the young pigs are old enough to wean, which is about ten weeks, the sow should be moved, leaving the youngsters where they have been in the habit of running. By so doing the pigs will not be so restless, and by feeding them liberally at this time they will soon forget their mother. At this period they should be swilled twice a day, morning and evening generally. This should be a heavy slop made from good wheat or oats short, mixed with milk or water, milk being preferable at all times. Give them all they will take. After they have finished their swill, a small feed of shelled corn should be given them, and this is better soaked, being more palatable and easily masticated. They should have plenty of shade and fresh water at all times, and a small trough containing two parts of charcoal to one of salt, can very properly be kept before them constantly. In case the pigs are meant for butcher purpose only, a heavier feed of corn should be given them, but in the breeding stock we must assist in the growth of bone and muscle.

Breeding pigs should have plenty of range. Rape, alfalfa and clover pastures are always desirable. Better results are to be had when not more than forty or fifty pigs are running together. The boars and sows should become separated soon after the pigs have become thoroughly weaned. There is good money in raising the best, so you must decide yourself, whether you want to raise pork to sell for five cents a pound or fifty. At a recent auction sale the Morris Bros. at Oakland, Neb., was a record breaker. It was an event that will make pure bred hogs a history. Entire sale of sixty head amounted to $9,900, or at an average of $152 per head. The crowd of buyers and breeders were very large, and when the last hog was sold the breeders seemed more enthused and anxious than when the sale began. "You can do this;" so make a start.

This article will be continued in our next issue.

Notes

In selling hogs to the local buyer or shipper, the farmer is very often at a decided disadvantage, consequently he must control his own price and do his own marketing.

Do not try a breed this fall, and another one next fall, and then make a further change next year, you will fail if you try this method.

In selecting your brood sows, bear in mind that the best is cheapest. Never lose sight of individual merit.

A good hog is always marketable.

The old sow and the old cow are twin factors in keeping the wolf at bay.

Many a hog is a money loser because his care is not what it should be. Good eating and sleeping quarters is essential.

Unthrifty hogs result from unthrifty caretakers.

With Our Advertisers

By the Advertising Manager

The Brown Fence & Wire Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose advertisement appears in this issue, make a heavy weight farm fence, using all No. 9 Coiled Spring Steel strand wires with No. 9 Stay Wires. All wires contain an extra heavy coating of galvanizing. Send for this company's catalog and a sample of their fence, which they mail free. Their catalog is interesting and complete with fence facts.

Seed catalogs as a rule are very attractive. That of the M. G. Madson Seed Co., 100 River St., Manitowoc, Wis., is no exception. It is valuable for every farmer and gardener to have. Copy free for the asking.

Besides describing the famous American incubators and brooders the catalog of the Am. Incubator Co., 24 Mfrs. St., Freeport, Ill., pictures and describes 25 varieties of poultry. Every up-to-date poultryman knows the advantage of getting new stock. Send for this valuable free book.

We have received a copy of Shoemaker's Poultry Almanac for 1906. It is a book of 226 pages and contains such valuable information every farmer and poultry keeper should have one; it is worth many dollars. Printed in colors. It describes incubators, brooders, thoroughbred poultry, gives plans of houses, etc. The price is only 15c. Send for a copy.

$20.00 WORTH FOR $10.00

We are sorry that more readers have not written the Larkin Co., at Buffalo, N. Y., in answer to their recent advertisements in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Thousands of families read this paper who should get their Premium List No. 16 and Larkin Product Booklet.

The Larkin Co. can save you money. Their plan is to send $10.00 worth of Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Toilet Articles, Coffee, Spices, Extracts, Baking Powder, Groceries, etc., and a $10 00 premium for $10.00. $20.00 retail value for $10.00. You make any selection you want. The editor of this paper sent an order and was pleased with the good value received. You are allowed thirty days in which to try what you get, and if unsatisfied your money will be refunded.

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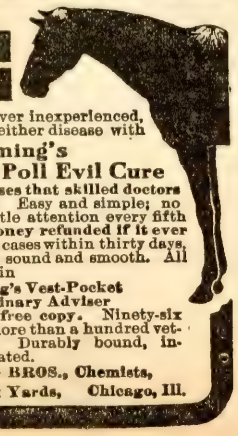


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WORLD'S BIGGEST USERS

HAVE TO SAY ABOUT

Cream Separators

Lincoln, Neb., December 4, 1905.

Our separator experience dates back about ten years. At that time the De Laval separator was already recognized as the best machine; though its superiority was not quite so fully established as it is at the present time. In those earlier days, through the purchase of other creameries in which the machinery was already installed, we had opportunity to use various other makes of separators; however, none of them did the work as well as the De Laval, either as to capacity for clean skimming or ease and simplicity of operation.

Before the advent of the hand separator the Beatrice Companies operated **between five and six hundred De Laval power separators** and there were many instances where our experience led us to deliberately replace some other make of machine with a new De Laval, paying good, hard-earned money for same.

There is no disputing the fact that the De Laval power separator is a better machine in every respect than any other make. Since the hand separator came into general use in this western country we have had further opportunity to make comparisons and in our opinion there is no machine as yet manufactured which compares with the De Laval in capacity for skimming, clean skimming, ease and simplicity of operation.

The large "Alpha" De Laval machines we owned and operated in years gone by have practically all left our territory, having been sold as second hand machines to creameries in the East where the whole milk system is still flourishing, but to replace these larger machines we have in the past five or six years, sold to farmers throughout these western states and territories approximately **thirty-five thousand De Laval cream separators** which are operated by hand or treadpower.

BEATRICE CREAMERY COMPANY.
By W. F. Jensen, Secretary.

If the above is the kind or experience you would profit by a De Laval Catalogue and any desired particulars are to be had for the asking.

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To save still another 10 per cent, become a member of the **Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co.** We'll tell you how to get this extra 10 per cent discount, if you will write for full information. An easy way to make money.



If you want to save money get our catalogue and learn just how cheap you can buy groceries from us. Catalogue is ready and lists everything in the grocery line. We send it *free.*

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A CART LOAD OF FUN

This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Punkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man" "How to Go a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had his Feelings Upset," "Jones's Baby" "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, postpaid. 3 for 25c. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Ind. FOR 10c

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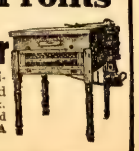
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PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Market Poultry Culture

Aim to have your shipments gilt-edged.

Roasting fowls of 10 to 12 pounds to the pair are always in demand.

One bad, poor or indifferent chicken in the lot is apt to condemn the entire shipment.

In France a fat pullet or hen is known as a poularde.

Young fowls allowed to range and take care of themselves are apt to be tough, even at an early age.

Freshly dressed poultry must be plunged in ice cold water to take out the animal heat, or the carcass is apt to turn green.

Dr. G. M. Twitchell says the carcass most in demand is the one that is broad in body, deep and full in breast, legs well apart, and legs and neck rather short than long.

It is a fact that a well-developed or fattened six months old bird, raised artificially and then confined, will have a large breast, and the sinews of the legs and wings will not be developed by violent exercise.

It is a mistake to eat a chicken the day it is killed. The tenderest fresh-killed chicken will be tough as soon as the animal heat has left the body; but in about twelve hours, when the muscles relax, it is fit for food.

For fully forty years the English have held to the opinion that the black-legged fowls are superior for roasting, and the white-legged for boiling. Without a doubt, the best roasting fowls we have to-day are the black-legged Langshans, yellow-legged Brahmas and white-legged Dorkings.

One and a quarter pound broilers are in demand from now on until April. After that they should be a quarter pound heavier.

After scalded poultry are dressed they should be plumped by dipping for several seconds into very hot water, and then thrown into ice cold water, where they should be allowed to remain for a quarter of an hour. Then hang up to dry and cool.

If charcoal is fed to fowls while being fattened, it is likely to whiten the flesh. So also will buckwheat.

The so-called Philadelphia broilers and capons are products of New Jersey.

Chicks hatched during February will come in time for good broiler prices.

Rankin says gluten meal in the ration will impart a high color of both flesh and skin.

An ideal table fowl is long in the body, wide in the back, full in the breast, and plump over the keel—meaty all over. Sternberg says, taking its legs as a center, there must be more body in front of the legs than behind. The shape is a parallelogram. It may be carried more or less uprightly, depending on the breed.

It is the food, care and age that gives us tender or tough chickens, tender or tough roasts.

A chicken that comes to the table fresh from the field of exercise must necessarily be tough, as the exercise in ranging has hardened the muscles.

The choicest of all our wild game fowl do not have yellow legs, and yet our epicures demand such a color in the domestic bird. It is a foolish fad.

Eggs and Egg Farming

Eggs should be marketed twice a week.

The honest poultryman is not afraid to date his eggs.

By each year breeding from the best layers, the working capacity of the flocks will be greatly increased.

It is the fertile egg that rottens; an infertile one will gradually dry up its contents.

It is a good policy to gather up the eggs several times a day.

In marketing eggs sort up to both color and size.

The laying hen is naturally of a nervous disposition, but not wild.

Unfertile eggs, even though a week in the incubators, are not spoiled—only staled—and are excellent for baking.

A "strictly fresh egg" should not be over three days old.

As eggs quickly absorb odors, they should be kept in clean places.

For the successful keeping of eggs, the temperature of the room should not be less than 50 degrees in temperature.

It costs on an average a cent a piece to raise eggs.

The weight of hens' eggs will range from 15 to 24 ounces to the dozen; we have known single eggs to weight four ounces.

A good home market is the most profitable method for disposing the egg crop.

All the non-sitting breeds lay white eggs.

There is no reason for rejoicing over double-yolked eggs; they mean an overfat condition.

The best winter layers produce brown eggs.

Nothing will taint the flavor of eggs quicker than feeding the hens fish or onions.

Too much middlings in the mash has a tendency to produce small eggs.

The happy, singing, contented hen is as a rule the egg producer.

New York prefers a large white egg, the market term for which is "White Leghorn eggs."

The size of the egg gradually increases with the age of the hen.

The scratching shed has been a great help to winter egg production.

It is estimated that 5,000,000 eggs a day are used in New York.

Hens yarded without male birds will lay as many eggs as when mated. The rooster has no influence on the production.

The soft-shelled egg is a warning of either overfat of the hen or a lack of lime in the ration—probably both.

Felch says that where the attention of the male becomes a perfect harassment, the nervous derangement may decrease the egg product.

Rankin says that whenever they removed the male fowl after the breeding season was over, it has always seemed that the egg production was much increased.

A commission merchant remarked that in every case of eggs received from a certain shipper several were broken because of their size. The cases and fillers are made to hold fair sized eggs, but these were of such extra size that they stuck up above the general level, and in filling and handling the cases were crushed. The best way in marketing is to take out all eggs that are very large or very small, as uniformity in size adds to their good appearance.

Food and Feeding

Unless grit is hard and sharp, it is of little use.

We like the plan best of feeding before watering.

While cracked glass may answer for grit, it is a dangerous article to use. We have known of a badly punctured crop resulting from it.

While oyster shells are necessary in poultry diet, they must not be given with the idea of taking the place of grit. They are too soft for that purpose.

No good poultryman would ever think of throwing the soft food on the ground. Troughs are the proper receptacles for it.

Beans being highly nitrogenous, are excellent as a variety in the bill of fare.

Popcorn contains more nitrogen and phosphates than the regular Indian corn.

It is poor economy to waste good feed on scrub stock.

Clover is rich in both nitrogen and mineral matter. "Rowen," or the second crop, is the best.

Clover is of a high nutritive ratio, being equal to barley, and almost as high as wheat. It should be cut when in full blossom. Let it grow until the first blossoms begin to turn brown.

Charcoal is a great corrective of the evils of injudicious overfeeding, as well as a good remedy in bowel troubles.

It is said that if old charcoal is heated well before given to the fowls it will have a tendency to drive off impurities which may have become absorbed, and will be equal to fresh charcoal.

Cracked corn should be sifted before being fed to the poultry. The amount of meal saved will more than offset the labor.

For a steady diet, brewers' malt is entirely too fattening. As an occasional mess it adds greatly to the value of the bill of fare.

Growth and development require both quantity and quality of food, in order to build up good, solid frames, and give strength and vitality to the growing stock.

Prof. Watson, of the Department of Agriculture, says it has been clearly proved by experiment that corn should not form a very large proportion of the grain ration of laying hens; it is too fattening, especially for hens kept in confinement.

We are still firm in our belief that

Buff Wyandotte and Rose C Reds; cockerells, $1 to $2 State wants—send price. A. H. Kanagy, Milroy, Pa.

FERRETS Finest stock. For hunting rabbits and driving out rats. Stamp for prices. C. JEWELL, Spencer, Ohio.

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20 Eggs $1. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, 30 other varieties. All Pigeons, Hares, etc. List free. A. L. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

Large Tom Ganders $2.50 and $3.00 each. **White Wyandotte** Ckls. $1 to $3. Eggs for hatching, 15 for $1. Cir. free. **Emanuel Schieber,** R. R. No. 2, Box 55, **Bucyrus, Ohio.**

$96 A MONTH Salary for man with rig to advertise and introduce our goods. This Co. means business and can furnish best references. Send for contract. Dept. O, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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$60 PER MONTH straight salary and expenses for men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Remedies among the farmers. **We mean this** and furnish Bank references of our reliability. Don't answer unless you mean business. Address, Eureka P.F. Mfg. Co., Dept. 6. East St. Louis, Ill.



$1. PER MONTH to $3. per month rents any incubator. Rent pays for it. **We Pay the Freight. 40 Days Trial** at same prices. Buy plans and parts and build one. Prices, ready to use: 50 egg $5.00; 100 egg $8; 200 egg $12.75. Brooders, $3.50 up. Guaranteed. Catalog free.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., Box 72, Springfield, O.

$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR



Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

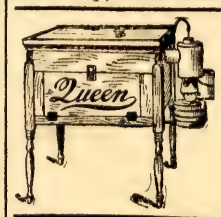
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



SUCCESS INCUBATOR Write for free catalog.

60 DAYS FREE TRIAL

American Brooder Co., Box 85, Racine, Wis.



DON'T BUY AN INCUBATOR unless you obtain a good one—and why not buy the very best—when it costs no more than many machines that are absolutely worthless.

"QUEEN" incubators are the only perfectly ventilated machines made—they have won first prize wherever exhibited—they are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. **"QUEEN"** incubators are very reasonably priced. May we send you our 1906 catalogue? It is free.

PINKERTON MANUFACTURING CO. Box 61, LINCOLN, NEBR.



WHITE WYANDOTTES. Endorsed by 27 State Experiment Stations as being the best all round breed. A little larger than Plymouth Rocks—quicker growers and no discoloring, from dark pin feathers, when dressed. If you want winter eggs—hens that are hardy, good foragers and the leaders in market for broilers and fryers, we have them for you.

Our strain "The Bird for Business" equals the Leghorn for egg production.

No hens or pullets for sale. Cocks, 2 yr. old 90 to 94 points $5.00, over 94 from $8.00 to $30.00. 25 Cockrells, 1 yr. old, scoring over 90 points $3.00 each. **Eggs for hatching—prepaid** to any point east of the Mississippi-Missouri river $1.50 for 15—$2.75 for 30. Eggs **not prepaid** $1.00 for 15—$2.00 for 30—$3.00 for 50—$5.00 for 100.

A. R. TUBBS & SON, Westons Mills, N. Y.

the mash should be fed in the morning, instead of noon or night. One of the best reasons we have for this belief is that in the morning the digestive organs contain the least amount of food, and soft food given at that time will be digested and assimilated quicker than will whole grain.

If the poultry are active and bright, we know they are healthy and in the proper condition. They are ever ready for their food, and will scratch and work for hours in search of additional grain. On the other hand, the overfed hen is lazy, and prefers crouching in a corner and taking life easy. When in that condition it is only a short time before they fall prey to sickness. It is well to study the condition as well as the needs of the flock.

Artificial Hatching and Brooding

It is imperative that the operator of artificial methods must be continually at his post.

Care must be taken in gathering and saving eggs for incubation during cold weather, that they do not chill. It is impossible to hatch them when in that condition.

It is important that the thermometer be accurate. See that you have a good one.

The moisture guage and the hygrometer has long since "fallen from grace," according to the opinion of the expert poultryman.

Unless the bulb of the thermometer lies upon a fertile egg, it will be impossible to tell the true state of the temperature of the egg chamber.

While either cooling or turning the eggs, see that the incubator doors are closed.

As near as possible it is best to have all the eggs in the incubator of one size and age, and from the same breed. Thick and thin shelled eggs will not hatch well under the same conditions.

The insurance companies are opposed to the operation of incubators in any building upon which they have any risk.

Keep a record of every hatch. A daily memoradum of temperature, condition of eggs, tests, etc., of one hatch will help you to govern another.

The incubator should be run in a room that does not readily change its temperature. An incubator cellar is the best and safest place. The illustra-



tion given in this issue readily shows how such a building can be constructed.

Always strictly follow the directions of the incubator manufacturer, when first running a new machine. The manufacturer knows the strong and weak points. After one or two hatches, if careful observation has been taken, it may be found necessary to make some changes to meet certain differences in climate or conditions.

It is a wise plan to make note of the number of chicks placed in the brooder and record all deaths, with the opinion of the cause of death. This will not only help in locating troubles, but at once informs one of the number of chicks on hand.

In trying to get an experience in running incubators, do not trust valuable eggs to your inexperience. Run the machine for several days to understand better its operation. Then charge it with common eggs. The chances are the first one or two hatches will be a failure. After better success is gained more valuable eggs can be used.

More chicks are killed by poor brooding than by poor incubation. The brooders on the market to-day, while very good, are not up to the standard of the incubators, and beginners are more apt to err with them.

When a failure is met it is unfair to jump to the conclusion that either the incubator is no good or the eggs purchased were inferior. It will generally be found, upon proper inspection, that the fault lies with the operator, or the conditions under which the hatch was placed.

You should make your mistakes object lessons.

The best way to clean drinking fountains which cannot be reached on the inside, is to use scalding hot water and a big handful of shot. Fill the fountain about quarter full of hot water, and then pour in the shot. Shake the vessel briskly so that the shot will scrape along the bottom and sides of the fountains. This will remove the scum and make them clean and sweet.

The Commercial Duck

The duck yard must be partly shaded.

The Pekin variety is the commercial duck.

Whole grain is not the most profitable food.

The duck prefers to lay her eggs at night.

The Cayuga, a black bird, is a pure American.

The food for ducks should be soft and succulent.

The Rouen is France's favorite.

The Aylesbury is the choice of England.

The supply of drinking water must never run out.

The Rouen is a close relative of the Mallard.

Strong, vigorous stock can be bred for four years.

Weak breeding stock is the cause of the bulk of failures.

Whole grain is the cause of much leg weakness in stock birds.

It is necessary that the duck should have water to drink while eating its food.

The color of the egg shell of the Aylesbury varies from a creamy-white to a green or creamy-green.

Pollard prefers ducks and drakes in their second year for breeding purposes.

A handful of clean sand should be mixed with every pailful of food given old or young.

Early in the season a good mating is a drake for every four ducks; in summer two or three extra ducks can be added to the family.

A trough of cracked oyster shell should always be within reach of the breeding stock.

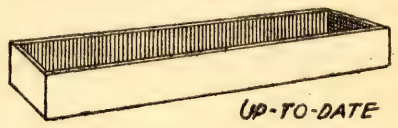
Duck pickers say that dipping the hand or fingers into a dish of water, causes the feathers to stick to the hand, and enables one to remove them more rapidly and with much less exertion.

A pen should not contain more than sixteen ducks and four drakes. During the summer one of the drakes can be removed.

Duck eggs for hatching should not be washed, or the oily, greasy covering on the outside shell will be removed, and they will not hatch so well.

Never leave the bran out of the duck feed, as it is apt to cause a loss of appetite.

Green food will make the carcass yellow, bringing a less price. The market demands white skins.



The duck is a wonderful layer, producing as many eggs in six months as the hen does in an entire year.

Ducks are easily panic striken, especially at night.

Young ducks should be laying now.

Duck culture is a valuable adjunct to poultry farming.

Notable Real Estate Transfer

The formal transfer of Mount Popocatepetl Volcano to Captain Charles Holt, representing a New York syndicate, has been made by General Casper Sanches Ochoa. The consideration is said to have been $500,000 gold, on which General Ochoa has received a cash payment of $300,000. Captain Holt and his associates will develop the sulphur deposits situated in the crater of the volcano. According to a report made by the Mexican government, the crater contains 148,000,000 tons of sulphur. The supply in the crater is increasing at the rate of 1 per cent. annually. The new owners of the volcano will build a cog-wheel railway from the base of the mountain to its summit and establish a great electric power plant.

To the Friends of Up-to-Date Farming

We have mailed statements of accounts to all subscribers whose subscriptions have expired or are in arrears. If any subscriber has not yet remitted we hope he or she will do so at once. We need not go into any argument here why you should do this for your own good, to say nothing about equity to the publisher.

The new Press has been ordered. We want to print a Quarter Million copies

beginning June. Hence we must not lose any subscribers.

A prompt remittance will save the expense of another notice.

Ask your neighbor to subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming also. Remember a club of five $2.00.

If you want some sample copies they will be sent gladly.

Do these things for ME. I am doing more for YOU.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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Do you want a picture of the champion six-horse team of the world? You can get one printed in natural colors. Size 12x25 inches and all ready for framing. No advertising on it. Send to Wilbur Stock Food Co., 69 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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YOU ARE INVITED TO VISIT

THE MOST FAMOUS HORSE BREEDING FARM IN THE WORLD

M. W. Savage, sole proprietor of "International Stock Food Co." Minneapolis, Minn. is also owner of "International Stock Food Farm" of 700 acres, 10 miles from Minneapolis. The above engraving shows the main training stable which was designed by Mr. Savage and is the only stable of this kind in the world. It is 400 feet long across the front. The Octagon center is 90 feet in diameter and each of the five wings is 157 feet long and contain 120 box stalls each having good light and outside windows. The center is over 100 feet high and contains a large tank in the top, which gives a good supply of water throughout the entire stable. The entire stable is heated by steam and hot water and cost over $60000. We also have over 100 additional stalls in our brood mare stables. This farm is located in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Minnesota River, which empties into the Mississippi River at old, Historic Fort Snelling. The farm is reached by both Steamboat and train and is one of nature's garden spots for a farm of this kind. A sparkling trout stream which never freezes winds its way through the farm and under the shade of many magnificent trees gather many picnic parties to enjoy the beauties of nature and to watch the care and training of the large number of colts always in training on our mile track located on river bank and built by the world's famous track builder Mr. Seth Griffin. This is one of the very best and fastest sod tracks ever built and although built on comparatively level ground it cost $18000, on account of the slow, careful work necessary to the best selection and placing of the sod. We selected sod that had never felt the disturbing touch of a plow and placed the roots up. This makes a track of unusual life and elasticity so that the colts do not become sore or bad gaited from their every day training. We are also building a half-mile track for special use when the mile track is unfit for use by reason of rainy weather and for the training of colts intended for race events on half mile tracks. "International Medical Spring" is located on this farm and has a flow of 50000 barrels per day. This water is deliciously medicated and is noted for its many cures. Twenty-five springs are located in different parts of the farm and it is abundantly supplied with the purest of water.

"International Stock Food" farm is the only farm in the history of the world that ever owned such Four World Champion Stallions as Dan Patch 1:55¼ Crescens 2:02¼ Directum 2:05¼ and Arion 2:07¾. These stallions are all the present time champions, in their class and with our other stallions Roy Wilkes 2:06¼ Ed Patch 2:08¾ Buttonwood 2:17 Directum Jr. 2:24¼ eat "International Stock Food" three times per day. Dan Patch 1:55¼ the fastest harness horse the world has ever seen, never broke the world's record until after he had eaten "International Stock Food" six months. It made his blood pure and rich, permanently strenghtened his entire system, aided his digestion and assimilation so that greater nerve force was produced and this gave more speed, endurance and strength. Since eating "International Stock Food" Dan Patch 1:55¼ has broken twelve world's records and closed the season of 1905 in remarkably fine condition and running over with speed.

We also have one hundred high class brood mares and their colts every year and they eat "International Stock Food" every day. When you visit the farm we want you to look them over specially and see the results. We have colts for sale by our Stallions which you can buy by mail as safely as if you saw them. We guarantee to refund your money immediately if purchase is not exactly as described. We take all risk and guarantee satisfaction. Write us at any time. Our loss of colts at foaling time has always been extremely small and we attribute this to the fact of our mares being kept in much better condition by the constant use of "International Stock Food".

Prominent horse breeding farmers and trainers are regular users of "International Stock Food". It pays us to feed it to our horses, it pays them to feed it to their horses and we postively gurantee it will pay you to feed it to your horses and other stock. If it ever fails the use of "International Stock Food" will not cost you a cent as it is always sold by over One Hundred Thousand Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee". It will pay you to test it. If not for sale in your locality write direct to us and your letter will have prompt attention. ☞ When in this locality, Mr. Savage specially invites you to visit "International Stock Food" farm, and the freedom of the farm is yours at any season of the year. We want you to compare the different families that we are breeding and to personally see the results of feeding "International Stock Food." A large number of men are constantly in attendance at the farm and you will be shown every courtesy in looking over the farm and examining the horses. We never advertise anything but what we can show you with pleasure.

Our Elegantly Illustrated Farm Catalogue.

We have just published a very handsome illustrated Catalogue of our farm and horses. We believe this to be the most attractive catalogue of this kind ever published. It is printed on heavy enamel paper, elegant colored cover and contains 80 pages 9 by 12 in size. It gives a correct history of the racing life of each of the Four Champion Stallions with name of track and date where every important race was held. This matter is written in a thrilling style that appeals to every horse owner or lover of a horse. This Catalogue contains so much horse history that every horse lover should have one. It not only gives this history but it also contains many very beautiful half-tone pictures of these world Champion Stallions, brood mares, colts and general views of farm, river and valley. This book would grace the library of any man. ☞ We cannot afford to mail this beautiful book free to the several hundred thousand farmers and stock breeders who will want it for reference. However we have decided that we will mail one copy free to anyone who writes us and encloses 35 cents in stamps for postage, etc. If you would like a copy be sure and write at once and the Catalogue will be mailed promptly. First thousand cost us $1.75 each.

DAN PATCH 1:55¼ MAILED FREE

We have a Beautiful Six Color Picture of our Champion Pacer, Dan Patch 1:55¼, size 16 by 24. Free of advertising, fine picture for framing, gives all the records made by the pacing wonder. We will mail you one free, postage prepaid, if you write us how much stock you own and name this paper. Write to

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

Roll On, Equity!

By S. E. S.

Roll on, thou grand equity, roll;
Carry thy message from pole to pole.
Thy judgment is of our Father Supreme,
Who gave his son the world to redeem.
Then speed away to every country and clime,
Give warning to every farmer in time.
Teach kings and monarchs and lords the plan
That deals justly with its fellowman.
For honest toil and the sweat of the face,
Be a just reward in every place.
Then rise, equity, rise! spread thy fine wings over land and sea;
Fan the flames of justice and right till all can see
The light flash from eye to eye and pen to pen;
Till all have caught the fire and enlightened been.
Then rouse ye, farmers, the call is to you!
Get in line and your efforts renew.
You have toiled for speculation too long;
Arise, march, and let equity be your song!

UP-TO-DATE Bee-Keeping

By Rev. J. G. Baumgartner

If you are interested in bees I hope you read and remember the instructions given in preceding issue. If so you will be ready for the second lesson:

At this season your bees should be well sheltered. Afford them every possible protection against cold and high winds, if they are outdoors. Slip a dry goods box down over each hive, leaving the entrance free. They will winter better if a supply of chaff, old rags, or dry leaves is placed over each hive, with a layer of oil cloth between the bees and the packing. To hold the packing up from the frames enough to leave a clustering place for the bees a few corn cobs should be laid over the frames crosswise. If you have no dry goods boxes handy, fold a sheet of tarred building paper over and around the hives and fasten it at the lower edges by tacking on strips of lath. Such paper protection is now by many prominent bee-keepers preferred to any other kind of packing. The entrance should be in winter about one-fourth of an inch by six inches in size.

If you winter your bees in the cellar, you should keep the temperature as near as possible forty-five degrees Fahrenheit.

If vegetables are kept in the same cellar with your bees allow no rotten potatoes, beets or cabbage to be around, nor crocks or jars containing mouldy remnants to stand around. Keep the air as pure and dry as you can. If the weather permits it, leave the cellar door open during the night now and then, closing it before daylight.

Make sure that no mice can get into your hives during winter. They would play havoc with your combs and annoy the bees.

Snow affords good protection. The deeper the snow over and around the hives the better for the bees inside the hives. Do not worry about the entrances being covered with snow. Snow allows sufficient air to pass through and keeps out the cold. But under no circumstances permit ice to close the entrance, as that might smother the bees.

It will be time profitably spent if you provide some shade boards and lean them up against the front of the hives to keep the rays of the sun out of the entrance on days when the air is too cold for the bees to fly. Without such shade boards the bees are frequently enticed out by the warm rays of the sun at the entrance on days when the air is so chilly that many of the bees flying out are unable to return and are lost. Whenever the weather is warm enough so the bees come out in spite of the shade boards, these may be laid down in front of the hives to afford a dry and warm place for the bees to sit down on. If you should forget to remove the boards when the bees are flying, no great harm will result from it, as the bees will find the way back into the hives around the boards very well.

Now is the time to plan what you are going to do with your bees next summer. Select your location. The hives should face south, southeast or east.

BEE BOOK FREE

TELLS of pleasure in rearing bees and getting money out of honey. It's good reading. Sample copy of Gleanings in Bee Culture free. (6 months' trial, 25c). Money back if not satisfied. The A. I. Root Co., Medina, O.

UP-TO-DATE Orchard and Garden

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

A Winter Sleep

The orchards are sleeping. They are taking the rest that all nature seems to need. Last summer the trees were busy maturing the rich and luscious fruit that brought joy to so many palates, and money to the pockets of the owners. They were busy also building up new wood, and providing the germs and buds that will next spring burst into the beauty of bloom, to grow into other globes of joy and gladness and health for the human family.

While the orchard trees and shrubs and vines may be dreaming the dull hours of winter away, it is a good time for us to go through a profitable self-examination. Was the fruit last summer as good as it should have been? Was it as abundant, and as free from faults? Were the trees, vines and plants thrifty and in a condition to do their best? When the fruit came did we get the most out of it? Was there anything lacking on the owners part either in caring for the orchards, in taking care of the fruit, in harvesting and marketing it? Was the price received an equitable one?

All these are legitimate questions, and it is well to consider them. And they are not questions that should be merely dreamed over. Give them practical consideration, and do whatever your honest answers to them may suggest. The man who does things is the man who gets the best out of life—and he is the one who gets most value out of the orchard.

Don't neglect the orchard even in winter. If any cleaning up is needed attend to it. If it needs any pruning attend to that while the trees are "asleep," and take the brush entirely away. Paint the places from which large branches have been removed; the wood does not die so far back when the stubs are painted.

A good job to do in winter when the ground is frozen is to mulch the trees. This may be done with coarse barnyard manure, or with old hay or straw, or with first leaves. In case of the latter something must be put on the leaves to prevent their blowing away. Old fence rails laid a few feet apart and so that they point to the body of the tree are good for this purpose. They can be removed before the apples begin to fall. Don't place the mulching nearer than a foot from the body of the tree.

While the trees are taking their winter nap, their insect enemies are sleeping, too. If you could find their beds and destroy both beds and occupants it would be a valuable work. And much of this can be done. Scrape all the rough bark off the trees being careful not to get to the "quick." Thus many eggs and sleeping insects may be destroyed, and the trees benefitted besides. After the scraping and cleaning, "paint" the trees with a solution of soap and water as high as you can reach. Not many are likely to do all this, but it is all profitable, and will pay richly in health and longevity of trees, and in superior and more abundant fruit.

Wood ashes spread under almost all kinds of fruit trees is an excellent dressing. Most soils are deficient in potash, and most trees need that element. Wood ashes, hard wood ashes, supply this deficiency in excellent form.

Clover in the bearing orchard is as good a crop as can grow there; it supplies the soil with nitrogen and humus and keeps it in a loose, productive condition. If the crop gets heavy cut it and take some of it away if you wish, but put a good portion of it under the trees as a mulch.

A good use to make of the clover during the growing season is to pasture the orchard with hogs, or calves, or sheep, or all three of them at once. If the pasture is good and the hogs are fed a little they will not root to harm anything; and likewise, if the pasture is good there is no danger that the sheep will gnaw the trees, though they are liable to reach up into the lower limbs and get leaves, and possibly what fruit is within their reach, but that is no loss. Calves may do the same thing but we have not found it seriously objectionable. They all do much to help keep the orchard clean and destroy many enemies.

We like that system much better than the system of annual cultivation after the orchard has attained bearing size. Those who persist in plowing grown orchards should be careful not to break and tear out roots. A wounded root is more harmful to the tree, we think, than a wounded branch. The roots are the feeders and their wounding is like making a sore mouth. Besides the sap flows from the roots to all parts of the tree. Who can say that a root wound, like an animal sore, may not send poison sap to "sicken" the tree?

Do not cultivate nor fertilize pear trees after the first year or two, and we do not recommend it even from the beginning, though something must be done to keep the weeds and grass down. Pear trees that make a rapid growth are more liable to blight, it seems, than are those that are not encouraged to grow rapidly, and in many localities blight seems to be as prevalent as to almost exclude pear growing.

The apple shippers of Canada are said to have formed a combination to control the British markets. Organization will control prices, and organization by the producers is the first and most powerful factor in that line—or should be.

A friend asks about burning the brush in the orchard. That is a matter requiring some thought, as there is danger of injuring trees. Do this work on a damp day so that there is no danger the fire will run in the grass or weeds; also on a day when the wind does not blow much. Make the fire where there is least danger of the heat affecting a tree. Then do not burn much brush in a place; that is, do not make a large fire. If you wish to burn much brush in a place so as not to have to build many fires, pile the brush on slowly so the fire will not be large at any one time.

"Fruit and vegetables versus a meat diet," is a subject meeting with much discussion in many intelligent circles. Of course the subject is as old as is the doctrine of vegetarianism, but it is one whose practice means good to the human race. Many disorders are traceable to an excessive meat diet, and we believe an excessive use of flesh as foods tends to a low moral condition—to vice and crime, and to shortened lives. All this has been argued, though, time and again. It is said that a ripe apple eaten before retiring is conducive to good sleep during the night, and to a healthy condition of the system.

We hope Our Up-to-Date People will lay some splendid plans, for improved gardens next spring and summer. Constant improvements are being made in plants, and the garden ought to be the main source of the best living. Have something coming on all the time—something at its very best every meal. Be wise, don't make your garden late;
Heed what we say in Up-to-Date.
Have best of ground and best of seeds,
Varieties to supply your needs;
Cultivate them wise and well—
Their value you alone can tell.
Don't grumble, then, at adverse fate;
Be happy reading Up-to-Date.

What is the Price

The most important question for the orchardist is the price of the fruit. All remember how united were the press reports last fall of an abundant apple crop, and how the market reports agreed that prices must rule low. Those who had fruit to sell remember too well what beggerly prices they received, and yet how persistently, they were assured that they were being paid every cent the relation of excessive supply to meager demand would at all justify.

All remember, too, how soon the price of apples bounded upward, after the fruit had been gathered by the growers and shipped by the local buyers, and how suddenly the tone of the press

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STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bro's. Louisiana, Mo.

GREAT CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES AND HOW TO GROW THEM Best book on Strawberry Culture ever written. Worth its weight in gold. Free if you send your address. R. M. Kellogg Co., Box 395 Three Rivers, Mich.

HEALTHY TREES Honest in quality. Grafted Apples 4c; Budded Peaches, 4c; Budded Cherries, 15c each; good varieties. Concord Grapes, $2 per 100; Black Locust and Russ Mulberry, $1 per 1000. We pay freight. Complete catalog free. Galbraith Nurseries, Box 100, Fairbury, Neb.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

$1.50 per thousand and up. Also Raspberry and Blackberry Plants at low prices. Vigorous, Healthy high grade stock. **Extra heavy rooted and true to name.** Price list Free.

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Trees, Plants & Seeds THAT GROW Best quality. Good bearers. Low prices. Apple 4c; Plum and Cherry 12c; Peach 4c; all budded; Concord Grapes 2c; Forest Tree Seedlings $1 a 1000 up. Tested seeds very cheap. Freight paid on trees. Catalogue, English or German, free. Write for it today. Address GERMAN NURSERIES, Box 81 Beatrice, Neb. GERMAN NURSERIES Carl Sonderegger, Prop.



TREE PROTECTORS

75c Per 100
$5.00 Per 1000

As valuable in summer against sun-scald, hot winds, etc., as they are in winter against cold and rabbits. Recommended by all leading Orchardists and Horticultural Societies. Send for samples and testimonials. Do not wait until rabbits and mice ruin your trees. Write us today. Wholesale Nursery Catalogue now ready—Send for copy. Agents wanted everywhere.

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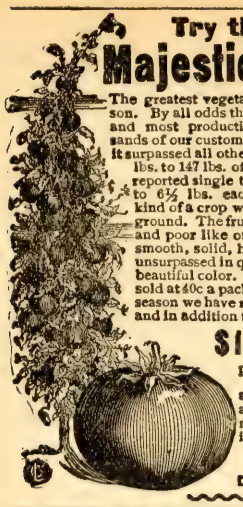


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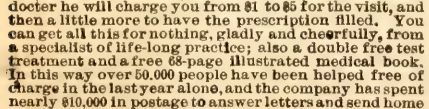
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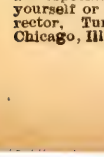
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changed from an excessive crop to a scant supply!

It was but a repetition of the annual turn of the speculation wheel. And under present conditions that is an easy wheel to turn. The press is thirsty for news, and no news is more eagerly sought than that of the agricultural resources of the country, and the condition of crops. It is an easy matter for the united market manipulators to furnish the "news;" it is just as easy a matter for the press to publish it.

What can the growers do? Their dependence for information is the press. When the press unites in declaring an abundant crop, and the market bulletins unite in announcing a low price, the local buyer and the seller can do nothing but accept the situation, and let their products go.

Must agriculture continue thus helpless? Under prevalent conditions, yes. But, no, if the growers were united as well as the buyers are. If the growers were united they would not be dependent upon the Associated Press for their reports of yield, nor upon market manipulations for reports of price. They would know their own business. Being in touch with each other, they would know what the orchards are doing in all parts of the country; and being in touch with distribution and consumption, they would know the relation of supply and demand, and they themselves would MAKE EQUITABLE PRICES, and secure them by controlled marketing.

It means nothing to say that orchard products are perishable products. They would be no more perishable under growers' control than they are under speculation control. They are bought and held now for speculative purposes. The means by which they are preserved is no secret, and those means may be employed by the growers and their representatives as well as by the buyers and storers.

It is only a question of organization and united action. And when we speak of organization we do not mean a local organization here and there and yonder. These are just as helpless against the conditions of which we have spoken, as are the individual growers themselves. There must be a national organization that shall bring into touch with each other and to oneness of information and harmony of action every fruit growing region of the whole country. We know of no better plan than that of the A. S. of E. Do you?

Orchard Pickings

Every year orchard enemies increase. Spraying seems to be the generally accepted means of fighting them. It must be confessed that results are often so doubtful as to make many good people hesitate before incurring the expense. But in some places laws have been enacted to compel fruit growers to spray their orchards. This will doubtless drive some out of the business, and make those who remain more successful fighters of the enemies, and possibly give us better fruit. At all events, it will test the matter.

As an inexpensive and profitable means of fighting orchard pests, we recommend converting every orchard into a poultry yard. There is no doubt that the fowls will capture many injurious insects, and the poultry will be the better for having eaten them. And for other reasons the orchard is an ideal place for the poultry. But poultry will not entirely free the orchard from pests. They can have no favorable effect on fungus growth, nor can they do much with the insects which propagate in the fallow fruit. Pigs and sheep, though, will look after those fellows.

The secret of success in almost anything is belief—faith. Don't undertake anything you don't believe in. This is true of orcharding as well as anything else. It takes faith to enkindle enthusiasm, and enthusiasm is necessary to lead to the care and attention to details so necessary to the production of good fruit.

In planting peach trees some successful orchardists always cut the tree back to two feet, and leave no branches upon it. They claim it makes a more shapely, a stockier, a longer lived and better bearing tree. Perhaps it does.

The berry garden should be thought of and talked about now—it should be planned for now. Where are you going to have it; how large is it to be; where will you get the plants? Are you really going to have it at all? Or will you, as usual, let the farm work crowd it out, and you and the family still live without the finer fruits? Well, it's your business, but you ought to have berries.

Berries or no berries, you ought to have pie plant. The best and most healthful pie ever made is the rhubarb pie. There should be a good bed of rhubarb in every garden. Fifty or a hundred plants do very well. Must be in deep, mellow, highly manured soil. Should be heavily mulched in the fall with coarse barnyard manure for winter protection. Very early in the spring open the mulching over each plant, leaving the mulch on the bed everywhere else.

Strawberries are good for people who tend to biliousness; plums are thought to be good for rheumatic people; grapes benefit dyspeptics and consumptives; apples eaten just before retiring induce refreshing sleep; bananes are good in typhoid fevers, and lemons are good in all fevers.

Of recent years early apples have been quite as profitable as late ones. Prices are generally lower, but the fruit is not subject to such close culling.

Eggs and Eggs

Pressure of business often compells District Attorney Jerome, of New York, to take his noonday meal in a typical "quick lunch" restaurant. One day last spring Mr. Jerome was in his usual hurry, and going into a near-by lunch room, says Saturday Evening Post, he hastily looked over the bill-of-fare and said to the waiter: "Let me have an order of fried eggs." Across the table sat a newspaper man, and the waiter asked him for his order. "Give me the same—but fresh ones, mind you." Then the waiter sang out to the man behind a partition: "Two orders of fried eggs—one of 'em fresh."

The next day Mr. Jerome hunted up a new place to appease his mid-day hunger.

The Cat and X-Ray

Old Tom is as fine and brave a Maltese house-cat as one ever had, and a fighter, but the other evening he entered into a scrap from which he has not recovered yet.

It seems that Milancie, our "queen of the kitchen," had polished up her stove with the new X-Ray Stove Polish, which has the peculiar faculty of not burning off from a hot stove. Tom came in and discovered what he thought was another cat on his stamping-ground, but which was his own reflection in the stove. A fight was on in an instant, and, according to Tom, the other cat was as ready as he. The result was a sad one. Poor Tom burned his paws, upset a dish of hot fat, and finally turned a double somersault backward out of the kitchen, and has now transferred his domicile to the woodshed, and no amount of coaxing, can bring him back to the kitchen. Housewives must not use X-Ray Stove Polish unless they introduce their house-cat by degrees, otherwise a catastrophe is likely to occur.

Two Good Judges

In a recent letter from Japan Lafcadio Hearn speaks of Oyama, the chief of the Japanese general staff.

"A pretty story of Oyama," he says, "has been told of late. During his service as judge advocate at Tokio he attended a ball one night. He was standing near a doorway at this ball when a beautiful European woman swept by, and so greatly did her charms impress Judge Oyama that he exclaimed involuntarily:

"What a lovely woman!"

"She overheard him. With a little smile she looked back over her white shoulder, and, recognizing him, she said:

"What an excellent judge!"

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Listen! In the past year I received thousands of letters from spectacle-wearers all over the world, expressing their thanks and appreciation, and the one I give here is a good sample of what they all say. The Reverend O. C. Clark, one of the most prominent ministers in the State of Illinois, says: "I highly appreciate your famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles, for I can honestly and truthfully say that with them I now read the finest and smallest print both day and night, just as well as I ever did in my life Your spectacles are truly marvelous." Now I have no doubt but that the testimony of this noted minister of the gospel is sufficient proof to every fair minded spectacle-wearer that my famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles are really **THE BEST IN THE WORLD**, as I claim.

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and thereby get **YOU to send me YOUR testimonial also.** Hence, before placing them on the market for sale at their regular price of $5 per set, I make you the following special offer which will actually save you $4 cash: Just write me your name and address and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free, with which you will be able to test your eyes at your own home, perfectly. Then when you return me the Eye Tester with your test, I will send you a complete five dollar family set of my famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles for only $1 (which is an actual saving of $4 to you), and this will include a pair of my handsome Rolled Gold Spectacles absolutely free of charge. This set will last yourself and family a lifetime. With these famous "Perfect Vision" Spectacles of mine you will be able to thread the finest needle and read the smallest print, both day and night, just as easy as you ever did in your life, and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot read the **HEADLINES** in this paper. I also hereby agree to return you your dollar cheerfully if you **YOURSELF** don't find them to be the most perfect-fitting, clearest and best you have ever bought anywhere, at any price. Write today for my free Home Eye Tester. Address my company as follows:

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Clip out this advertisement and mail it to us to-day with your name, postoffice address and nearest express office. Tell us whether you want a lady's or gent's watch and we will send the watch to your express office at once. If it satisfies you, after a careful examination, pay the express agent $5.45 and express charges and the watch is yours, but if it doesn't please you return it to us **at our expense.**

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Dept. 961, CHICAGO

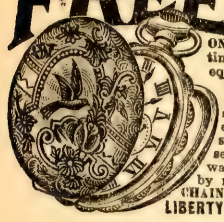


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THOUGHTS THAT COME

"The Beautiful Snow"

What thought the snowflakes so often ride upon the frozen chariots of the North, and in their greetings meet the earth with an ice kiss? Still they are beautiful. An unseen hand in the upper air formed them of diamonds mysteriously knit together, and sent them sliding down the ethereal stairs to show us earth-imprisoned mortals that above and beyond us things are beautiful.

And Nature is so prodigal of them. Down they come from the busy fingers of the heavenly lapidaries, falling, sliding, drifting, playing, until the sky itself is hidden by them, the astonished air is filled with them, and the submissive earth is wrapped up in them.

But whence are they and of what are they made? Who can tell? Each tiny flake is a miracle. A few things we know; many things we do not. See the flake. Diamond crystals, point to point and row about row. A breath, and it is gone. A drop of water takes its place. Another breath and the crystal drop has disappeared, has gone—but where? A thousand tiny mouths have swallowed it, and carry it up and away, away; we know not where; a speck of floating vapor.

But, as in great Nature nothing can be lost, we know it is somewhere, riding on the breezes, floating on the clouds, playing with the sunbeams, helping to paint the rainbow, leaping earthward in the summer shower, hiding in the mellow soil, climbing the ladder of the growing plant, smiling in the beautiful flower, or nestling snugly in the ripening grain, only once more to escape and again set out upon its mysterious journey and make its wonderful round!

Who knows but the little flake that timidly halts against my window pane as though it would curiously catch a glimpse of the strange creatures within, may last year have laughed at me from the rose's petal, carried sweetness to the luscious fruit, or nutrition to the golden grain? Or dare we say it may not once have been a glittering tear on beauty's cheek, the moisture of the breath of love's deep sigh, or that with which the aged sire bade farewell to earth or the infant lisped its last good-by. Or it may have been upon a longer journey, and glinted in the midnight sun as it slept upon an iceberg's side, or in a pearly drop of dew it may have sparkled in an orange bloom, or moistened the lips of love's young dream.

Nothing is lost. The tiny drop must make its ceaseless round. Now playing in the sunny skies, now tossed upon the restless billows of the air, now peeping from the frowning cloud, now swallowed in the raging sea, and again caught up to be borne along an invisible track to other scenes and other tasks.

After all it is but life. Today we are here; tomorrow—where? A breath and we too are gone—asleep! No more to wake. We dare not say that. Note the tiny flake just now pulled down by an invisible force. It plunged into a filthy pool the busy feet of man had made. Immediately it disappeared, and, helpless, the hand of winter caught and held it there. But nothing is lost. By and by, the sweet influence of the returning sun brings a key that unlocks its icy chamber, and, glad to be free, it leaps from its dark and cheerless bed, and on a ray of heat and light, it mounts again to the ethereal regions it had roamed before!

"The undevout astronomer is mad!" exclaimed the enraptured scientist as he gazed upon the glittering stars that sparkle in the heavens. May we not say the same of him who sees but common things? Thoughts will come.

A Day Well Spent

And, when the precious hours are done,
How sweet, at set of sun,
To gather up the fair laborious day;
To have struck some blow for right
With tongue, or pen;
To have smoothed the path to light
For wandering men;
To have chased some Fiend of Ill away;
To have borne down Giant Despair,
To have dealt a blow at Care!

—Lewis Morris.

Folding blankets and quilts is an excellent exercise. Notice next time you make the beds how the arms and shoulders and back are exercised, also the hips in reaching over, and the lower limbs in the quick steps that almost always accompany bed making.

Try milk tea instead of tea made of water. Heat the milk to the point of boiling, and pour it on the tea, leaving to steep a few minutes. This kind of tea is said to be good for insomnia or sleeplessness, and for dyspepsia.

It is as much harm to act a lie as it is to tell one.

It is better to not eat enough than to eat too much.

Whatever makes the farm home happier makes the country richer and better.

A big wood pile takes the sting out of the wind as it comes around the northwest corner of the house.

Nice, dry kindling and a pile of wood by the kitchen stove makes a quick breakfast.

Strawberry Tarts

Line scalloped patty pans with paste then fill half full with strawberry jam, sprinkle on each a pinch of flour and sugar. Bake in a quick oven and cool. Before serving or putting on the table fill heaping full with whipped cream flavored to taste.

Candy's sweet
And good to eat—
Let children have it handy;
And Up-to-Date,
Without debate,
Is full of mental candy.

Things to Consider

Anybody can fret and worry, but no one ever gets any pay for it.

Enthusiasm is a great help in getting things out of the way.

The oldest person in the world is the one who imagines he is old; it is not worth while to count his years.

If you are raising a family the worst thing in the world for you to forget is that you were once a child.

Peace in the home is lovely, but it should never be purchased at the price of right. That is, do not do wrong even for the sake of peace.

It is no evidence of selfishness or bigotry for parents to object to their children having for their associates un-

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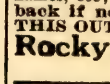
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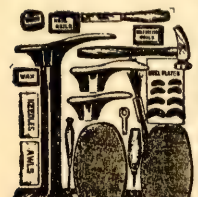
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suitable persons, persons whose habits make them dangerous companions.

The parent that makes threats that are not expected to be carried out, or are afterwards forgotten or neglected, is sowing seed for a tearful harvest by and by.

The father that smokes or chews, or uses coarse words and swears, and would be shocked to see or hear his boys do the same thing, may expect to be shocked. He forgets that every plant bears the same kind of seeds that produced it.

It seems a matter of little moment that the small child refuses to obey its parents; but in a few years such a thing in the same child will be thought a grievious matter. Did any one ever see a straight and comely tree grow from a gnarled and crooked sprout?

Mother, is your daughter as good a housekeeper as you are, or as you were at her age? If she isn't, who is to blame? Whom do you thank that you are an industrious worker and a good housekeeper? You would not like to visit your daughter's home after awhile and find everything topsy-turvy and the neighbors talking about her poor housekeeping. But to be fair, it is not always the mother's fault.

The reading home is the happy home, and the boys and girls that go out from it are the intelligent men and women of the neighborhood, the leaders in their localities. But what is read most? What is most seldom read? Is there a large book about the home that is seldom opened?

Let none of Our Up-to-Date People forget that the most important things growing about the home on the farm are the boys and girls. Are they being neglected among the weeds while the corn and potatoes and cotton, and even the tobacco, are being carefully cultivated? "What shall the harvest be?"

Said Ben to Joe,
"Don't tease me so,
I'm busy with my slate."
Said Joe to Ben,
"I will not when
You read in Up-to-Date."

They used to say it was a good motto to "Trust in God and keep your powder dry." It is a splendid one for the boys on the farm in the winter time to "Trust in God and keep your kindling dry;" especially if the boys make the fires. And they ought to. But what is a good motto for the girls? "Trust in God, and keep the pots and dishes clean."

At the Candy Party

The boys and girls of the home on the farm do not have to send away to town to buy candy in order to have a candy party. The candy is much better when they make it themselves. And then they have such a splendid time for talking and joking while it is cooking. Here are several ways of making it, as told by a writer in one of our exchanges:

Two cupfuls of light brown sugar, one cupful of butter, one tablespoonful of vinegar and one of water. Mix all together and boil twenty minutes; then add an eighth of a teaspoonful of baking soda. Try it in cold water, and when it becomes crisp, remove from the fire and pour into buttered pans or dishes, and as it hardens mark off into squares.

Take a cupful each of molasses and brown sugar, a tablespoonful of vinegar, and a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Boil all together until it will harden in cold water, then stir in a pinch of baking soda, and treat as above.

Boil one pound of sugar, two cupsful of molasses, and one pint of water, stirring occasionally, until it may be formed into a soft ball when tried in cold water. Then stir in broken nut kernels—walnuts, hickory nuts, peanut, or even popcorn, until it seems to be full of nuts or popcorn. Then make into balls when cool enough to handle.

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The Union Buggy Co., 87 Saginaw St., Pontiac, Mich., are one of our new advertisers this year, although they are one of the old firms in their line. They are extensive builders of Vehicles and Harness and are located at one of the principal centers of this industry, which fact gives them many advantages in the way of economical production. Our readers will find these people perfectly reliable and always ready to satisfactorily adjust any difficulty that may arise. Their announcement will appear in these columns soon. If you are in a hurry for any kind of a buggy, carriage, harness, etc., send for large free catalog.

"Truck Farming," an interesting book dealing with practical truck raising and valuable to every truck farmer, will be sent to readers of Up-to-Date Farming on request, free of any cost of obligation. Tell the company what crops you grow and they will send valuable instructive books. No cost at all to readers of this paper. Write German Kali Works, 93 Nassau street, New York City.

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A Remarkable Cure of Cancer

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 3, 1906.—A remarkable case of cancer of the tongue, as large as a horse chestnut, has just been cured upon Mr. Wilson C. Haskell of Bangor, Me., by a painless process discovered by Benj. F. Bye, M. D., of this city. The treatment is painless and shows every indication of permanent results. The discovery will be a welcome boon to those suffering with this dreaded, and, heretofore considered, fatal disease.

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS AND STUDIES ON THE STOMACH.

How To Eat Properly.

BY DR. VALENTINE.

Not long ago Horace Fletcher published a book called "The A, B, Z, of Our Own Nutrition," in which he advocated, "Do right the feeding of your body; Nature will do all the rest for you aright." After a dozen years of uninterrupted experiments upon himself and upon dogs, cats and other animals, Mr. Horace Fletcher concludes that the average human being eats three times as much as is good for him; that by eating only one-third as much and masticating it even more thoroughly than by Gladstone's famous thirty-two bites of each mouthful, a person is assured of unfailing health, strength, contentment and longevity. In a word, he will have annihilated the chief cause of all disease—indigestion. Mr. Fletcher conducted experiments at Yale and Cambridge Universities, and made tests under the auspices of the United States Army. As a result of his experiments he advocates that people should ignore false appetite and wait for a return of normal appetite, which is indicated by a desire for some particular simple food, accompanied by a watering of the mouth—all of which is good advice, but a great many Americans, both men and women, are thin, pale and puny, with poor circulation, because they have already ill-treated their stomachs by hasty eating or too much eating, by consuming alcoholic beverages, or by too close confinement to home, office or factory, and in consequence the stomach must be treated in a natural way before they can rectify their earlier mistakes. The muscles in many such people, in every weary, thin and thin-blooded person, do their work with great difficulty. As a result fatigue comes early, is extreme and lasts long. The demand for nutritive aid is ahead of the supply. To insure perfect health every tissue, bone, nerve, tendon or muscle should take from the blood certain materials and return to it certain others. It is necessary to prepare the stomach for the work of taking up from the food what is necessary to make good, rich, red blood. We must go to Nature for the remedy, which shall be simple but effective. There were certain roots known to the Indians of this country before the advent of the whites which later came to the knowledge of the settlers and which are now growing rapidly in professional favor for the cure of obstinate stomach and liver troubles. These are found to be safe and yet certain in their cleansing and invigorating effect upon the stomach and blood. These are: Golden Seal root, Queen's root, Stone root, Bloodroot, Mandrake root. Then there is Black Cherrybark. The medicinal principles residing in these native roots when extracted with glycerine as a solvent makes the most reliable and efficient stomach tonic and liver invigorator. Where there is bankrupt vitality—such as exhaustion, bad nutrition—and thin blood the body acquires vigor and the nerves, blood and all the tissues feel the favorable effect.

Although some physicians were aware of the high medicinal value of the above mentioned plants, yet few have used pure glycerine in combination, or as a solvent, and usually the doctors' prescriptions called for the ingredients in varying amounts, *with alcohol.*

Nearly forty years ago, Dr. Pierce found that chemically pure glycerine, of proper strength, was best for extracting the medicinal properties from these roots and that it gave added value to a tonic compound in restoring tone and vigor to the entire system without the detrimental effect which alcohol would give. So Dr. Pierce put up what he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, one of the principal ingredients, Golden Seal root, suggesting the name. This preparation is of pleasant taste, agrees perfectly with rebellious and sensitive stomachs, and has sold more largely in the past third of a century than any other medicine put up for like purposes. The test of the merit of a compound is its lasting qualities. Medicines that depend upon the alcohol contained in them for their popularity have never remained long in favor.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow, Professor in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, a recognized authority on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, says of Hydrastis (Golden Seal root): "Very useful as a stomachic tonic (stomach tonic) and in atonic dyspepsia. Cures gastric catarrh (catarrh of stomach) and headaches accompanying same. Constipation, dependent upon different deficient secretions, with hard and dry stools, may be overcome by the remedy. Chronic catarrh of the intestines, even if it has proceeded to ulceration, is remarkably benefited by Hydrastis. It may be given as a remedy for intermittent, chronic and malarial poisoning, and enlarged spleen of malarial origin. It diminishes mucous in catarrh of the bladder."

From "Organic Medicines," by Grover Coe, M. D., of New York, we extract the following: "Hydrastis (Golden Seal root) exercises an especial influence over mucous surfaces. Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a cholagogue (liver invigorator), it has few equals. In affections of the spleen, and abdominal viscera generally, it is an efficient and reliable remedy. Also in scrofula, glandular diseases generally, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, debility, diarrhœa and dysentery, constipation, piles and all morbid and critical discharges."

The "Golden Medical Discovery" not only produces all the good effects to be obtained from the use of Golden Seal root, in all stomach, liver and bowel troubles, as in dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, ulceration of stomach and bowels and kindred ailments, but the Golden Seal root used in its compounding is greatly enhanced in its curative action by the other ingredients mentioned above. Each of its ingredients has the endorsement of those medical writers and teachers most eminent in their profession.

A little book of extracts treating of *all* the several ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines, being extracts from standard medical works, of the different schools of practice, will be mailed *free* to any one asking (by postal card or letter) for the same, addressed to Doctor R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and giving the writer's full post-office address, *plainly* written.

In cases of chronic ailments, attended by marked, or persistent, constipation, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken conjointly with the use of the "Golden Medical Discovery," to regulate the bowels. They act in harmony with the "Discovery," and will be found to be a most valuable laxative, or, in fuller doses a cleansing cathartic.

Podophyllin, the active medicinal principle of Mandrake root, enters largely into the composition of the little sugar-coated "Pellets," in fact is one of their chief ingredients. They regulate the liver, stomach and bowels.

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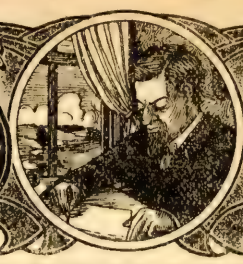
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FARMERS FORUM



This is the farmer's own department, or for any person who wants to be heard in the interest and for the welfare of agriculture. Use it, so your brother farmers will know what your mind is regarding the great farmers' problems of the day. Readers must not assume that articles printed in this department are always endorsed by the publisher.

Appeals to Producers to Organize and Stand by Friends for Their Own Interests

Dear Sir—Allow me as a farmer to thank you for the editorial in to-day's issue of the Gazette about the beef trust. Also to say I like the ring of a great many others which I have read in your paper in the past. I would like to say to the farmers everywhere, through your columns, that they should support the papers which will help them fight their battles to obtain justice. They should turn the cold shoulder to those papers which are trying to deceive them that they may be buncoed out of the fruits of their labors as they have been in the past.

Among the list of such papers we might mention one which is printed not far from Kalamazoo. We have seen oh, so many times, that if a man had the nerve to champion the cause of the people, graft could always hire the use of their columns to try and down and discredit him.

We have no doubt Lawson was educated in the land of Egypt for the very work he is now doing. The people should stand by him and support him as long as he works in our cause. Every man in the country who wants to know the true inwardness of high finance should read Frenzied Finance, by Tom Lawson. If you want to know about the beef trust read Charles E. Russell's book, "The Biggest Trust in the World, the Beef Trust." We doubt if any farmer can read the latter book through without feeling as though he was ready to pull off his coat and fight for his rights if need be, unless he was a deadhead. Some of the timid farmers may say: "We can't do anything." We say we can. "Where there is a will there's a way," is a true saying.

Before we proceed we would like to tell a bear story. It may be familiar and it may not. An old hunter out West in the mountains one day was stalking a mountain sheep. After following it awhile he found himself on a shelf of rock which came to an end so that he could go no further; the ledge was high on one side, on the other was a deep ravine. Just then the sheep came into sight, and the hunter raised his gun and fired. Hearing a slight noise behind him, he turned and there stood a huge grizzly bear on his hind feet, looking as though he would like to dine on the hunter. The hunter's gun was one of the old muzzle loaders. The hunter saw he was in a tight fix. He drew his hunting knife, then thought of the Lord and he prayed. "O Lord! We are not always troubling Thee with petitions as the Methodists are, but we are in a mighty tight fix. Now, O Lord! if you are not on my side don't be on the bear's side, and you will see the biggest bear fight you ever saw." We would like to say right here if any farmer won't help don't for your own sake do anything to hinder those who will fight. The farmers have it all in their own hands if they will only organize and stand shoulder to shoulder and take what belongs to them. The farmers can gain their end by peaceable means and in a very short time.

When the Armour gang sets a price on your grain don't deliver a bushel until it reaches a fair price set by yourselves. Now, we can't in an article like this go into all the whys and wherefores. But we will point you where you can find out all you wish to know better than we can tell you. A few years ago J. A. Everitt, of Indianapolis, came to the conclusion that his business would be better and every other business would be better if the farmers were getting their share of what they earned. The more he studied the matter the more it grew on him, and he could see that when the farmer was prosperous everyone else was prosperous, and that when the farmer was just paying expenses and had no money to spend if it continued any length of time prosperity was down at the heels and out at the elbows. We had an example in the seventies and one in '91, '92 and '93.

After the McKinley bill came into full operation it closed the markets of Europe to our farm products. Wheat went to 48c, wool to 7c or 8c, hogs and cattle you could hardly give away, when the farmers could not buy. More than once we have had people in Kalamazoo tell us that our produce was nice, but they had no money to buy. Some said they could not buy sugar if the fruit was given them. Some could not buy potatoes at 10c a bushel. We could go on in this way for some time, but we will resume. Mr. Everitt in studying this problem saw that the farmer's only hope was in organization. He could see what labor had accomplished and what organization had done for almost every other business, and that the farmer was at the mercy of them all. Mr. Everitt then began to teach and preach his doctrine through Up-to-Date Farming, his paper. Soon others were interested. A little over two years ago a society was formed called the American Society of Equity. The motto of this society is, "Farmers to the Front;" the object, equitable prices for all products; the plan, controlled marketing. By paying $1 any farmer can join this club and receive the official paper free for one year. The name of the paper is Up-to-Date Farming. For every cent the Society has cost me in two years I have made three or four dollars by following its advice, as to marketing crops. It would take too much space to explain here. If there is no society near you, you can join the general society at Indianapolis by sending your name and one dollar, and you will receive the paper for a year, too.

To give you some idea how the society works. They advocate no government crop reports until after the crops are harvested. Preliminary crop reports only add fuel to keep burning the fire of speculation which consumes the farmer's profits. The paper contains blanks for each farmer to fill out and send to headquarters, showing the number of acres, yield, etc., of his crops. Then a board appointed for that purpose meets and going over these reports decide what would be a fair price to both consumer and producer, allowing the producer a fair profit for his work, use of land, etc. "Do business as other people do;" instead of letting the Board of Trade set prices below the cost of production, which they generally do early in the season. The members of the society

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are informed through the paper of these prices and advised to hold for them, and not to sell for less. But if for any reason the price should go above, the members are at liberty to take the highest price. In so large a country you can't always tell just what it will need for the year. Or we may have a large foreign demand on account of famines, etc.

To show you that the prices decided on for this year are not unjust to the consumer and yet would give the farmer a good, fair margin, we will furnish a list of crops we are the most interested in through this section. These prices are based on the Chicago market. East they should be a little more; west they should be less by the cost of freight per bushel.

Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00. Corn, No. 2 red, new crop, until January 1, 45c; January to April, 1906, 50c; April to next crop, 55c. Rye, No. 2, 75c. Oats, 38c. Hay, timothy, per ton, $12.00. Beans, $2.00. Hogs, live weight, $6.50. Cattle, live weight, $5 to $6.00. Wool, 30c.

We could have had these prices right along if the farmers would have held for them. You could soon knock the Board of Trade silly. And if the farmers would work together they would not drop the price on grain 5c or more a bushel before you could load up a load and draw it to town. If it is deemed necessary, the society can advance the price of wheat one cent a month as an inducement for the farmer to hold who can afford to. This dumping so much grain on the market early in the season just spoils the market for six months.

We presume that many farmers who have had more experience than we have will read this and could give me lots of advice. Yet they may never have thought of something I wish to say. Advantage is always taken of the fact that the farmers pay a good many of their bills in the fall as well as their taxes, to hold down prices. Now, if in giving a note for anything you buy you would make it payable on or before the first of February or March you would not be obliged to sell so much grain early when the price was low. Don't let them scare you with any lies about overproduction. All the grain is always used, You never have to take any of it to the lake to dump it in, and so get rid of it. Also it is better never to sell short and then have to buy back at a higher figure later in the season. If the fly is in wheat in the fall, we save enough out for bread and seed the next year. If we should sell the most of the crop through the winter. If we see later that we do not need it we sell it then. Sometimes it will pay a man well to borrow money rather than sell at the low figurre.—Henry W. Piper, Alamo, Mich., (in Kalamazoo Gazette.)

Farmers and Merchants Friends

(Contributed.)

The members of every local union should make friends of the local merchants with whom they trade, for there is nothing in our constitution, our by-laws or our principles, which should engender any ill-feeling between the farmers and the country merchants. Indeed, the latter should earnestly advocate the farmers' cause, and advocate organization on their part, because, the more the farmer gets for his crops, the more money he will spend with his merchants. Think of the great flood of money which has been flowing into the strong boxes of the great insurance companies to the enrichment of the very few—grafters—which like leeches fairly sucked the life out of the institutions that nurtured them. The money was, in many instances, squandered, wasted, and all but thrown away. There is but one primal source for insurance money—for all money, in fact, and that is the soil, the sea, or the mines—and chiefly the soil. How much better would it have been then, had more than half of those many millions of dollars have gone to the farmers in equitable return for their crops, to have been by them redistributed and put in circulation locally again through the local merchants. Indeed, the local merchant should join hands with the farmers of his community, and help them gain a victory over avarice and inequity.

PLEASE SAY "SAW IT IN UP-TO-DATE FARMING" when writing to our advertisers | IT PAYS

AGENTS WANTED **For Mend-a-Rip**

Greatly improved. Better than ever.



Does all kinds of light and heavy sivetingand stitching. Saves its cost many times a year. A perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined. Notice the Automatic Spacer which makes neat, even stitching. To show it means a sale. Agents make $3 to $15 a day. One agent made $20 first day and writes to hurry machines to him. Write for special agts. price. J. B. Foote Foundry Co. Dep. 389 Fredericktown, O

(The Great Agents Supply House)

[NOTE—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—ED.]

GOOD RUBBER STAMPS CHEAP

Don't use chalk or pencil to mark your berry boxes, egg crates, etc., when you can mark them quicker, better and easier with one of our **made-to-order rubber stamps.** You can also stamp your own letterheads and envelopes and prevent possible loss. A rubber stamp saves both **time and money.**

We will make and mail you, postpaid, a neat stamp, 3 inches long, or less, as you may desire, with your **name and full address** in plain letters, for only **25 cents.** We will mail you, postpaid, an everlasting ink-pad for 25 cents. Any kind of a stamp made to special order and orders filled promptly. Write today.

HOOSIER STAMP COMPANY
815 N. Illinois St. Indianapolis, Ind

$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES FREE

Other Prizes are Given for Sending us Subscriptions; but THIS $200.00 IN CASH PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED ON MARCH 15, ABSOLUTELY FREE to the persons sending us the neatest correct solutions. : :

Arrange the 48 letters printed in the centre groups into the names of six cities of the United States. Can you do it? Large CASH PRIZES, as listed below, to those who send in the neatest solutions, will be given away on **March 15. First Prize, $50.00 in Gold. Second Prize, $25.00 in Gold Third Prize, $15.00 in Gold. Fourth Prize, $10.00 in Gold. Five Prizes of $5.00 each. Ten Prizes of $2.50 each. Fifty Prizes of $1.00 each. Making a Total of Two Hundred Dollars in Prizes.** Don't send us ANY MONEY when you answer this advertisement as there is absolutely no condition to secure any one of these prizes. **RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST.**—In preparing the names of the six cities, the letters in each group can only be used as many times as they appear, and no letter can be used that does not appear. After you have found the six correct names you will have used every letter in the 48 exactly as many times as it appears. These prizes ARE GIVEN, as we wish to have our Magazine brought prominently to the attention of everyone living in the United States. Our Magazine is carefully edited and filled with the choicest literary matter that the best authors produce. **TRY AND WIN.** If you make out the six names, send the solutions at once—who knows but what you will WIN A LARGE PRIZE? Anyway, we do not want you to send any money with your letter, and a contest like this is very interesting. Our Magazine is a fine, large paper, filled with fascinating stories of love and adventure, and now has a circulation of 400,000 copies each issue. We will send **FREE** a copy of the latest issue of our Magazine, to every one who answers this advertisement. **COMMENCE RIGHT AWAY ON THIS CONTEST** and you will find it a very ingenious mix-up of letters, which can be straightened out to spell the names of six well-known cities of the United States. Send in the names right away. As soon as the contest closes you will be notified if you have won a prize. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the names of these cities, write them neatly and plainly and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. A copy of our fascinating MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send in your answer immediately. Understand, the neatest correct solutions win the prizes. WE INTEND TO GIVE AWAY VAST SUMS OF MONEY in the future, just as we have done in the past, to advertise our CHARMING MAGAZINE. We find it is the very best advertising we can get to offer LARGE PRIZES. Here are the names and addresses of a few people we have recently awarded PRIZES: I. P. Caldwell, 31 Clovelly St., Lynn, Mass., $50; Helen Vetorsky, 806 Glasgow Av., Buffalo, N. Y., $50; Leslie Davis Reese, 1227 15th St., Denver, Colo., $25; Minnie C Childe, 4742 Evans Av., Chicago, Ill., $25; Anetta McLane, R. F. D. No. 1, Abbotsford, Mich., $15; Mrs. G. W. Cook, Arcola, Miss., $15; Harrison J Perkins, 2265 7th Av., New York City, $10; Mrs. S. A. A. McCausland, Lexington, Mo., $10; Winifred Briggs, R. R. No. 8, McLean, Ill., $5; Anna Schmudt, care Wm. Briggs, McLean, Ill, $5; Mrs. Victoria Long, Plunk, Mo. $5; Lincoln Redgrave, 25 Frederick St., Victoria, B. C., Can., $5; Mrs. M. H. Marks, Box 88, Ahtanum, Wash., $5; W. F. Smith, Box 115, Station J, Cleveland, Ohio, $5; Etta Watkins, R. F. D. No. 3, Orlando, Oklahoma, $5; Amata A. Dunning, 503 E. Sharpe Av., Spokane, Wash., $5; Chas. A. Harlow, Stonington, Conn., $5; Saxo Wiegell, 206 E. 84th St., New York City, $5. We could go on and point to hundreds of names of people who have gained large sums of money from our contests, but only give a few names. The solution can be worked out by an alert and clever person, and it will amply pay you to TRY AND SPELL OUT THESE CITIES. Brains and energy nowadays are winning many golden prizes. Study it very carefully and let us see if you are clever and smart enough to spell out the cities. We would rather take this way of advertising our excellent Magazine than spending many thousands of dollars in other foolish ways. We freely and cheerfully give the money away. YOU MAY WIN. We do not care who gets the money. TO PLEASE OUR READERS IS OUR DELIGHT. The question is, Can you get the correct solution? If you can do so, write the names of the cities and your full address plainly in a letter and mail it to us, and you will hear from us promptly by return mail. Lazy and foolish people neglect these grand free offers and then wonder and complain about their bad luck. There are always plenty of opportunities for clever, brainy people who are always alert and ready to grasp a real good thing. We have built up our enormous business by being alert and liberal in our GREAT OFFERS. We are continually offering our readers RARE AND UNUSUAL prizes. We have a big capital, and anyone can easily ascertain about our financial condition. We intend to have the largest circulation for our high-class Magazine in the world. In this progressive age publishers find that they must be liberal in giving away prizes. It is the successful way to get your Magazine talked about. Of course, if you are easily discouraged and are not patient and are not willing to spend any time in trying to work out the solution, you certainly cannot expect to win. USE YOUR BRAINS. Write the names of the cities and send them to us, and we will be just as much pleased as you are. We desire someone to be successful, and as it does not cost you one cent to solve and answer this contest, it will be very foolish for you to pass it by. In all fairness give it some of your leisure time. SUCCESS IS FOR ENERGETIC AND THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE, and the cause of FAILURE IS LACK OF INTEREST AND LAZINESS. So, dear reader, do not pass this advertisement without trying hard to make A SOLUTION OF THE LINES OF LETTERS PRINTED IN THE CENTRE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT. We suggest that you carefully read this offer several times before giving up the idea of solving the puzzle. Many people write us kind and grateful letters, profusely thanking us for our prompt and honest dealings. It always pays to give attention to our grand and liberal offers. OUR PRIZES have gladdened the hearts of many persons who needed the money. If you need money you will give attention to this special offer this very minute. If you solve it, write us immediately.

DON'T DELAY. **WE WILL GIVE OTHER PRIZES THIS SEASON.** Get your name on our list and win a prize. Do not delay. Write plainly.

THIS IS THE PUZZLE

KENRWOY
TEITODR
DLNCEAVEL
OFBUFAL
GITTSRUBP
EARBLTIOM

CAN YOU SOLVE IT?

ADDRESS:
THE HOPKINS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
22 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Have You Ordered Your Third Power Book?

WE HAVE one for you. No person engaged in farmings or!nany business that depends on the prosperity of farmers to be successful should delay in obtaining a copy.

A general, reading of this book will do more to guarantee continuous prosperity in the country than any other thing that can be done. Your business will be more successful if you read

"THE THIRD POWER"

By J. A. EVERITT, Pres. of The A. S. of E.

Order a copy today and learn how The Third Power, the farmer power, is arrising in the land.

320 Pages, Cloth bound, Price $1.00
See Special offer in Coupon

ADDRESS

The American Society of Equity

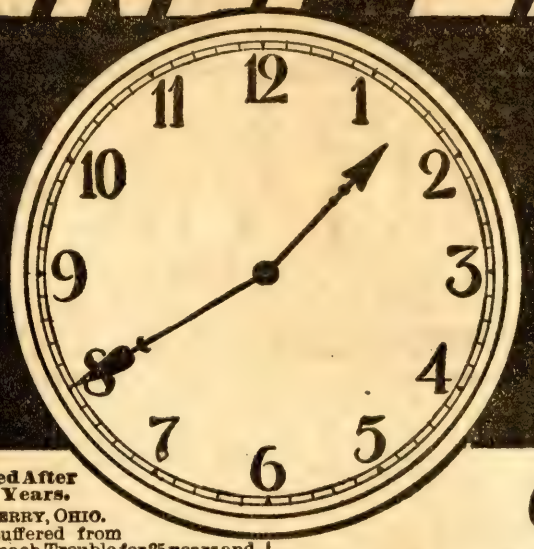
INDIANAPOLIS

IND

1/4 RATE COUPON

JUST PLACE COIN HERE — 25 CENTS — WRAP SECURE AND MAIL AT OUR RISK

ONLY ONE HUNDRED MINUTES TIME



Can You Spare

100 minutes during the next thirty days, if it means health for you? Can you afford 100 minutes of your lifetime to insure for you new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? That is all it takes—just one hundred minutes. Five minutes to write for it, five minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, three minutes each day for 30 days to properly use it—just one hundred minutes altogether, just one hour and forty minutes. This is all you risk—only one hundred minutes of your time. We risk all else. We risk the dollar package of V.-O., risk the postage on it, risk the cost of this big advertisement, risk our name, our reputation—everything. Cannot you afford to spend a stamp to write for it and risk 100 minutes to test it? You are to be the judge. If you need health, if you are sick and suffering, if you want health enough to risk 100 minutes, read our special offer and send for health—V.-O.—today.

Cured After 25 Years.

PERRY, OHIO.

I suffered from Stomach Trouble for 25 years and have tried a great many medicines, but nothing seemed to do me any good until I got hold of Vitæ-Ore. I used three packages and am cured. It has been seven months since I used the medicine and I feel no return of my ailment. IRA M. DODGE.

Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.

I do not need more medicine, as I am cured. I had Catarrh of the Head and Throat, had taken treatment from doctors and they would not allow me to sing or talk. Since I used Vitæ-Ore I can do as I please, as the trouble is gone. LILLIAN BURNETT.

Lumbago Cured.

FINDLAY, KANS.

I have given Vitæ-Ore a fair test, and it has done me much good. All last fall and winter I had Lumbago so bad that I could not work, or even walk unsupported. Since using Vitæ-Ore, I have gained 15 pounds, and have not missed a day's work. JOHN LANNING.

Threw Away the Canes.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

I was very badly crippled from the effects of Rheumatism. I was a year and seven months on two canes. I used Vitæ-Ore and was cured completely. I have thrown away the canes, and praise Vitæ-Ore for a complete cure.

W. J. BROWN,
31½ Richard Street.

One Package Helped Wonderfully.

ESKRIDGE, KANS.

I have been sick for four years and paid out much money to doctors, but received no benefit. One package of Vitæ-Ore has helped me wonderfully, in fact, almost cured me. I can walk and work nearly as well as I ever could. The doctors said I had Bright's Disease, Dropsy and Rheumatism. I shall continue with the medicine.

MRS. A. D. FULLER.

A General Toning Up.

NEW ROSS, IND.

I first heard of Vitæ-Ore through a newspaper advertisement. At the time I began taking it I was almost helpless, had no appetite, could not sleep and was all run down. I had tried several medicines, but they did not seem to benefit me any, so I decided at last to give the V.-O. a trial, although at the time I had little faith in it. I have now been taking V.-O. for some time, and its results have been very pleasing. I am stronger than for several years, and although I am now 74 years old, I am able to be up on my feet all the time and my system has received a general toning up.

MRS. ANGELINE HINKLE.

Vitæ-Ore is not a stimulant, not a narcotic, not a drug, but is an antiseptic constitutional tonic for every vital force of man—a food for blood, brain, brawn and bone—and is worth more than its weight in gold to all who suffer from any of the many ills which unfit men and women for the full enjoyment of life and its duties.

READ THIS OFFER

No Ailing Person, Man or Woman, Can Afford to Miss This Opportunity to Get 30 Days' Treatment on Trial.

WE WILL SEND TO ALL Readers of this paper **a full-sized $1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore by mail, postpaid,** sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within thirty days' time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. If it does not, no money is wanted! WE TAKE ALL THE RISK, YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We ask no references, we want no security; just your promise to use it and pay if it helps you. Just say that you need it, that you want it, and it will be sent to you, as it has been sent to hundreds of other readers of this paper. We want you to have it and gladly send it, taking your word for the results obtained. There is nothing to pay, neither now nor later, if it does not help you. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to see the results before you pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE! We know Vitæ-Ore and are willing to take the risk. We have done so in thousands of cases and are not sorry. Your case, no matter how hard or obstinate it may be, will be no exception.

Vitæ-Ore in its original condition is a natural, hard, ore-substance—mineral—mined from the EARTH'S VEINS. It contains Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package (one ounce) of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value nearly 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water found on the globe, drank fresh at the springs. The mineral properties which give to the waters of the world's noted healing and mineral springs their curative virtue come from the rock or MINERAL ORE through which the water percolates on its way to its outlet, only a very small proportion of the medicinal power in the ORE being thus assimilated with or absorbed by the liquid stream. The rock contains the much desired medicine, the water serves as the conveyance to carry but a small part of its properties to the outer world. Vitæ-Ore is a combination of these medicine-bearing minerals, powdered and pulverized, and partly soluble in water, the addition of which makes the health-giving liquid drink. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as

Rheumatism	Bladder Troubles
Bright's Disease	Stomach and
Blood Poisoning	Female Disorders
Heart Trouble	LaGrippe
Dropsy	Malarial Fever
Catarrh of any Part	Nervous Prostration and
Throat Affections	General Debility
Liver, Kidney and	

as thousands testify and as no one will deny after using. VITÆ-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and it reaches such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure. If yours is such a case, do not doubt, do not fear, do not hesitate, do not delay, but SEND FOR IT TODAY!

AN AID TO NATURE

The Rational Method of Curing Disease—Re-Establishes Order and Disease Vanishes.

There is nothing more wonderful than the ŒCONOMY OF NATURE, the natural forces that are at work in the body, continually, day and night, waking or sleeping, to recuperate from exhaustion, to eliminate that which has served its purpose, to replenish what has been wasted, to supplant decayed tissue with healthy material, to supply new strength and energy for that which has been expended. It is the same vital force that is at work in all forms of life in the whole universe, whether vegetable or animal, and no better term can be applied to it than "the economy of nature," which is truly "management without loss or waste." And it is an economy which is not parsimony, for nature gives with a lavish hand in bounteous plenty for all the normal and regular duties of life, WHEN HER GENEROSITY BE NOT ABUSED.

But it is an economy, which like all other economies, must have all of its workings IN PERFECT HARMONY, and is of little value when there is a great leak somewhere, when there is a DRAIN which unnaturally depletes the resources and allows of no accumulation. It is an economy whose usefulness is impaired when there is an organ in some portion of the body which refuses to perform its share of the work and does not properly co-operate in the great natural mechanism which so ably controls life, health and all vital energy.

It is when this condition presents itself, when nature, by some abnormal manifestation, is proclaiming HER NEED OF ASSISTANCE, that Vitæ-Ore steps into the breach AS A MOST EFFECTIVE AID TO NATURE, to assist her in her work of recuperation, to whip any recreant force and organ into line, to provide nature with the materials which she demands and the tools she needs in her reconstructive work. WITH SUCH AID THE CURE EASILY AND SPEEDILY BECOMES A FACT. Bruise the skin on any part of the body, and nature immediately starts her healing processes, as all know, but if the blood is poor, the vitality low, if the proper materials for nature's work are not in the body, the wound heals slowly, complications may ensue—HELP NATURE AND THE WORK IS ACCOMPLISHED.

Give the stone mason his trowel and mortar, but if the STONE be not there he is powerless to build, his hands are tied and he accomplishes nothing. IT IS THE SAME WITH NATURE. She is a perfect mechanic, the like of which all man's inventive and creative genius has been unable to duplicate or counterfeit, but like all mechanics, she needs the PROPER MATERIALS for her work and without them is powerless.

As an aid to nature (and at all times, no matter what means are used, we are only assisting nature), Vitæ-Ore is indeed an ideal creation. It contains elements which, when the body is in ill health, are needed by nature for her work of recuperation, and in supplying such materials, IT SUPPLIES HEALTH TO THE BODY, health in all the parts, in blood, brain and nerve tissue; health in those organs upon which health in the entire body is dependent. When there is an abnormal symptom, no matter in what organ, Vitæ-Ore assists nature to remove the abnormality and thus establishes the cure. It is not a cure-all, though its efficacy covers a wide range of ailments and disorders, but is a vitalizing, tonic, healing, corrective and strengthening force that arouses nature to CORRECT ACTION IN EVERY VITAL FUNCTION. It cures many disorders and has the same wonderfully beneficial action in diseases which seem diametrically opposite, all in the same natural way, all by assisting nature to properly perform the functions which always are properly performed in good health, AND THUS ESTABLISHES GOOD HEALTH.

Many ills and diseases may be traced to ONE DISTURBING INFLUENCE, one underlying lesion, and it is by the removal of these controlling causes that Vitæ-Ore cures so many seemingly diversified conditions. It cures the cause more than the disease, the origin more than the symptom, a manner of cure that needs no comment. It assists in re-establishing order, the lack of which is responsible for ill health in any portion of the body, and when this is encompassed, disease vanishes. It is a rational method, the getting down to the very root of the trouble, which should and does appeal to all rational people.

Catarrh of the Head.

MT. ZION, MISS.

My son, who suffered with Catarrh of the Head, has found Vitæ-Ore a sovereign remedy for that disease. It has benefited him more than all the doctors who have treated him and the patent medicines he has taken. He could do no work before he commenced its use, but he can now labor as well as anybody. JOHN L. POLK.

Not an Ache or Pain.

DANVERS, MASS.

I have taken nearly three packages of Vitæ-Ore, which has done me a wonderful lot of good. I have been troubled for 25 years with lameness in my right limb, pain commencing near the spine, then to the hip joint and to the fleshy part of my leg. For weeks past I have not felt an ache or pain. J. Q. A. BATCHELDER.

Feet Swollen From Rheumatism.

SPENCER, IOWA.

I have suffered much with Rheumatism, but I must say that Vitæ-Ore has given me wonderful relief. My feet were so swollen that I could not walk around the house. After taking Vitæ-Ore the swelling all left my feet and I can walk anywhere with ease. Vitæ-Ore is a grand medicine. OTTO MICKLEY.

Sick Headache and Constipation.

MONTGOMERY, IOWA.

Vitæ-Ore has done for me what no other remedy could. It cured me of Sick Headache and Constipation, for which you may be sure I am happy, My wife also says Vitæ-Ore is the best remedy she ever used. C. S. MCCORMICK.

Cured the Child of Dropsy.

BIG FOOT, TEX.

Vitæ-Ore is the best remedy on earth, in my opinion, and I ought to know, for I have tested it. It cured one of my grandchildren of Dropsy after the doctor declared he could not live. I thank God first for creating it and Theo. Noel for discovering its use for man's ills. W. M. NOWLIN.

Gall Stones.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

I have been troubled with Gall Stones, and did not know what it was to be without pain until I commenced the use of Vitæ-Ore, since which time I have been steadily improving. Vitæ-Ore deserves all the credit for my improved condition, as I have taken no other medicine since commencing its use. Doctors have said that there was no cure for my disease except an operation. I am 60 years old and now am doing my own work, something I could not do before using Vitæ-Ore. MRS. J. M. BAIRD,
1225 WAVERLY AVE.

Vitæ-Ore will do the same for you as it has done for thousands if you will give it a trial. Send for a $1.00 package at our risk. You are to be the judge! What sensible person, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitæ-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases, two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. Write today for a package at our risk, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper.

THEO. NOEL CO. Up-to-Date Dept. Vitæ-Ore Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

A FARMERS STRIKE—SEE PAGE 4

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT *Our Object,* EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan,* CONTROLLED MARKETING

VOLUME IX INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 1, 1906 NUMBER 5

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Top Buggies From $35 up

Paint covers a multitude of carriage building sins. If you could see *through* the paint you would know *why* the seemingly cheap buggies offered by Catalogue Houses cannot give satisfaction. Because you would see the worthless material—the poor foundation which the paint hides.

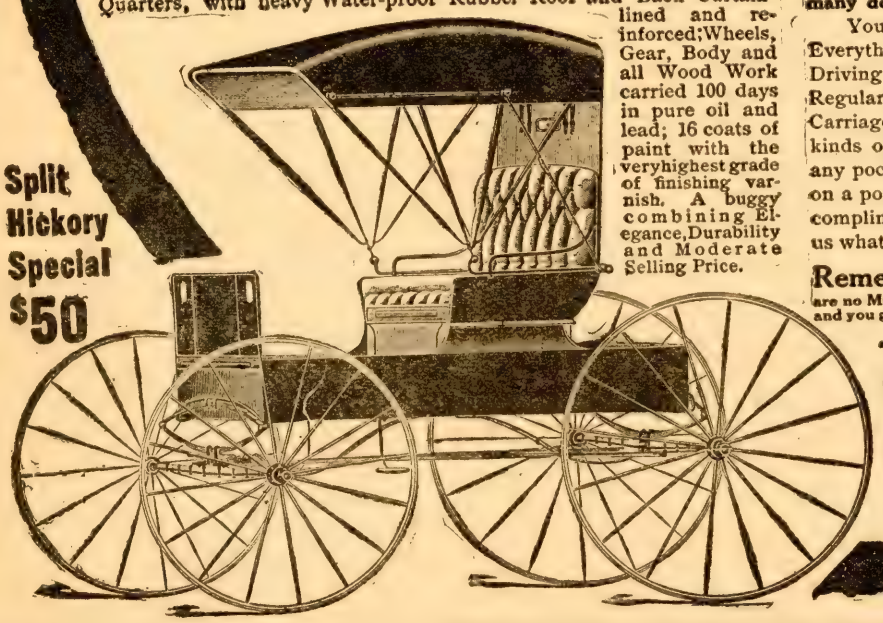
But under the paint on a genuine *Split Hickory* Buggy you will find the *best material* known for carriage making. We *start right* and we finish right. Split Hickory Buggies have the *right foundation*—and the right foundation is just as vital in building a buggy as it is in building a house. It means that Split Hickory Buggies will give you twice the wear you would get from the poor-material-thrown-together make-believes that masquerade as buggies under a mask of paint.

We start Split Hickory Buggies with the best selected, thoroughly seasoned straight-grained second-growth shell-bark hickory, absolutely free from worm-holes, knots, wind-shakes, or other imperfections—anything else is not good enough for us or *for you.* And *we split* the hickory, split it with *the grain*—we *don't saw* it, so *you* get *all* the strength of the very best material in Split Hickory Buggies.

With the best material, our experience, the best workmen, the best machinery, and the best carriage plant in America, you are sure of satisfaction all the way through when you buy a Split Hickory buggy. And our Factory-to-you way of selling saves you two profits—this brings the price down to ROCK BOTTOM.

SPLIT HICKORY

If on examination and after actual use you find that it is not exactly as represented, you need not keep it. You are not bothered with agents or salesmen. You simply act on your own good judgment. You render an unbiased decision, and we cheerfully abide by it. The selling plan is fair and square, and the buggy speaks for itself. Split Hickory construction throughout. Sarven Patent Wheels with Screwed Rims; Long Distance Dust-proof Axles; quick shifting Shaft Couplings; Genuine open head oil tempered Springs; finest quality imported all wool broad-cloth Upholstering Cushion and Back; Spring Cushion and Solid Panel Spring Back; Top has genuine No. 1 Enameled Leather Quarters, with heavy Water-proof Rubber Roof and Back Curtain lined and reinforced; Wheels, Gear, Body and all Wood Work carried 100 days in pure oil and lead; 16 coats of paint with the veryhighest grade of finishing varnish. A buggy combining Elegance, Durability and Moderate Selling Price.



Split Hickory Special $50

THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL PLAN

The Split Hickory Special is a guaranteed Buggy—guaranteed for **Two Years** with a direct factory-to-you steel-clad guarantee. Here's a buggy that you can't duplicate in value at your dealer's for less than $75.00. The 1906 Model is now placed on sale under the most liberal and broad-guage selling plan known. We rely altogether on the merits of the Split Hickory Special to make the sale.

Our new 1906 Vehicle and Harness Catalogue of 180 pages is yours for the asking. The information it contains can do you no harm and may save you many dollars.

You can take your pick from 100 styles of vehicles and 50 styles of harness. Everything in the light pleasure vehicle line. Rubber Tire Runabouts and Driving Wagons, Cushion Tire Runabouts, Top Buggies and Open Buggies, Regular Phaetons and Doctors' Phaetons, Stanhopes, Light Surreys, Heavy Carriages, Spring Wagons, Carts, Pony Work, Delivery Wagons, and all kinds of Light and Heavy Single and Double Harness. Prices to suit any pocketbook. This catalogue is worth writing for. A simple request on a postal with your name and address will bring a copy with our compliments—postage prepaid. When you write for catalogue tell us what style of vehicle you intend to purchase.

Remember in buying from us you buy direct from our factory and save both Wholesale and Retail Dealers' Profits. There are no Middlemen between you and us. We are MANUFACTURERS, and you get ROCK-BOTTOM, FACTORY Prices when you buy from us.

The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
H. C. PHELPS, Pres.
Station 99
CINCINNATI
OHIO

2 YEARS GUARANTEE

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

The Local Union of the A. S. of E.
is the Farmers Work Shop

Have You Organized
YOUR LOCAL UNION?

If you have not, send for blanks and instructions at once.

Anybody can organize one. Everybody should be interested in this matter as you cannot have anything that will be of as great benefit in a community as a Local union of the American Society of Equity.

There must be a Local union in Every township or district as soon as possible. Particularly are they needed now in Kan., Neb., Minn., Iowa and Ill.

We await calls from everywhere to organize. Blanks and full instructions will be sent, and when organized we send books and forms for the business.

Call up your neighbors by "phone" and get together about this at once. Delays are dangerous. Delay will mean the same old parasitic crowd making your prices on the 1906 crops.

Vow today that they'll never price another crop of yours and stick to it and you will win.

The American Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind
J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

We will Saturate
The Country with Local Unions



Your Poultry Deserve

the best protection you can give them. Money spent to this end is good investment, for the increased egg production will repay you with interest. If you want best protection with least possible trouble, do as the owners of the Rosetree Poultry Plant did with the building pictured above—cover it with

Rex Flintkote Roofing

It is an absolute protection against snow, rain, wind, sun and danger from flying sparks. No paper or tar about it. Each roll contains full directions and everything necessary to its perfect laying. Any farm-hand can do it.

Send for Free Samples

With them you also get a book, showing all kinds of buildings, from poultry houses to railroad terminals and public buildings, which are to-day proving the superiority of Rex Flintkote over all other roofings under all kinds of climatic conditions. Beware of the "just-as-good" kinds that cost half as much to make, yet sell almost at the Rex Flintkote price. This trade-mark is your protection.

J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 98 India St, Boston
Agents everywhere



No. 710. Bike Gear Driving Wagon with ⅞-inch Rubber Tires. Price complete, $55.50. Good as sells for $25.00 more.

33 Years Selling Direct

Our vehicles and harness have been sold direct from our factory to user for a third of a century. We ship for examination and approval and guarantee safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price.

We are the largest manufacturers in the world selling to the consumer exclusively. We make 200 styles of Vehicles, 65 styles of Harness. Send for large free catalog.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO.,
ELKHART, IND.



No. 328. Extension Top Surrey. Price complete, $78.00. As good as sells for $25. more.

Grain and Stock Growers
Can Add Hundreds of Millions of Dollars to Their Profits

IF THEY DO A LITTLE PRELIMINARY WORK ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT BEFORE THE NEXT CROPS ARE HARVESTED

IN this paper we present the Grain Growers and Stock Raisers (and equally to all farmers) an opportunity such as farmers never had before in any country in the world. This is a strong claim but it is the truth.

We also point out a simple way to embrace the opportunity that cannot fail if farmers themselves want it to succeed.

The Opportunity is to take the pricing of your crops out of the hands of other people and do it yourselves. Also to dictate terms to railroads and other corporations instead of them dictating to you.

The Way is through the **AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.** This is the only society that has the plan to solve all your problems and the only one that has the machinery to put the plan in operation.

Will you embrace the opportunity? Will you accept the only plan on earth to gain your independence? You may refuse or hesitate, but you will never have materially better conditions or more certainty of prices and profits on the farm until you accept the A. S. of E. as your guide.

The A. S. of. E. cannot do miracles, but through it farmers can do what a few years ago were considered impossibilities. Will you use it or will you sin away your day of grace.

Read and study this paper. If you are not in the habit of reading much you can afford to neglect to read this copy. It is different from any other paper and teaches truths that you cannot get elsewhere but which are vital to your business.

This appeal is to all farmers, but particularly to all in Ill., Iowa, Minn., Neb. and Kansas. See map on page 4. See **A Farmers Strike** on Pages, 4, 5, 6. 7.

FILL OUT THE COUPON AND SEND IT IN AT ONCE.

When sending write a few words about the "Farmers Strike" for publication.

The American Society of Equity

INDIANAPOLIS, IND

The Farmers Strike Coupon

TO THE NATIONAL UNION
The American Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind

5	
10	
15	
20	
25	
50	
100	

GENTLEMEM:
Enclosed find **$1.00** for membership in the American Society of quity (including Up-to-Date Farming one year) and I agree to do my very best to secure the number of members as indicated by **X** to the left.

NAME.....

RURAL ROUTE..... P. O.....

COUNTY..... STATE.....

Indicate number of members you will try to get by **X** opposite a number to left. If you don't care to do this then send in without mark.

If you want to know more about the A. S. of E. before becoming a member then send 50 cents for subscription to Up-to-Date Farming, or 25 cents for a copy of The Third Power, or 75 cents for both.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY
MARCH 1 **Indianapolis, Ind**

Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY
At 940 North Pennsylvania St.

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume IX | **INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 1, 1906** | **Number 5**

CALENDAR 1906

February

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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25	26	27	28	...	...	...

F. Q. 1 F. M. 9
L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

March

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F. Q. 3 F. M. 10
L. Q. 17 N. M. 24

April

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F. Q. 1 F. M. 9
L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

May

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F. Q. 1 F. M. 9
L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c A YEAR

Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a Year

CLUBS. Five subscriptions. This applies for one person five years or five persons one year each for $2.00.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by (name)."

☞ Always state if a renewal or new subscription. **Don't Neglect This.**

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including **county.** Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family, so state.

If you change your postoffice, give old office as well as new.

If a mark like this appears on the first page it is to notify you that your subscription or renewal has been received. The publisher thanks you and he hopes you will be benefitted by Up-to-Date Farming and take it many years.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns. We guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date Farming fail to keep his promise as advertised and not give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in this paper only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write.

INDEX

To Leading Articles and Departments in This Number.

	Page
A Farmer's Strike	4-5-6-7
Department of Canada	8
Local Union	9
Farm Papers That Oppose	10
Important Notices	11
Question Box	12
Letter from David Dobetter	13
Live Stock and Dairying	14-15
The Poultry Yard	16
Bee Keeping	17
Orchard and Garden	18-19
Home on the Farm	20
Farmers Forum	21-22-23

INTEREST INCREASING

The interest in the work Up-to-Date is doing is increasing as indicated by the communications for publication. We must, however, disappoint many of our friends who want to help. If we were to print all the good communications received it would require a larger paper than we now publish with all other reading matter and advertisements omitted.

A leader in thought is what Up-to-Date strives to be.

—o—

Not only a leader in thought but a leader in action. Thought without action availeth little.

—o—

The Farmers' Strike.

—o—

It is not for an unreasonable demand, but only for equity.

—o—

It is also to kill speculation in farm products and throw the gambling parasites off of farmers' backs forever.

—o—

The foot of the exploiter has been on the farmers' neck for years. He is now about to rise in his strength.

—o—

Many new subscribers being added to our list constantly makes repetition of some of the main principles of A. S. of E. necessary.

JUSTICE AND FAIR DEALING

Publisher of Up-to-Date Farming:

Dear Sir:—In a recent issue of your paper was the statement "Up-to-Date Farming gives no premiums to subscribers. It stands on its merits, and its ability as an educator, for subscriptions."

Right, I say! A farm paper heralding forth, with a deep moral tone, lofty and broad principles calculated to break up a vicious system that has always attached to the distributing end of agriculture, needs no premiums to induce subscriptions. Every person who reads any number of Up-to-Date Farming carefully and ponders on its teachings, and realizes that there are twenty-four such numbers a year, will admit that its value is much more than its subscription price. In short, its real value cannot be measured in monetary terms, such as ever applied to subscription values.

I want you to stick to your present policy and you will get the subscriptions of that solid class of farmers who can recognize true worth and who are not led away by glittering baubles, or promises of merchandise of doubtful value or utility.

If there is another farm journal published in the United States that is as valuable to us farmers as this one, I have never seen it.

Why is the subscription list of Up-to-Date Farming increasing steadily and so rapidly? The answer is: It teaches farmers just moral, legitimate and honorable means to improve their condition; and in so doing, it also promotes the general welfare of all classes and of our great nation. Equity and fair dealing are taught in its columns. Justice and sincerity run through its pages. Without such a solid foundation it could never have survived the prejudiced and unwarranted attacks from those who profit more by the old conditions, and who hate to see farmers come to the front and abolish iniquity as it relates to their business. With the standard of Equity and fair dealing, demanded and given, it can go on its mission fearlessly from the lakes to the gulf and from ocean to ocean. Yes, with Up-to-Date Farming bringing "Farmers to the Front," it will soon be found on the tables of a vast majority of farmers of the country.

No producer of farm crops can invest 50 cents to better advantage than in a subscription to this valuable and progressive journal.

The teachings of this paper are Equity and Justice. Farmers are not entitled to more, and in the future will not be satisfied with less. Knowing this, no honest, fair-minded person can object to it. The person who is opposed to it must be opposed to justice and fair dealing. Therefore, who dare stand against, or oppose it, and what farmer, in the light of his own interests, will refuse to support it?

Holland, Ind., Feb. 6, 1906. **C. W. LAND.**

The new press is contracted to be delivered June 1st. Now let us boom the circulation of this paper to the quarter million at least.

—o—

Many people report the February 15th number par-excellence. We think this number is even better. But then this is just what you have a right to expect—each succeeding number better than the preceding one

—o—

Clear the deck for action. The equity ship is the strongest fighter for right and justice that was ever built. All that is necessary is to man it with a good crew. The captain is all right.

—o—

Some editors think the only Divinely commissioned pricers of farm products are the gamblers and speculators on boards of trade.

—o—

Isn't it a little strange that God would create the earth and men to till it, who cause all the fine grain, fruit, etc., that are so necessary to the happiness and comforts of all of us, and then should create another set of men who produce nothing and give them a Divine commission to take the produce away from the first people at such rewards as they please to pay. Does a just God do this?

—o—

What do you think of this number as a business promoter?

—o—

We dislike to use our space to reply to the editors who attack the A. S. of E., but the demand from the members and readers is so imperative that it would be unwise to decline.

—o—

Particular attention is directed to the articles published from time to time under Farmers' Forum. The views expressed in these letters clearly indicate the drift of public opinion and as clearly show that a revolution in thought has been worked in the last two or three years.

—o—

We request contributors to shorten their letters. The editor is extremely busy and it is often difficult to shorten and curtail the good ideas, but it must be done to give the greatest number possible an opportunity to be heard.

—o—

The actions of the farmers during the next four months will determine whether they will receive full wages and a fair profit on the work done the first half of 1906.

—o—

Read "A Farmers' Strike" carefully. Do more than this, study it, understand the situation and the conditions necessary to compel the price. Think of a few million bushels of visible grain putting the price on hundreds of millions of bushels. Why, it is to absurd to think of. Yet this is exactly what has been doing right along. Get rid of the visible and your problem is solved.

—o—

Readers of Up-to-Date are recommended to engage good farm help, pay good wages, require them to join the local union and then set out to raise good crops and determine to have good prices for them. We feel so certain that the 1906 crops will sell for the agreed minimum prices that we recommend you to do what we tell you above. But don't try to plant all creation.

—o—

When communicating with us always give your full address, including county your post office is in. Write "R. R." for rural route and not anything more.

—o—

Put out less acreage for 1906. Work less, attend your local unions better and you'll get better prices. The railroads may not have as much stuff to haul or commission men to handle, but you will have more money.

—o—

The downward tendency of the price of grain must stop. Not one bushel more will be consumed at the low price, but if farmers will stop marketing and start the price up they will find the demand will multiply at once.

THE NEW PRESS

We wanted to print a photograph of the new press this time, but we were obliged to use up a quantity of common paper on hand and which is of a size that will not fit the new press, hence could not do it. We think conditions will be favorable for presenting it next issue. The manufacturers report making good progress on it.

EXTRA COPIES

We printed a large number of extra copies of this number. We want to place them in the hands of grain and live stock growers. Send for a bundle to distribute or send us a list of names. Next issue will be for potato, fruit and truck growers. We want to distribute many sample copies the same way.

WHICH GAME WILL YOU PLAY?

When prices are going down farmers are in a haste to market and buyers are indifferent and slow to buy. It is easy to see who loses at this game. But when the price is going up farmers are slow to market and buyers are anxious to buy. Which game do the farmers want to play in? Hold your grain, make the visible shrink, see the price climb upward in a few days and just notice how urgent the demand becomes. It never fails to work.

SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS

There are about 20,000 subscribers still in arrears with their subscriptions. To these we have sent two requests by mail to pay up, yet this number have neglected to do so. We don't like this. We don't like to think that there are 20,000 subscribers out of 150,000 who don't value Up-to-Date Farming enough to pay 50 cents a year. There are not. We know that nearly all of these want the paper, but they have perhaps overlooked our letters or neglected to attend to the matter.

We hope this reminder will cause them to act. We need the money in the work we are doing. The publisher is not a rich man by any means and he has no ambition to get rich—well, not until the A. S. of E. has members that require seven figures to express. If we would have the $10,000 represented by the 20,000 subscriptions we would put it all in the paper before next July 1st to win the Farmers' Strike.

Please remit now and don't make it necessary to send another letter which is expensive. We would much rather put the money out for the benefit of the A. S. of E. than to buy postage stamps from Uncle Sam.

THE GERMAN TARIFF

March first is the date set for the new German tariff to become operative. Nothing has been done by our congress to delay the time of its going into operation and we don't think congress can do anything if it had the disposition.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming know our views regarding foreign markets. They know that we have no hope for better things until the farmers in this country make equitable price and maintain them uniformly for a year at a time. If they will do this then there would be a basis for Germany to base a fair tariff on. As it is now, if Germany would treat with the United States for entry of wheat, on the first of March, and the price was 80 cents, a duty would be agreed upon that would be satisfactory to German farmers on the basis of 80 cents. But if by May the price of wheat goes to $1.00 a bushel in this country, then with the tariff added, that was fair on on the 80 cent basis, the price of wheat is so high in Germany as to curtail consumption and our farmers suffer.

On the other hand, we will suppose the price goes the other way, it goes down to 60 cents in this country. Now the duty is fixed. It is 30 cents a bushel; then the wheat will cost in Germany in the first case, 80 cents plus 30 cents, equals $1.10, and of course transportation. But in the last case it will cost in that country 60 cents, plus 30 cents, equals 90 cents and transportation. In this latter case it is not satisfactory to the German farmers.

Now we can show you just where the trouble arose and why Germany is desirous of revising their tariff on wheat, and also on other grain and meat.

The German farmers are organized and they are going to have profitable prices. Being organized, they are a power in the government and they get what they want in the way of laws. They have seen that the farmers of this country do, at times sell stuff very cheaply, and at those times their business was correspondingly less profitable, or perhaps not profitable at all. To insure against this hurting them in the future they have now adjusted their duty on the basis of the lowest prices that are expected to prevail in this country.

This is a double edge sword for our farmers. To find a ready market in that country they must sell at such low prices as leave no profit. Or if they get profitable prices, such as they should have, the price is forced so high in Germany as to greatly lower its consumption.

In Germany the farmers get the benefie of tariffs. In this country, the manufacturers.

It is surprising how little this problem is understood. We quote from a circular issued by the American Reciprocal Tariff League as follows:

The Agrarian landlords in Germany want American farm products kept out. Why? Simply because they are thereby enabled to secure excessive prices for what few sheep, swine, cattle and grain their soil grudgingly produces.

This is not the case, except that they want them kept out if at unfairly low prices, as that nation cannot possibly produce enough grain and meat to feed its people. They must buy from other countries, and we believe they are as friendly toward the United States as to any country, or, such friendly relations can be established.

If there is any way under the sun by which a maximum and minimum tariff, or a reciprocity arrangement, can be negotiated with Germany and not take into account the German farmers we are not aware of it.

For a more thorough discussion of this exceedingly important subject readers are referred to "The American Peril," which will be sent free on application to this office.

Not Slaves, but Co-workers in Equity

"The people who cannot exist without the commodities of other people, are in effect slaves of those other people."

Railroads, stock yards, packing houses, elevators, cold storage houses, many manufactories, in short all industries in our country could not exist without the commodities of the farmers. Therefore they are, or may be, the slaves of the farmers.

We would not, however, have them slaves but co-workers in equity.

A FARMER'S STRIKE

Farmers of the United States and Canada are called upon to strike for their minimum prices on the balance of the 1905 crops and for all of the 1906 crops. ¶Arguments, Facts and Figures to prove that Farmers can easily win in their demands for Equity in Price.

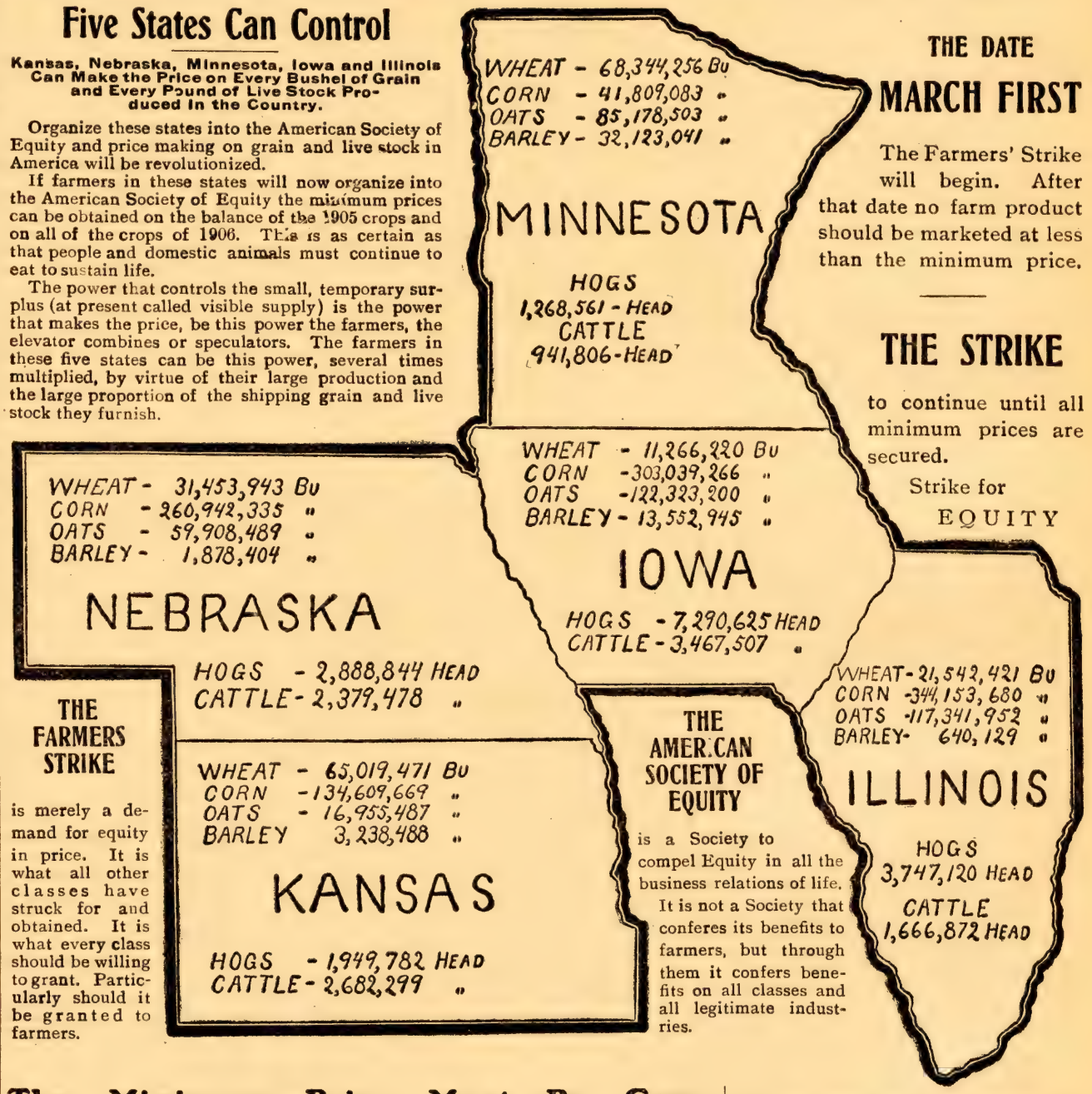
Five States Can Control

Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois Can Make the Price on Every Bushel of Grain and Every Pound of Live Stock Produced In the Country.

Organize these states into the American Society of Equity and price making on grain and live stock in America will be revolutionized.

If farmers in these states will now organize into the American Society of Equity the minimum prices can be obtained on the balance of the 1905 crops and on all of the crops of 1906. This is as certain as that people and domestic animals must continue to eat to sustain life.

The power that controls the small, temporary surplus (at present called visible supply) is the power that makes the price, be this power the farmers, the elevator combines or speculators. The farmers in these five states can be this power, several times multiplied, by virtue of their large production and the large proportion of the shipping grain and live stock they furnish.



THE DATE
MARCH FIRST

The Farmers' Strike will begin. After that date no farm product should be marketed at less than the minimum price.

THE STRIKE

to continue until all minimum prices are secured.

Strike for EQUITY

THE FARMERS STRIKE

is merely a demand for equity in price. It is what all other classes have struck for and obtained. It is what every class should be willing to grant. Particularly should it be granted to farmers.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

is a Society to compel Equity in all the business relations of life. It is not a Society that conferes its benefits to farmers, but through them it confers benefits on all classes and all legitimate industries.

The Minimum Price Must Be Compelled

1906 Crops Must Sell at Farmers' Prices

At this time when the people are opposed to strikes and in favor of arbitration it may be an inopportune time to call a farmers' strike.

However, whether the sympathy of the people will be with the farmers who are making the demands that may precipitate a strike, or with the people who resist the demands, will depend upon the equity of the demands. Also, the matters for which the farmers will strike are not possible of arbitration at the present time and under present conditions.

That there is a sentiment in favor of a farmers' strike is evidenced by many letters that reach us. They are from all classes of farmers and have recommended various ways to carry out the strike and accomplish the desired results.

The wheat growers have suggested that they skip a crop one year, reserving enough for their own needs and thus bring the world to a realization of the farmers' equity and his power. Others recommend reduction of acreage to produce short crops of grain and compel fair prices. The stockmen want to strike against the present stock yards and packers, and put them out of business and own the stock yards and packing houses themselves. And so on all along the line.

A sample of the demands is shown by the following communication:

Mr. J. A. Everitt, Pres. of The American Society of equity:

Dear Sir:—In a meeting of our local union held Jan. 23, 1906, we decided to begin a Farmers' Strike for the miniumum prices of grain of all kinds and on live stock.

The strike to begin on the first day of March and continue for twenty (20) days. We will enlist every farmer in our county in this strike whether they take Up-to-Date Farming or not, and we want every farmer in the county to stick with us and let's see what we can accomplish. It can be done; it must be done; it will be done. The strike shall be general and we want you to let every reader of Up-to-Date Farming know of it.

Yours fraternally,
G. J. EISTERHOLDZ,
Sec. of O'Keen L. U. No. 5, O'Keen, Okla.

To crystalize this sentiment which is prevalent all over the country, formulate the best plan and manage the campaign, is the duty of this paper which never halts when the welfare of American farmers is at stake and when equity and justice to all will be secured. We never shirk our duty.

A farmers' strike, the reader will naturally conclude, means much more to the country and people than a strike by any other class, providing it was carried out to the extent of refusing to produce crops or to market the crops when produced. However, if the people who have been receiving the crops in the past have not paid a fair price for them—fair as measured by prices of other commodities—because they claim there was an overproduction, why have not the farmers a right to strike against producing so much? Or, if overproduction is not argued, but the price paid is kept too low because the buyers have the power to make the price, why have not the farmers the right to withhold their marketing—strike for higher prices, which means more wages.

As I write this there comes an inquiry in the mail as follows:

Mr. Everitt:—Can you explain why the price of wheat is so obstinate to an advance? The export trade is good, and the milling demand is barely supplied. Yet there is no advance in price.

E. W———.

The reply can be made in a few words. "The farmers keep feeding the market just enough to keep ahead of the demand." If the conditions were reversed and the demand was compelled to seek the supply the price would go up at once until it attracted enough supply to fully satisfy it. Farmers should keep the demand satisfied but not satiated.

It is not in the mind of farmers to discontinue the production of crops, but they may control the production, if too much of any crop is produced, to only satisfy the demand. Nor is it the thought that they will refuse to market, except at an unfairly low price. And we contend they have a perfect right to do these things with what are their own. It is, however, not a matter of right at all, but in all fairness, it is their duty.

If the farmer wants to buy a ma-

chine, say a self binder, he meets this condition:

First, the lumber in that machine is cut by men who secured their present rate of wages through a strike or threat of one. Then there is the iron and steel mined by men who fought for their wages through strikes. And the coal to forge the iron and steel mined by men who struck for higher wages and got them. When all the raw material is gathered in the factory it is then worked out and assembled into the perfect machine by men who also struck to force their wages to the present basis. The traveling salesmen have their organization and dictate their salaries and got them on the alternative that they would not travel. The manufacturers themselves are organized and they struck against selling the machines below their own price and you know you cannot buy them for less. Then we have one more factor, the railroads. The employees struck for higher wages and got them; and the operators struck for higher rates to pay the higher wages and bigger salaries and the rates went up.

Here are some of the things the farmers pay for when they buy a self binder and the same illustration can be made with everything else they buy, be they wagons, plows, cultivators, harness, clothing, boots or shoes, etc. Can it be argued then that the farmers have not a right to strike to raise their prices until they are on the same level with others? If the others set the mark have not the farmers a right also to aim at it?

The purpose of the American Society of Equity is to elevate agriculture until it is on a level with the best regulated and most profitable business in the country. This was the avowed purpose from the start. Can it be done except through the price of farm products? It cannot be accomplished in any other way. Therefore, prices must be raised when not high enough and the fair level of prices must be maintained. If this means a strike so it must be.

But what are the prospects for farmers to win in such a strike?

The wheat growers struck for higher prices in 1903 and won. Again they set the price for the 1904 crop and won. The cotton growers struck against low prices in 1904 and 1905, and won. The tobacco growers struck against one of the strongest trusts in the world that in the past made their prices, and won. There are other instances that might be mentioned. But suffice it to say that in every instance where the farmers have earnestly struck for fair prices on the correct plan—the plan of the A. S. of E.—they have won. True, comparatively few farmers are now contending for fair prices on all the staple crops and they are not strong enough to enforce their demands at once and full results are sometimes long delayed. Partial organization has, however, shown the farmers their power and how to apply it. They are now ready to strike for equity all over the country and for fair prices on every 1906 crop. By inaugurating this movement now, we are confident that the agreed minimum price can be secured for the first bushel of wheat as it runs from the separator when threshing begins in Texas; that it will stay as the machines get busy farther north and remain until the last bushel is market. Also, that the minimum prices can be secured for all of the other crops from the first of the season until the last.

We want to state right here that the farmers' strike is not aimed at any industry to injure it, and it will not bring any hardship to any person. It is merely a demand for equity. If any large class is refused equity in price—a square deal—injury will be reflected to all associated lines. But by giving equity in price to the farmers, the greatest prosperity of the country will be insured. Therefore, the farmers' strike will not be only in their interest, but in the interest of all legitimate enterprises.

Many predictions that the writer made in the past referring to the results of cooperation by farmers have come true. Another prediction is now made:

Give to the farmers the power to win in their demand for equitable prices on the 1906 crops and America will enter an era of prosperity eclipsing anything known in the past. Then uncertainties in business transactions will largely be eliminated and certainty will prevail. The power of the giant corporations to extort tribute from our two great classes—producers and consumers—will be broken and they will begin to serve the people in equity and justice. Then it will be impossible for any individual, institution, trust or corporation to gratify the monstrous greed for gain that has grown so enormously in this country, unrestrained by the government. We will then have reached the end of graft in public business. In short, give to the farmers the power to regulate their own business and they will be such a power in America that nearly all our vexed problems, social, industrial and political can be solved, by virtue of their great numbers, the important of their industry and the inherent good that still remains in this class of our people.

Again let us say, no person need fear the results of the farmers' strike. They will not strike for more than they are entitled to; they dare not. Large markets for farm products are as necessary as profitable prices. To secure large markets prices must be kept fair to the consumers. Many of the toll gates will be cut out between producers and consumers so the prices to the consumers will not be more, and in many cases will be less, than at present.

Farmers have accomplished much through organization, cooperation and price making in the past, but this year they must accomplish more than in all the past years. The pivotal states must be organized solidly and organization must increase all over the country.

The definite movement now is to organize Kansas and Minnesota to guarantee control of the wheat; Illinois and Iowa to control the corn, at the same time taking in Nebraska, where the work is well under way, and this combination of five (5) states can control all the chief grain crops; also live stock.

Then we will organize Wisconsin, Michigan and New York to control the potato crop, although any one of the states will be enough. The machine to control potatoes will also control apples and we predict will have a preponderating influence on other fruit and truck.

The details of this work will be explained in Up-to-Date Farming and through organizers. These steps are the forerunners of that complete business system that is to be attached to the distributing end of farming to insure the largest markets at home and abroad and profitable prices for all crops. It has been referred to frequently in the past.

Every farmer and friend of farmers is now called upon to assist in this demand for equity and nothing more. There is a big work before us, but it can be done; it must be done; it will be done.

The facts, figures, arguments and notes following are submitted for careful study with the hope that they will make of each reader an active worker to bring about the desired results.

Minimum Prices.

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. *If those who can hold will hold all, and those who cannot hold all will hold part, then those who cannot hold may market and all will get the price.* This is the key to controlled marketing. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per Bushel	$ 1.00
Corn No. 2, Chicago, until Jan. 1, 1906	.45
" " 2, " Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906	.50
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	.55
Rye No. 2, Chicago	.75
Oats No. 2, Chicago	.38
Barley, good malting, Chicago	.45
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, per ton	12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit	2.00
Cotton, Middilngs, New York, per lb	.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	$85.00 to 100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$6.00 to 6.50
Cattle, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$5.00 to 6.00
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb	.30
Potatoes, Chicago	.65
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market	.75

THE PROBLEM

What the Farmers' Strike Must Accomplish

Suppose there would be no visible supply of wheat July 1st, but all was in mills to be ground into flour, or on cars on the way to market and on the farms in the hands of the producers. Then the demand would be compelled to go out to seek the supply. Under such conditions the owners always get fair prices. Competition in buying gives the seller a good price, but competition in selling breaks down the price. It has always been so and you've seen it hundreds of times.

What the visible supply of wheat will be July 1st, 1906, depends entirely on the farmers. If they will control marketing a little more in the meantime they can reduce it to a low point or to zero. Let us see how this can be done.

The visible supply now is about 25,000,000 bushels. There are 90,000,000 people in the United States and they each consume 5 1-2 bushels of wheat on an average in a year or 495 million bushels. This is an average daily consumption of 1,356,164 bushels. Therefore if no wheat was marketed for 18 1-2 days the visible would disappear. But besides the needs of this country foreign countries need large quantities of our wheat and the visible would disappear in less than 18 1-2 days. Also when the buyers become aware of the movement on the part of farmers to hold back supplies the demand would become more insistent and each day, as the supply was held back and the visible grew less, the price would advance. Each buyer would then compete with others to secure the biggest share against the time of scarcity and higher prices.

The country could not hold out more than 18 1-2 days, because then it would face a bread famine. It would not hold off ten days against the demand of the farmers in the five states shown on the map for $1.00 a bushel for the balance of the 1905 crop and $1.00 or more for the 1906 crop. To the demand of these farmers would be added the hundreds of thousands in other states making the same demand.

What is true of wheat is also true of corn, oats, potatoes, fruit and all other crops. One of the great advantages of the A. S. of E. is in the fact that it is for all crops. When the wheat growers organize they have the machine to work on the marketing end of every crop and it will work just as effectually for the perishable crops as for the grains, but with slight modifications.

It is not the intention to conduct a special campaign on wheat or any one staple crop at the expense of others. As a matter of fact this could not well be done if it was tried on account of the broad plan of the society, as has been stated. When the wheat growers in Kansas and Minnesota organize all the other crops grown in those states will come under the influence of the society without any more expense, time or trouble. So when Illinois and Iowa are organized to make prices on corn the same organization is instantly powerful on every other crop grown in the states. While speaking of corn some statistics will be interesting to prove that it will be a very simple matter to control the supply of corn to compel the equitable price.

The visible supply of corn on the first day of each month named and the range of prices for the months in 1904 are given in the following table:

1904.	Visible supply, bu.	Range of Prices for month.
May 1	7,830,000	.47 ¼—.50
June 1	3,730,000	.47 ⅛—.50 ½
July 1	5,434,000	.47 ¼—.50
Aug. 1	5,849,000	.51 ¼—.55 ¾
Sep. 1	3,898,000	.51 —.53 ¾
Oct. 1	5,979,000	.54 —.57 ¾
Nov. 1	3,049,000	.50 —.58 ⅛
Dec. 1	1,853,000	.43 ½—.49
Average for year		.50c.

A little more control would wipe out such a small visible. Now compare the above table with the visible supply and prices another year, 1897, in the following table:

1897.	Visible supply, bu.	Range of Prices for month.
May 1	16,997,000	.24 —.25 ½
June 1	12,494,000	.23 ¼—.25 ⅝
July 1	16,913,000	.24 ⅝—.28 ¼
Aug. 1	15,677,000	.26 ⅛—.32 ⅝
Sept. 1	27,873,000	.27 ⅛—.32
		.24 —.29
Oct. 1	37,048,000	.25 ¾—.27 ⅝
Nov. 1	45,958,000	.25 —.27
Dec. 1	42,058,000	.21 ¾—.32 ⅝
Average for year		.25c

As will be seen from the tables the average price of corn for the year 1897 was just one-half of the average price for 1904. Another interesting point in this comparison is the fact that the crops of 1896 and 1903 (the crops which the following years prices affected) were almost identical in size, 1896 was 2,283,875,165 and for 1903 was 2,244,176,925.

By studying these tables the truth is forced upon us that a comparatively small portion of a crop in elevators as visible supply and belonging to exploiters affects the price disadvantageously to the farmers. The larger the visible (which is for the time a surplus) the lower is the price. Thus we see a visible supply of a few million bushels setting the price on hundreds of millions of bushels out on the farms.

Is this fair? Are the farmers of America willing to perpetuate such a vicious system after a way to remedy it is shown them?

The visible supply has been the ever present menace to agriculture in the past. To eliminate it is the problem to solve by the farmers' strike. They are striking against the system that made it possible and for a system that will make it impossible. The only way the problem will ever be solved is by keeping the surpluses of all crops on the farms and out of elevators belonging to the other people. A miller said to the writer: "We want the farmers to market their grain promptly so we know where it is."

A beautiful theory for the millers, but if the farmers esteem themselves any higher than servants to the middle class, they will refuse in the future to turn their crops loose only as the demand comes. They will know when the demand comes by the price it will pay—their price.

Supply and Demand

The demand for farm products comes over a whole year. One-twelfth each month, one fifty-second each week, one three hundred sixty-fifth each day. If the crops matured and the supply came the same way there would be no problems in marketing for farmers. But the supply of each crop comes all at once, or nearly so. Hence the problem is to regulate or control the supply so it corresponds with the daily, weekly or monthly demand.

If farmers don't do this some other people must, because, the average consumer buys only a day's or week's supply at once. When farmers dump their crops after harvest the middle people, who have set up in business because they knew farmers would dump, take advantage of them. They plead overproduction, or lack of demand, and force prices down just as low as possible. Also, when they get the crops in their warehouses they have only the interest in them to get a profit and thus the prices are kept down all the year.

Now if the farmers will hold the crops until the demand comes it will be different. If they will market one-twelfth each month there is no doubt of their ability to keep the prices right. The only sensible way is for the farmers to control the supply and let it out only to meet the demand.

The questions may be asked, how long must I hold my crop? How will I know when to sell? The answer is, sell when you can get the minimum price and stop selling the hour the market won't take more at the price. Your price will be the minimum price agreed upon, less freight to the central market (Chicago in the case of grain and live stock) and a fair allowance to your buyer. For instance, the minimum price on wheat is $1.00 at Chicago. If you live in Nebraska the freight will be, say 12c per bushel and if you allow the handler 1c. your price will be 87c.

(Continued next Page.)

There will not be anything printed in this paper that its subscribers need be ashamed of. We invite you to submit all its teachings to your neighbors.

FARMERS' STRIKE ARGUMENTS

Facts and Figures Proving that the Farmers Can Win

(The figures used in the following are for the 1904 crops. The figures on the 1905 crop would not be completely available for two or three months. The figures are by the Department of Agriculture.)

Total crops in the U. S. compared with the portion grown in five states.

U. S. Corn 1904	. . .	2,467,480,930 bu
5 States "	. . .	1,084,654,033 "
U. S. Oats "	. . .	894,595,552 "
5 States "	. . .	399,707,231 "
U. S. Wheat "	. . .	552,399,517 "
5 States "	. . .	197,626,111 "
U. S. Barley "	. . .	139,748,958 "
5 States "	. . .	51,433,010 "
U. S. Hogs "	. . .	47,320,511 h'd
5 States "	. . .	17,144,932 "
U. S Cattle "	. . .	43,669,443 "
5 States "	. . .	11,136,963 "

The comparison can also be forcibly made by the lines, see Figure B.

SHIPPED OUT OF COUNTY WHERE GROWN

Total of Grain Crops shipped out of county where raised, compared with total shipped out of counties in five (5) states.

U. S. Corn 1904	. . . . .	531,634,734 bu
5 States "	. . . . .	362,913,289 "
U. S. Wheat "	. . . . .	302,771,219 "
5 States "	. . . . .	122,688,195 "
U. S. Oats "	. . . . .	261,989,446 "
5 States "	. . . . .	158,088,007 "

This part of the crops represents the surpluses. It is what goes into warehouses, mills and elevators and creates the "Visible" supply. If this part can be controled and the marketing regulated, the other part can not bear the prices down.

This feature is forcibly illustrated in the illustrations marked Figure A.

Kansas raises one-fifth of all the winter wheat of the country and supplies one-third of the shipping winter wheat.

Minnesota raises one-third of the spring wheat and supplies one-third of the shipping spring wheat.

Illinois and Iowa raise more than one-fourth of the corn crop of the country and these two states supply two-fifths of the shipping corn. Illinois alone supplies three-elevenths of all the shipping corn.

Illinois and Iowa raise more than one-fourth of all the oats of the country and these states furnish two-fifths of all the shipping oats.

Minnesota raises almost one-fourth of all the barley of the country.

Iowa raises more than one-seventh of all the hogs of the country, while Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska raise nearly one-third.

Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois raise one-fourth of all the cattle of the country.

New York, Michigan and Wisconsin raise nearly one-third of all the potatoes of the country, while New York alone raises one-eighth.

Either Kansas or Minnesota can make the price on every bushel of wheat.

Either Illinois or Iowa can make the price on every bushel of corn.

Either Iowa or Illinois can make the price on every bushel of oats.

Minnesota can make the price on every bushel of barley.

Michigan, Wisconsin and New York combined or either one alone can make the price on every bushel of potatoes grown.

Iowa could throw such an influence on the hog market as to make the price on every pound of hogs sold and the influence of any one or two states, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois can set the price on every pound of cattle sold.

The wheat harvest comes in Kansas when the country is almost bare of supplies and all buying interests turn to that state. If the Kansas wheat crop was a failure this year the price would go higher than any bold speculator ever forced it. Or if the farmers refused to market except at their own price they would not have long to wait. A complete organization of farmers in Kansas would compel the price on demand. Such an organization in advance of the 1906 crop could compel $1.00 a bushel for the balance of the 1905 crop and the new crop would bring $1.00 or more for the first bushel threshed.

If the farmers in Minnesota would set the price of 1906 spring wheat at $1.00 per bushel on basis of Chicago market and could back up their demand with a good organization the usual slump in the price of wheat would not occur when the spring wheat crop comes on the market, but the demanded price would prevail at once.

We submit these claims and challenge any person; farmer, dealer, miller, elevator man, commission man or speculator to present arguments to disprove them.

We might make similar statements regarding corn, oats, barley, live stock, cattle, potatoes, etc., and they would be so reasonable and logical that they would have credence with every fair minded person.

The farmers can, through organization and control of marketing, produce the same results as short crops would.

If there were hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat in the country, but the farmers had decided to not market it at less than $1.00 per bushel, how could buyers get wheat for less, and would speculators sell futures at a discount?

Some may attempt to argue that farmers will not control marketing or cannot. Let us see:

First, you must admit that farmers do control marketing. Whenever they refuse to sell any product at a price made by another, that farmer controls his marketing. They have all done this. Also they are controlling marketing more now than ever before. The power of the farmers who control their marketing, even in a partially organized state is stupendous. Whatever of better prices farmers are getting now, than the same size crop sold for before, are mainly due to controlled marketing, as taught by the A. S. of E. The effect of controlled marketing is also seen in the visible supply of grains. To illustrate, see the following table:

The visible supply of wheat on the first of the month and years named was as follows:

	1901	1902	1903	1904
July 1—	30,793,000	19,760,000	17,459,000	14,652,000
Aug. 1—	29,264,000	21,972,000	13,414,000	13,093,000
Sept. 1—	27,790,000	20,966,000	13,203,000	11,987,000
Oct. 1—	35,304,000	24,842,000	17,739,000	17,576,000
Nov. 1—	41,192,000	32,200,000	22,216,000	26,495,000

The visible supply of corn the first of the month and year named was as follows:

	1901	1902	1903	1904
July 1—	15,118,000	5,687,000	5,967,000	5,434,000
Aug. 1—	13,387,000	7,281,000	6,992,000	5,849,000
Sept. 1—	12,676,000	3,097,000	5,888,000	3,898,000
Oct. 1—	13,498,000	3,048,000	8,326,000	5,979,000
Nov. 1—	12,900,000	2,584,000	7,332,000	3,049,000
Dec. 1—	11,227,000	2,937,000	5,867,000	1,853,000

As is plainly seen here the first three months after the wheat harvest begins is a hand to mouth existence. The mills all over the country are so hungry for supplies that little gets past them to fill up the elevators and build up the "visible" until four months after the harvest is at its height, while in 1903-04, the years much under the influence of controlled marketing, the visible supply actually decreased during this period.

All the wheat (and it is the same with any crop) don't need to be controlled at any time. For a fact, the extra control needed in very slight. If enough more control was exercised to eliminate the visible supply entirely during the early months of marketing (refer to the table and see how little that is) the conditions would be changed and instead of the supply always keeping ahead of the demand, the demand would be compelled to start out to seek the supply. It would be an easy matter for Kansas to hold back enough out of her average production of about 70,000,000 bushels to wipe out the visible entirely. Or add Minnesota's power and a condition would be created that would make the farmers master of the situation at once. This condition could be brought about and maintained, if the farmers of these two states would conclude to do it without any farmers hardly knowing they are exerting any extra effort.

The supply must be regulated to only meet the demand, and must not be offered until the demand seeks it. This is the teaching of the A. S. of E. It will win with every crop grown and the control will be almost automatic (without an effort) when there is sufficient organization.

While in this argument we have thrown the burden for making prices on wheat on Kansas and Minnesota because they are the greatest shipping states. Yet they will have the help of all the other producing state. While special effort will be directed in these states, organization effort will not slacken in any, but will be increased in all. Millions of farmers in the other states will add their power, and this year, 1906, we expect the agreed minimum prices will prevail all through the marketing season. It will be so if the farmers will have it so.

We could present similar illustrations for any of the staple crops. All of this shows that the power that reduces the visible supply raises the price, and when the visible supply is entirely eliminated, then the demand that comes daily is met by the supply that it let out daily and a perfect balance is had. Under such conditions the farmers can get their own price.

The farmers are the only people who can exercise this power in equity to all. For each of our crops one state stands so prominently in production that the farmers of that state can be the power for the whole country, but the perfect results will only come for all crops when all the states cooperate in one society and for one end.

Study the arguments, facts and figures presented. There's revelations of crop and marketing facts in them, and they clearly point out the vantage grounds for farmers. Will they be slow to occupy them?

The Date

The farmers' strike is to begin March 1st, and continue until the balance of the 1905 crops are bringing the minimum prices as agreed upon in convention by the farmers. Also, it is directed toward the farmers' own prices for every 1906 crop. These prices will be agreed upon later. We will however, say again, that no crop of wheat should sell for less than $1.00 per bushel on basis of Chicago market. No difference how large it is. A short crop will sell for more.

The minimum prices for 1905 crops referred to are printed in each number of Up-to-Date Farming.

We have, in presenting the arguments on A Farmers' Strike, shown how little additional control will be necessary to wipe out the visible supply entirely of our leading crops. As soon as this is accomplished the demand must look to the farms instead of looking to the elevators and warehouses in terminal markets. Also, when this time comes is it not plain to see that the supply can set the price.

Instead of marketing just so you keep a little ahead of the demand you must market to always keep the demand hungry. This time can easily be distinguished, because then the demand will offer the price—your price.

The American Society of Equity is started in over 2,700 counties out of only 2,800 in the United States suitable for agriculture and Up-to-Date Farming is read by people in all these counties. Now if each member and reader would do what they can to get more readers and members and organize one or more local unions, the society would be completed in a few weeks and the machine of cooperation would be strong enough to solve all farmers' problems.

We call upon the five states, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois particularly to complete their organization. Whether it will take twenty days, two months or several months for the farmers' strike to win depends on the farmers themselves.

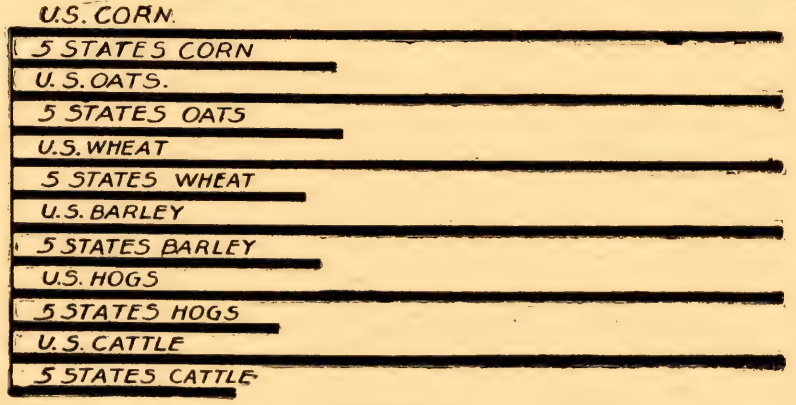


FIGURE B

Three Classes

The A. S. of E. recognizes three classes in the business economy of the country.

First is the great, numerous class of producers—farmers, chiefly. Second is the equally great class of consumers of farm products—people living in towns and cities who have no land, and third, the small class of handlers, middle men or parasites who exist between the two great classes and live off of them.

In this middle class are the people owing the railroads, telegraph lines, stock yards, packing houses, commission men, many manufacturers, and merchants, the politicians and others not necessary to mention. Because of the unorganized condition of either of the great classes and the organizations maintained by the small class the two great classes have been brought to a condition approaching servitude and dependence to the small class. This is truly a remarkable state of affairs and remarkable also that it has been tolerated so long in this free country and enlightened age.

The days of the small classes domination are, however, few. By the rise of the farmer power they will soon be shown that they are the agents or servants of the two great classes and they will be forced to perform the functions that the very nature of their position implies. The farmers organized will exert such a power to regulate the corporations, trusts and all in the small, third class, that the great utilities they have built up will be used in the interest of the other two great classes. Then there will be no desire to "kill" the trusts, but to use them. Then also the farmers will bring such power for good to bear on the government that it will serve the people instead of the corporations.

Isolation Not a Barrier

In times past it was argued that the isolation of the agricultural class operated against their successful organization and cooperation. If this ever was a valid argument, which we doubt, the condition is fast changing, or has already disappeared.

Take Indiana as an illustration. Numerous electric car lines run nearly all through the country in this state. A map showing the steam and electric lines makes a striking picture. A map of the telephone systems shows even greater perplexity of lines, resembling a spider's web. There are few homes in Indiana—city or country—that are not supplied with a telephone. Add to these the rural mail delivery and we have the three agencies that have worked a transformation in Indiana's rural life as well as they give new possibilities in industrial development.

These agencies are working wonders in Indiana and there is not a state in the country where they are not, or will not soon be, doing as much. The trolley is destined to carry the farmers' produce to market as well as to take him to the city or bring the city—its people—to him. The telephone and daily mail put him in touch with the people of the towns, cities and in fact, the whole world. These agencies increase the farmers' independence in business; and, with the advent of the American Society of Equity, primarily for the farmers; but in fact, an institution that insures increased prosperity for country towns and all legitimate business; an antagonism between farmers and other classes is disappearing. This antagonism is almost as old as human society and was intensified by the Grange, Farmers' Alliance and some other farmers' organizations whose purposes were to drive legitimate dealers out of business. The farmers, merchants, bankers and professional men, learning the lessons of equity as taught by this society, recognize that their interests are mutual and the prosperity of the farmers means the prosperity of all. In fact, the farmers in any community cannot be prosperous without the merchants of the towns in the same community are prosperous. So it is, or will be, all over the country and the prosperity of the farms and country towns will be reflected in the cities through a greater demand for the necessities, comforts and even luxuries of life. So the country, and towns, and cities are becoming one in business, social interests and sympathy. The cities draw their living from the country, as formerly, but at prices that affords the country people to benefit by, and enjoy the amusements, and the educa-

tional advantages of, the cities on a plane of equal intelligence and an equal social standard.

The rise of The American Society of Equity will obliterate the distrust, aloofness, bickering and dickering between the farmers and merchants. And on the basis of a known, equitable price set by the representatives of the greatest class of people on earth, trade will be promoted and will be of greater volume than ever under the old system, where every farmer was a speculator when he guessed on the best time to sell, and every person who bought to sell again, gambled on the future price. From the standpoint of common understanding, common interest and good fellowship the spread of the American Society of Equity is of immense social, industrial and political significance.

railroads, packers, manufacturers or of the government, then the demand would be irrisistable. We need not dwell on this point. The advantage of one society over many, or even over two, are self-evident. The American Society of Equity had, Jan. 1st, 1906, members at 26,371 post offices out of 68,131 in the country and had members in 2,724 counties out of 2,800 suitable for agriculture in the county. It already covers the country like a blanket. Let this society work out your problems. It has the only correct and complete plan. All the good the others have, has been copied from the A. S. of E.

Up-to-Date Farming

Farmers can never cooperate successfully in marketing their crops without a medium of communication.

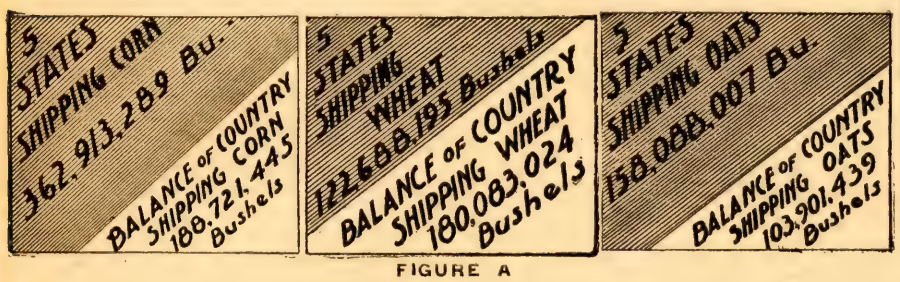


FIGURE A

Farmers should study the lessons taught in the above diagram. They will be revelations to most all of them. the first diagram shows that much more than one-half of all the shipping corn (that which is shipped away from the county where grown) is raised in the five states. To be exact 36-53ds or 68 per cent. of it. We might omit Minnesota, which is not much of a factor in growing corn (supplying only 2,926,000 bu. of shipping corn) and the four states produce practically the same percentage. Omit Nebraska and Kansas and we find that Illinois and Iowa supply 22-53ds or 42 per cent. of the shipping corn.

When we consider that the shipping of corn must be reduced only about 3,000,000 bushels. (See table of visible supplies.) You can begin to realize what a small job it will be for these five states, or Illinois and Iowa, or any one of them, to wipe out the "visible" —surplus—entirely and make the demand seek the supply on the farms.

With wheat the showing is not so strong as we have the five states producing 12-30ths of all the shipping wheat or 40 per cent. We might leave Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois out of the calculations and then we would have Kansas and Minnesota producing 23-78ths or 30 per cent. of the shipping wheat.

When it is taken into the calculation that the shipping must be reduced only about 12,0000,000 bushels during the first three months of marketing to eliminate the visible supply entirely (see table of visible supplies) we begin to realize what a little more control of marketing in wheat means to price.

But with oats the problem appears to be even simpler. Five states produce about 8-13ths or about 60 per cent of all the shipping oats. If we omit Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska from the contest we have Iowa and Illinois furnishing 26-65ths or about 41 per cent of all the shipping oats.

Are these the stupendous problems they were supposed to be? Don't they look like small contracts for the farmers of the states most interested? Will any sane man claim that the farmers cannot control their marketing a little more and bring about these results. Dare any dealer, miller, elevator man or speculator challenge the farmers to wipe out the visible supply of any of our chief grain crops and say he can't do it? Will farmers refuse to accept such a challenge?

We might made similar illustrations for barley and live stock, but what's the use? With live stock, if part of the supply was held up a week or less the growers' price would prevail at once. Then by regulating the supply as it can be done on the plan of the A. S. of E. prices could always be kept good.

Foreign Markets

A grave danger threatens American agriculture through the loss of foreign markets. Nothing better need be expected until our farmers are organized to make and maintain fair and uniform prices, and quit dumping cheap grain and meat into foreign countries to the ruin of agriculture in those countries. Until speculation, which causes our prices to fluctuate daily is killed, there is absolutely no foundation on which to base a fair foreign tariff and we may expect high tariffs (based on our lowest prices) to prevail and the foreign markets gradually closing against out farm produce. Reciprocity or a maximum and minimum tariff will not reach the trouble. Congress is powerless under our present price making system or lack of system. Manufacturers don't have the same trouble because their values are constant. The farmers will have no more trouble of making treaties when their prices are fixed and permanent for a year as by the A. S. of E. plan. (Any person interested in this question of Our Foreign Markets, and every person is, should send for a circular, "The American Peril." This circular outlines the only practical way to retain and enlarge our foreign markets.)

One Society

We strongly disapprove of numerous societies for farmers. One great society with a plan that is broad enough and complete enough to serve every state in America, and every crop grown in the United States and Canada, is what the farmers want. Then one official paper going to all the members will provide a unity of direction that will result in unity of action. Only in this way can the organized farmers move as one man, of one mind, to the accomplishment of any great object. Whether demanding justice of the The official paper of the A. S. of E. is called Up-to-Date Farming, and it is the most valuable farm paper published. At present it is printed twice a month, but a great new press and other machinery have been ordered to be delivered June 1st, when it will be printed weekly. As soon as you begin to read this paper new possibilities in farming, and new attractions in living on a farm, immediately open up to you. It is the most helpful farm paper printed and handles the business of farming in a different way from any other paper, and, strange to relate but true, it is the only farm paper printed that treates the marketing of crops at profitable prices as more important than producing. The subscription price is 50 cents. The A. S. of E. membership fee of $1.00 includes the paper.

Conclusion

Such are some of the conditions affecting agriculture and we have tried to show how the farmers can exert their power to better them. The problems, while stupendous, are not at all difficult of solution, but they won't solve themselves. If farmers want better conditions to prevail they must deserve them. If they want to gain victories they must fight their own battles. No other class will fight for the farmers' interests, but for their own, as they have done in the past. Also, if farmers are not satisfied with their prices; their taxes, the rates of transportation, the prices of trust goods they buy; they must fight for justice and equity themselves, because no other class on earth will give them what they confess they are too weak to take. By putting their own prices up is the shortest road to equity in business. It will be much easier than tearing all the others down.

All this means organization. It means an organization on lines that are broad and comprehensive yet simple. Such the American Society of Equity offers them. It means for success and permanancy, a plan that quarantees benefits to justify the effort and the slight individual expense.

The figures we have now given farmers were never presented to them in the same light before. Their significance, if farmers ever saw them before, was not understood. The arguments supporting our contentions are indisputable and the conclusions should be clear to every person.

Will farmers embrace their opportunity now so clearly presented in this paper, or will they throw it away and for another season work without the knowledge that they will be paid decent wages by the small class of people who do no manual labor but do all scheming? Will the farmers be content to longer plow, and plant, and cultivate, and harvest in the hot sun of summer to produce all they can and then let a small number of people in offices with electric fans to prevent them from sweating, and cooling drinks to keep them refreshed, put prices on the products? With victory so near, will farmers refuse to stretch out their hands and grasp it?

If the farmers of America do not embrace this opportunity to forever throw all the parasites off of their backs they are even in a lower condition, with their ambition more completely crushed, than were the black slaves at the time of the civil war. Then the negroes gladly accepted their freedom. We will now see if the American farmers will refuse theirs.

Notes on the Farmers' Strike

Don't be alarmed about the exportable surplus. We claim just as much of our staple crops will be used at the fair prices made by the farmers as at lower prices made by the speculators. At present, Europe would take just as much wheat on the basis of $1.00 as at 85 cents, because they've got to have our wheat. We will claim more: Put the price of all our grain at fair prices and MAINTAIN them and exports will increase all along the line. The A. S. of E. plan covers every possible condition that can possibly arise. Hence let us go ahead and organize and meet the conditions when they come.

"Work and wait." With the farmers this means "Organize and control." The world has needed all you produced in the past, therefore, with rapidly increasing population and consumption, what is to fear in the future? It is not a question of demand for your products, but the question is, "Who will put the price on them?"

Don't depend on anybody else on earth or in heaven to work this matter out for you, or it will never be worked out. Depend on yourself and do your work in such a way as to compel the plaudits of the world.

The same fidelity to your business as has been displayed by manufacturers, merchants, mine owners, railroad corporations, bankers and laborers will place your business at the head of all industries and make farmers the most honored and respected people in America. Are you an inferior class of people that you may conclude to not do this? Who of you will disown your manhood by intimating by your works or deeds that you cannot do it?

It has been said that all people can organize for industrial benefits, but savages, idiots and the insane. Now, if any farmer will contend that his class cannot organize which class shall we put them in?

To accomplish all we have outlined and for which the farmers' strike is called, farmers everywhere, and other people who want to see prosperity continue and be abundant in the country, are urged to help. But the people in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois are particularly appealed to to complete the organization of the A. S. of E. in those states.

Farmers are waking up as they never did before, since they have such a simple and effective plan to build a business system of marketing afforded by the A. S. of E. They see now that they can do their own business instead of being merely laborers for others. Instead of handing their products that they worked so hard for, over to a middle class of people and saying 't'ake them and allow me what you can," they can put the price on them themselves.

While throwing extra force to organize the five states shown on the map, organization will not be slackened in any state.

The states of Wisconsin, Michigan and New York are being organized to control the potato crop and market it. Read the official paper for interesting details.

When farmers are organized on the plan of the A. S. of E. production can also be controlled if it becomes necessary.

Remember, the A. S. of E. is for all crops. If your chief crop is corn you will also get the full advantage on any minor crops as flax, hay, hops, fruit, poultry, etc.

The appeal we make is to reason in men. Are you a reasonable man? Will you invest $1.00 in that which is bound to bring you from a few dollars to a thousand dollars or more, depending on the extent of you roperations, the first year?

There is nothing visionary about the A. S. of E. program. It has been demonstrated numerous times and never found wanting. The power of controlled marketing has compelled the price in the cases of wheat of the 1903 and 1904 crops and it is not too late to demonstrate it on the 1905 crop. With cotton it won, and the tobacco growers have won the greatest and most notable victory of all against the tobacco trust. It will win for every farm crop grown in America, if farmers want it to win.

Farmers should know that whatever of betterment of prices they are receiving now for crops is all on account of the work and education done by the American Society of Equity. We can present convincing proofs. Others have disputed our right to claim the credit, but they fail to show any other cause or reason for the increased prosperity among farmers.

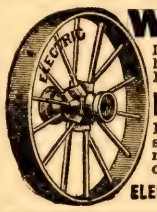
It is all right to turn your crops over to the middle class to handle and distribute, but not until you have been paid good wages for all the labor represented in them; also interest on the investment, wear and tear of machinery, loss of plant food from the soil and a good profit beside.

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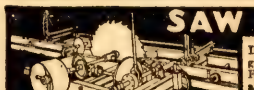
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THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Department of Canada

By NESTER NOEL

The following minimum prices have been set at Edmonton, Alberta, Can.:

Wheat, best grade, per bu	75c
Oats, milling, per bu	30c
Barley, malting, per bu	45c
Hogs, live, per lb	5½c
Hogs, dressed, per lb	7½c
Beef, live, per lb	4c
Beef, dressed, per lb	6½c
Butter, best prints, per lb	30c
Eggs, best fresh, per doz	35c
Hay, per ton	$10 00

This list does not represent the current prices, but it does represent what the prices ought to be to enable the farmers to obtain a reasonable profit and make a decent living. It represents what the Alberta farmers can obtain by working the plan of the A. S. of E. and following the advice of our official paper in marketing their produce.

Mr. W. J. Keen, secretary of the Alberta Privincial Union, said: "When a farmer invests one dollar and makes 10 per cent, profit, we call it a good investment. If you invest one dollar for dues in the A. S. of E. you will likely make at least $100 profit on your investment. But don't expect the profit unless you invest your dollar."

Let us pay our dues promptly and regularly, $1.20 a year, 40 cents for the Indianapolis headquarters, 40 cents for the provincial union, 40 cents for the local union.

Four new local unions have been organized recently in Alberta: St. Albert, Salisbury, Leduc, Lamoureun. It grows all right!

Do not forget the special assessment of 50 cents for the provincial union, and the concert to be held in every local union to raise the money to meet that assessment.

They had a nice entertainment and basket social at Riviere Qui Barre some time ago under the auspices of their local union. Good recitations and splendid music. The equity songs were a good success. Send for an equity song book to headquarters for your local union; 35 cents postpaid.

The Poplar Lake local union had its concert this week. Our Poplar Lake friends always lead the way.

To the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming:

The clause 5 of the constitution of the Alberta Farmers' Association, stating one of the objects of that organization, reads as follows: "To obtain by united effort profitable and equitable prices for farm produce." It is a pity that our friends of the Alberta Farmers' Association cannot understand that their commendable object can only be efficiently worked out on an international basis. The farmers of every surplus producing country should cooperate together to speedily compel good prices. The Society of Equity with its official paper, Up-to-Date Farming, is the best machine in the world to accomplish the great work of education necessary to attain their purpose, but our friends across the river oppose it because "it is a foreign organization!" Too bad.

When you want to thresh your crop would you let a good United States Case threshing outfit pass by, and use an Alberta flail?

By-laws applicable to Canadian provinces (to be substituted for articles 5 and 6 of the general constitution) adopted at the Edmonton convention, December 8, 1905:

ARTICLE I.

Conventions.

The affairs of the Canadian Branch of the American Society of Equity peculiar to the Province of Alberta, shall be regulated by the delegates of the local unions of said province, meeting in conventions four times a year in January, April, July and October.

Each local union shall be entitled to one delegate for every ten members in good standing and major fraction thereof: Provided, That if the delegates in attendance are less in number than heretofore mentioned they shall exercise the full voting power of their union.

The delegates shall be elected by their union at the regular meeting preceding each convention, and only for that convention.

ARTICLE II.

Powers of Delegate.

The convention of delegates shall elect the provincial officers and determine their salary or remuneration.

They must decide what shall be the minimum price for every kind of farm products in Alberta.

They can pass by-laws and resolutions, appoint committees and take such steps as may be necessary to promote the interests of the Society.

They can levy on local unions' per capita dues to meet legitimate expenses.

They can revoke the provincial officers when not discharging their duties properly and replace them.

ARTICLE III.

By-laws and Dues.

For the passing of by-laws and the assessment of special dues the procedure shall be as follows:

They must be

1. Proposed by any of the provincial officers or delegates.
2. Approved by the majority of the delegates.
3. Communicated to the members through the official paper.
4. Discussed, approved, amended or rejected by local unions.
5. Brought again to the next convention where, after discussion, the majority vote shall be final.

But every matter other than by-laws and special dues shall be decided by voting only once at a convention.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

The provincial officers shall be:

One Secretary-Treasurer, one Provincial Organizer and one Provincial Auditor; each elected for one year.

SECRETARY-TREASURER—The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a careful record of all the proceedings of provincial conventions and committees; keep carefully compiled statistics of all the local unions of the province, with the roll of the members, the name and address of the officers and the date of their regular meetings; keep all the books necessary to the proper discharge of his duties.

Conduct all official correspondence, being careful in answering letters promptly.

Secure all the necessary information about the conditions of markets and crops.

Notify the members through the official paper of the exact time and place of provincial conventions and the matters to be discussed and voted on.

Collect the dues levied on local unions for provincial purposes, and spend those moneys as directed by the convention, keeping a careful account thereof.

Promptly turn over, at the close of his term of office, all moneys, books, etc., to his duly qualified successor.

Before entering upon his duties he shall give good and sufficient bonds made payable to a committee appointed by the convention, said bonds to be approved by vote of the convention.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZER—The Provincial Organizer shall organize local unions as fast as possible inside of the province, according to the directions of the convention.

Transmit promptly the reports of organization with the charter fees to the Indianapolis headquarters, and also a monthly report to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, giving the names of newly organized local unions, with roll of members, names and addresses of officers, dates of regular meetings.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR—The Provincial Auditor shall audit the books of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer immediately before every convention.

Visit every local union once a year, audit its books, attend a meeting of the union and deliver an address on some subject related to the work of the Society; instruct officers when necessary on their duties (how to keep books, conduct meetings, make crop reports, etc.) and generally see that each union be effective and in good working order.

Inspect clearing houses, cold storage houses, stock yards, offices, etc., in which the Society might have some interests and examine their books.

Report on his work at every convention.

At the same Provincial Convention the following resolutions were passed:

First, in relation to meat trade:

Resolved, That the Government be urged to take steps to ascertain the state of our meat markets, with a view to finding out whether we are suffering from overproduction, or monopoly, or both, or any other cause, and that the Government take steps in the direction of remedying the present low prices by establishing plants to handle the meat products of the country.

Second, in relation to rebate in local stores:

Resolved, That the following proposition be submitted by the local unions to their local merchants: "That a rebate of 10 per cent. be granted by them to the members of this society in good standing on any cash purchase of 50 cents and over (fractions of 5 cents not to be counted in the rebate), and that the label of the society will be posted in the stores granting the rebate, recommending the members to patronize them." The agreement would be made for three months, subject to be renewed.

No Real Surplus

Some people are always trying to make the farmers believe that they have to compete with other countries in selling their farm produce, and to scare the farmers into selling at any price for fear that other countries would supply their market. Still it is a fact that so far the world has consumed every year what the farmers had produced the year before. It is a fact that most of the time the world has not food on the market for more than a few months ahead of him. If the farmers would hold their products a few months longer than they used to, it would bring about such a panic the price of food stuff would get so high that hundreds of thousands of human beings would starve. But it would not go to this extremity. Buyers would soon grant equity. As far as Canada is concerned there is plenty of wheat land there, but most of the prairie land is taken already. Then Mr. Jack Frost and the ever increasing consumption will prevent the supply from getting larger than the demand. If the farmers of Western Canada and of the United States would make up their minds to cooperate together and do away with their system of dumping their wheat on the market in the fall there is nothing to prevent them from getting every year one dollar a bushel for their wheat at Winnipeg or at Chicago.

NESTER NOEL.

Rivire Que Barre, Can.

Name for Canadian Department

There is one point which I should like to draw the attention our president and the national board of directors to. It is the first word in the name of our society, "American.." Wherever we organize a new union we are hampered more or less by this word "American." You know the current use of the term "American" has been appropriated unto themselves by the citizens of the United States, and our loyal Canadians, and I am one of them, think that here is a thing in which for the sake of our common good a change should and could be effected.

In the next national convention less than a year hence we shall be represented by our delegates and they will propose a resolution that the name of our society be changed from "American Society of Equity of North America" to "Farmers' Society of Equity of North America."

This slight change will silence all citicism this side of the line, and it will give our society a more international scope. And that's what we want. I do not have to tell you that we need it. I remain,

Sincerely yours,

J. C. HEPPLER.

Morinville, Alberta, Can.

Canada's Opportunity

It is a pleasure, and a greater opportunity for us, the farmers of Alberta province, in Canada, to join with the American Society of Equity and read that valuable paper—Up-to-Date Farming. It is the first farmers' organ to speak business in a business-like way. There are yet some farmers who are so busy producing they have no time to think of marketing. But we will get them to reading our paper and their eyes will be opened. —Arthur Guilbault, Pres't. St. Albert L. U., 1523 St. Albert, Canada.

Try It at My Expense —Not Yours

If you are not a reader of MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE I want you to become one. I want you to know what it is like, and to know at my expense, if the magazine does not suit you. If it does suit you, and the price is right, you will naturally wish to pay for it. There isn't much in the theory of getting something for nothing.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE is worth your knowing. It was MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE that led off a dozen years ago in the low price for magazines—ten cents a copy and one dollar by the year. It was the fight we had with a giant News Company monopoly that made MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE possible, and that blazed the way for all other publishers whose magazines are issued at the price of MUNSEY'S. But this is too big and too graphic a story to be told in this advertisement.

Munsey's Magazine

Has the biggest circulation of any standard magazine in the world—much the biggest. And it has made it and held it solely on its merits. In a dozen years we have not spent a dozen cents in advertising. We have no agents in the field—not an agent anywhere—we have given no premiums, have clubbed with no other publications, and have offered no inducements of any kind whatsoever. We have made a magazine for the people, giving them what they want, and giving it to them at a right price—that's all. And the people have bought it because they like it and because they could buy it at a right price. Our object in advertising now is to reach a few hundred thousand new readers—people who are not now taking MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Magazine For Ten Cents.

Though there are a good many three dollar and four dollar magazines in America, there is none better than MUNSEY'S, whatever the price—not one. There is no higher grade magazine, there is none better printed or printed on better paper, and there is none better or more carefully edited—none better written, and few, if any, so interesting. It costs in round numbers about *ten thousand dollars a number* to go to press on MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE. That is to say, if only one copy were printed it would cost ten thousand dollars, but spreading this cost over our entire edition of *750,000 copies*, the amount gets down very thin on each individual copy.

When I first made this price, a dozen years ago, everybody said it was impossible—said we couldn't live—said we were bound to fail. We did live, however, and today are publishing *a thousand tons* of magazines a month, which is fifty car-loads. This is more than three times as many magazines as were issued by all the publishers combined of the entire country when I came into the business.

It is because I am so sure of the merits of MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE, and so sure it will please you, that I am now offering to send it to you without any money in advance, and without any money at all if it does not please you. I can afford to take this chance, which, as I see it, is a very small chance, because I believe thoroughly in the rugged honesty of the people. The percentage of dishonesty among the citizens of America is far too small for consideration in a business proposition of this kind.

There is no trick in this offer—no hidden scheme of any kind whatsoever. It is a simple, straightforward, business proposition which will cost you nothing unless you wish it to.

The All-Story Magazine Also Free

I will not only send you MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE, as stated above, but will send you three months free, in addition, THE ALL-STORY MAGAZINE, which is another of our publications. I add this other magazine for two reasons. First, that you may have the choice of two magazines, and second, with the thought that you may want both.

If this proposition interests you, and I hardly see how it could be made more to your interest, kindly fill out the coupon in this advertisement and mail it to me, and you will get the magazines as stated herein.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, New York: 108

You may enter my name for one year's subscription to Munsey's Magazine, for which I agree to pay you one dollar ($1.00) at the end of three months, providing I find the magazine to be what I want.

In the event that I do not care for the magazine, I will so notify you at the end of the three months, in which case I shall owe you nothing.

It is further agreed that in connection with this subscription you are to send me The All-Story Magazine free for three months, and that I am to have the option of changing my subscription, if I so desire, from Munsey's Magazine to the All-Story Magazine for the balance of the year.

Name _____

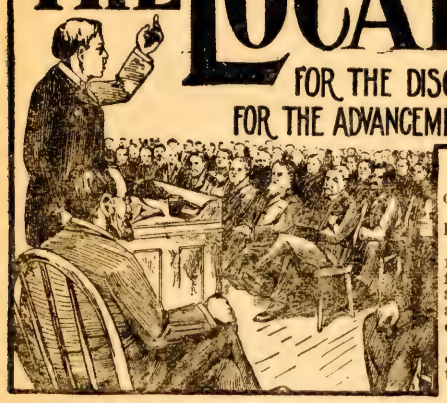
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FRANK A. MUNSEY, 175 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters Indianapolis, Ind.

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, and whose first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

The National Union

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies. The present officers are:

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Vice President, J. B. Whiting, Interlachen, N. Y.
Secretary, M. Wes. Tubbs, Indianapolis.
Treasurer, Andrew Smith, Indianapolis.
Nat. Org., H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind.

Directors, President, Secretary and Treasurer. Also W. C. Weber, Rochester, Minn.; C. N. Stacy, Amelia C. H., Va.; C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; Dr. W. C. Bellinger, Royal, Ala.

The unit of organization is

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the interests that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

State and County Unions

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

Fees and Dues

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1.00, payable when becoming a member. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local Union if one is in his neighborhood. The fee is the same.

THE DUES are $1.20 each year, payable wholly in advance, or may be paid 30c quarterly, or 10c monthly in advance, (except the dues for Members at Large is $1.00, payable in advance to headquarters.)

The MEMBERSHIP FEE is apportioned 60c to organization fund and 40c to headquarter expenses and to supply the official paper to each member one year. The DUES are apportioned 40c to headquarter expenses and for the official paper; 20c to the county union, 10c to the state union and 50 cents is retained in the local union treasury.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, paid for by the National Union.

Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request, how to organize local and county and state unions and all information about fees, dues etc.,

The Emblem



of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.

Objects of the A. S. of E.

1. The first and great object of this society is: TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
2. To have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principal market cities, and in all localities where necessary, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for an advantageous price, instead of passing into the hands of middlemen or trusts.
3. To secure equitable rates of transportation.
4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.
5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.
6. To secure new and pure seeds, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., from home, and from foreign countries, and distribute them with a view of improving present crops, giving a greater diversity and curing the weed curse.
7. To report crops in this and foreign countries, so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.
8. To establish institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming, the best methods of marketing and for the general advancement of agriculture.
9. To improve our highways.
10. To irrigate our land.
11. To prevent adulteration of food and marketing of same.
12. To promote social intercourse.
13. To settle disputes without recourse to law.
14. To promote farmers' insurance; life, fire and crop.
15. To establish similar societies in foreign countries.

Never fail to enclose some equity literature in all the letters you write. Send to headquarters for a supply.

—o—

Make your school house do double duty. The young folks in daytime and the grown folks at night. Honest, now, would it not be fine to have a local union at your school house where you could all meet twice a month? Farmers must get closer together.

—Q—

Do you use the programs as guides in your local union meetings? Please write to us so we may know if you value them.

—o—

The local union may be a mighty agency for bettering conditions in your community. Is it? Local unions of the Equity Society all over the country will have a more far-reaching effect in uplifting mankind than anything that was ever present in America. Use the local unions. Make them what they may be made and let them make you a better, a more intelligent and a more prosperous man or woman.

UNIONS GROW

Don't hesitate to start a local union with a few members. Start it with ten or more, or if you cannot get ten to organize start a nuclus with three or more. It will grow rapidly and soon it will be one of the leading and most helpful institutions in your community.

FEES AND DUES

Many inquiries come regarding them. If our readers will please read carefully the matter under this head in first column on local union page they would get the information desired. If this is not sufficient then ask your secretary for a copy of constitution and by-laws or send to headquarters.

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Organizers are urged to keep their appointments at least 30 days ahead so as to give abundant opportunity for publicity. This is very important. Send the list to headquarters for publication; also hand it to your local papers and they will usually print. Also this invitation is extended to local and county unions to publish any special meetings.

State Unions

State unions of the A. S. of E. exist in Wisconsin and Illinois.

Meetings to organize state unions will be held for the following states and territories on dates given:

OKLAHOMA. At O'Keen, March 30 and 31.

ARKANSAS. At Clarksville, April 6 and 7.

KENTUCKY. At Greenville, April 13 and 14.

VIRGINIA. At Lynchburg, April 20 and 21.

MICHIGAN. At Owosso, April 27 and 28.

A representative from headquarters will be at each of these meetings.

Officers, members and organizers will please take notice and do all you can to promote these meetings and insure their success.

The advantages of state unions are many. They will become the organizers of their respective states which will be one great advantage. Also each state has crops and conditions peculiar to itself that can be better attended to by a state union than by the national union.

The 60 per cent. of membership fees go into the state union treasury for organization purposes as soon as one is organized.

Nebraska Meetings

H. B. Sherman, national organizer, reports the following dates for Nebraska. He can be reached at these places on the dates given and at other times at Hastings, Nebraska. Mail will be forwarded from any point if it arrives too late. Details of Nebraska meetings will be given later:

Bloomington, Franklin county, April 3rd to 5th.
Red Cloud, Webster county, 7th to 10th.
Nelson, Nuckalls county, 12th to 14th.
Hebron, Thayer county, 16th to 18th.
Geneva, Fillmore county, 19th to 21st.
Seward, Seward county, 23rd to 25th.
Collegeview, Lancaster county, 27th to 28th.
Beatrice, Gage county, 30th to May 3rd.
Tecumseh, Johnson county, 4th to 5th.
Pawnee, Pawnee county, 7th to 9th.

James Butler, general organizer. Home address, 1255 West street, Topeka, Kas. Will hold meetings in Nebraska at the following points:

Aurora, Hamilton county, April 3rd to 5th.
Osceola, Polk county, 7th to 10th.
David City, Butler county, 12th to 14th.
Wahoo, Saunders county, 16th to 18th.
Omaha, Douglas county, 19th to 21st.
Springfield, Sarpy county, 23rd to 25th.
Platsmouth, Cass county, 26th to 29th.

Kansas Meetings

National Organizer Sherman will hold meetings as follows in March:

All meetings held at 2 P. M.

Decatur Co., Jennings, March 5th; Dresden, March 6th; Sheridan Co., Selden, March 7th; Hoxie, March 9th; Graham Co., Hill City, March 10th; Bogue, March 12th; Rooks, Co., Plainville, March 13th; Lincoln Co., Lincoln, March 15th; McPherson Co., McPherson, March 17th.

General Organizer James Butler will hold meetings during March in Kansas as follows:

All meetings to be called at 2 P. M., unless otherwise published.

Phillips Co., Prairie View, March 5th; Marion, March 6th; Norton Co., Lenora, March 7th; Graham Co., Morland, March 8th; Rooks Co., Dumar, March 9th; Palco, March 10th; Russel Co., Waldo, March 12th; Suray, March 13th; Lincoln Co., Sylvan Grove, March 14th.

Joint Meetings

Organizers Sherman and Butler, with other assistants, will hold joint meetings at the following places in Kansas:

Note also the hour.

Norton Co., Norton, February 28th, 2 P. M.; Norton Co., Almena, February 28th, 7:30 P. M.; Norton Co., Oronoque, March 1st, 2 P. M.; Norton Co., Clayton, March 3d, 2 P. M.; Decatur Co., Norcatur, March 2nd, 2 P. M.

County Unions

"The regular meetings of county unions shall be held quarterly; in January, April, July and October." Foregoing is quoted from the by-laws of the A. S. of E. Therefore, prepare for the April meeting.

Notice

Let every farmer spread the news and work for these meetings. Don't be sidetracked; too much is at stake for you. Wait and work for the A. S. of E.

Wait for the American Society of Equity. It is the only society ever offered farmers by which they can solve their problems of price making and transportation. It is the only society that has a practical plan and the machine to carry it out.

John A. McClure, county organizer, will have meetings as follows:

Woodland Mills, Tenn., March 1st; Rush Creek District, Fulton county, March 6; Cayce, Fulton county, March 8th; Union City, Tenn., March 12th; Fulton county, March 16th; Jordan, Fulton county, March 21st; Moscow, Fulton county, March 22d.

Rev. N. B. Graves will address the meetings at Woodland Mills, Tenn., Cayce, Union City, Tenn., Fulton City, Jordan and Moscow. All the above meetings will be held at 2 P M.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY (ILL.) COUNTY UNION will hold its next meeting the first Saturday in April (Apr. 7) at Lebanon.

I. N. STAATS, Lebanon, Ill., Sec.

South Dakota Meetings

These meetings are in charge of Organizer T. S. Fisk, who should be addressed at Lake Preston, S. D., until further notice.

Meetings begin on February 26th, and will be held in order as places are named: Dell Rapids, Winfred, Oldham, Lake Preston, Bryant, Clark, Webster, Bradley, Bristol, Groton, Ipswick, Aberdeen, Northville, Redfield, Hitchcock, Huron, Salem and Sioux Falls.

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IMPORTANT State load carried and length of bolster between stakes.



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$1.40 Per 100 Lbs.

Wire Shorts, No. 14 gauge, per 100-lb. bale.....$1.40
B. B. 'phone Wire, 100 lbs..... 2.75
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Poultry Netting, galv., 100 sq. ft. .40
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Steel Fence Posts, 35c Indestructible, will last a life-time. 4 feet above ground, 18 in. below. Made with 6 notches. Corner Post, $1.00 to $1.25. Gate Posts, $1.50. Hitching Posts, $1.25.

Wire Nails, $1.50 Per 100 Lbs. 10,000 Kegs Mixed Wire Nails, each containing 100 to 110 lbs., from 3 to 30 penny-weight, per keg, $1.50. One size in a keg, 100 lbs., $2.00. Wire Spikes, 100 lbs., $1.90. Mixed Iron Bolts, per 100 lbs., $3.00.

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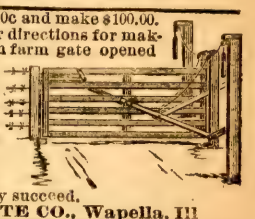
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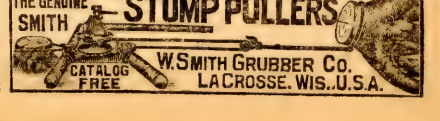


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The telephone makes farm life pleasant, it brings you nearer to your neighbors. You can talk with your friends any hour of the day or night. You can instantly send an emergency call for a doctor when the life of a loved one is in danger.

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FREE Farm Telephone—We will send every farmer absolutely free a fine Telephone. Try it 30 days; if not the best telephone made, you don't pay us one cent. Cost very little; almost nothing to maintain; great help, convenience and money saver. Send at once. **Standard Telephone & Electric Co., 352 Jefferson Street, Milwaukee, Wis.**

Mention Up-to-Date when writing advertisers.

Papers that Oppose the A. S. of E.

In the list below will be placed those papers that oppose the development of the American Society of Equity.

This society has demonstrated its right to a leading position among the institutions of the country by benefits it has secured for farmers, to numerous to mention here. That its objects are equitable, and desired to be accomplished, cannot be fairly disputed by any person. That its plan for accomplishing the objects is the best ever offered farmers is evidenced by the fact that every other farmers' organization that is doing any good today has adopted it. Therefore, why any opposition by the press?

When we consider that this opposition comes entirely from farm papers, it increases the bewilderment of the person who wants to know. The very papers that should stand for everything that is good for agriculture are opposed to the institution that has already done more to uplift farmers and agriculture in America than all other of their institutions have done combined. The metropolitan press and country papers whenever called upon have responded willingly and liberally to help educate the people with reference to the society, its objects and its plans. They know as soon as they understand this movement, that its establishment throughout rural America means more for all legitimate business than anything else that can be accomplished. They want farmers to come to the front because they know this will insure prosperity for all.

Hence we have the anomalous condition of those papers least interested in farmers supporting the best movement ever started for agriculture and the papers published exclusively for farmers opposing it. Why is this so?

To the initiated the reason is plain. The American Society of Equity to accomplish its objects and to solve all the farmers' problems needs an official paper—a medium of communication—to direct farmers in carrying out the plans. In any kind of co-operate effort all the members of the co-operating body must move as one person. If there were only one hundred farmers or even a thousand the body could be directed by word of mouth or letter. But here we have a class of people the most numerous in America, and co-extensive with America itself. How can they be reached, educated and directed, except through a newspaper? We tell you it can't be done. If farmers are ever going to do any thing co-operatively, and the'll never do much good for themselves any other way, they must have their official paper. This is conclusive. Hence they must accept the condition or not attempt to improve their conditions.

Here you can get a glimpse of "The African in the Wood Pile"—the official paper. They are afraid they will lose some subscribers if the Ameri- Society of Equity is established throughout the land.

We have attempted to show them how they were falsely alarmed and the increased prosperity of farmers would benefit them, but they were not appeased. They prefer to see agriculture in the bad conditions of the past rather than to take any risk on losing a few subscribers. They prefer to let the speculators and gamblers control, than that farmers should control in making prices of farm products. They have not the welfare of farmers so close at heart as to lay aside their own selfishness for the good of millions and to help the farmers to try this new plan. There cannot be any other reason; there is no other reason.

Some direct their attacks against the founder of the Society and tell the farmers "he is a doubtful captain" and "better get out as soon as possible." Let us ask now, in all fairness: Did any other person originally attempt to build the farmers a ship on which it is hoped they can sail to the haven of prosperity, and abide there in all future time? When the ship was built did any other person come forward and volunteer to steer it? No, indeed, all the other editors stood safely on shore and in their security loudly proclaimed, "It will sink before it gets fairly under sail." And after it has sailed half-seas-over do they now come forward and offer to lend a hand? No sir, they are still standing on the shore and say "under no circumstances could we be induced to furnish any wind to help sail it."

But the shore line is crumbling under their feet, from the mighty waves the grand ship Equity is raising as she sails onward. Their position is less secure every day, as evidenced by their own admissions. We print one as a sample of several:

During the past few months strong efforts have been made by friends in the West and South to get me to notice favorably in the ——— ———, the so-called American Society of Equity. * * * Now these friends who wrote me are good, reliable people, but misguided in this matter. They mean all right and doubtless my replies will shock them. The matter did not seem worthy of space in these columns. * * * But they are stirring up so much of a fuss lately that a few words may not be out of place. * * *

"Strong efforts have been made" * * by these "good, reliable," but as the writer says, "Misguided" people. In law there would be a "reasonable doubt" as to who was misguided, the "good reliable" people or the writer of the criticism. Evidently the former thought the latter was misguided because they tried to change him. That they brought considerable force to bear to lead him to the right path we see in his further declarations." But they are stirring up so much of a fuss that a few words may not be out of place." The few words were spoken; a column and a half of them and here is a sample:

Now just look for a moment at the absurdity of this equity scheme. One man, say, has rich land and raises 35 bushels of wheat per acre. Another has poor land and gets 5 bushels per acre. How can you fix a price for all to hold that will do justice to both and to the consumer?

By such argument this editor attempts to discredit the A. S. of E. before the farmers. His ignorance of the details of working out the farmers' salvation is simply astonishing, and at the same time inexcusable. Here is a man posing as a critic who does not understand the simple principles or the least details of the proposition he attacks. Any reader of Up-to-Date Farmiug could have set him right on the problem he gives if he had asked their advice and thus he would have been saved the humiliation he has suffered before his well-informed readers. We are reminded of the words of Byron in the attempt of this writer to display his own wisdom.

Yet none in lofty numbers can surpass,
The bard who soars to eulogize an ass.

If the problem had been put up to any reader of Up-to-Date Farming it would be solved like this:

The Minimum price—a profitable price—is based on the average yields. The average farmer is responsible for, or compares with, the average yields, therefore if the society recommends a price that will make the average farmer, and he represents the great majority of all the farmers, prosperous, it has done the greatest good for the greatest number. There will still be some who will not realize prosperity and some who prosper more than the average. It is not the intention to force prosperity on all nor to limit prosperity with those who through superior skill or more favorable conditions can secure more than an average reward, but to produce conditions for farmers when they will have an equal opportunity for reward with other classes.

A few more quotations from this writer are as follows:

It is our earnest opinion that his (The A. S. of E.) followers will do far better to use their time and money in making their land more productive and in producing their crops at less expense. * * * Any effort to combine the farmers so that they may, through such combination, raise the price of farm products, is morally and legally wrong. An individual may legally ask what he pleases for what he has to sell but he has no right to unite with others and try to raise the price so the law of supply and demand cannot work.

Raise more crops to break your own price down. The same old song.

Farmers have no moral nor legal right to put prices on their own products. Well, Mr. Teacher, will you please tell farmers why the speculators and gamblers on boards of trade are, in your estimation, the only divinely and legally commissioned set of people to make prices on farmers' grain, and live stock and all they raise? Your law of supply and demand is a myth, as any person who knows anything knows. Something or somebody more tangible than this mythical law makes prices. How about Armour, and Leiter, and old "Hutch," and Gates, and Price and others of the gang, present and past? In the light of the education that has been given and results obtained, such ignorance, if real, is inexcusable, and if assumed to deceive farmers, is damnable. If there is any man in the country, posing as a teacher of farmers and a

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A Fine Day
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It's just as natural for a girl to want to shoot as for a boy. It does her just as much good. Gives her healthy, invigorating outdoor exercise, quickens her eye, steadies her nerve, and makes her self-reliant.

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describing "Stevens" guns of every sort and style, for hunter, marksman, girl or boy. 140 pages. Sent free to any one interested in guns, sending 4 cents in stamps to cover postage.

If your dealer cannot supply you write to us.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.
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How to Make $25 a Week at Home.

YOU *surely* are not busy *all* the time.

If you have only a few spare hours a day, I want you to write me at once.

For I can help you start a business of your own that will quickly increase your present income.

And keep your time during the slack season *pleasantly* and *profitably* occupied.

There is no "fake or catch" about my offer.

This advertisement would not be in the WOMAN'S FARM JOURNAL if it were not absolutely reliable.

You know that!

* * *

Hundreds of our friends are making from $18 to $30 a week, free and independent of employer.

Wouldn't *you* be interested in taking up *your* idle moments with an intensely fascinating and profitable task?

The Newcomb Fly Shuttle Loom is the silent partner in this lucrative business.



A 10 Year Old Child Can Run It.

With it anyone without previous experience can quickly learn the art of making the brightest and most durable carpets, rugs, mats, draperies and floor coverings of almost every kind.

Even beautiful portieres, chenille curtains and hammocks are easily made on the Newcomb Loom.

Think of it, reader—200 weaves!

That means an endless variety of patterns.

And it is so easy to get material.

You don't need to lay out actual cash, because old carpets, rags, cast off clothing, old sacks or cloth are your materials.

And best of all, the *carpets, rugs, curtains, etc., bring good prices.*

For there is always a good demand which *you* can easily fill if you are equipped.

* * *

Own a Newcomb Automatic Loom and you will have plenty to do.

Mrs. L. A. Henkle, Salina, Mo., R. R. No. 1, wites: "I have a farm of 137 acres near Pleasanton, Iowa, all my own, which I paid for entirely from the money I made from weaving. Wouldn't sell my Newcomb for $500 if I couldn't get another."

You can easily weave from 30 to 50 yards of rag carpet a day, and the work is light and pleasant.

For the Newcomb Loom is *automatic* in action; just push the "lay" backward and forward.

No treading, no stooping, no tedious handling of the shuttle.

Let me send you some samples of the work you can do on a Newcomb Loom.

I want to show you how and why it will pay you to get a start in this business.

My catalog, "Weaver's Wisdom," ought to be in your hands right away.

May I send it to you? Write me *now.*

W. B. STARK, Secretary,
Newcomb Loom Co., 279 Taylor Street, Davenport, Ia.

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No more rotten fence posts. Just the thing that meets the present demand. Cheap, strong, durable. Easily made at home or in a large way. Sand, gravel, cement and carbon looped rods as reinforcement. State or county rights for sale. Agents wanted. Excellent profits. Write.

B. F. STULTZ, Elkhart, Indiana.

director of farm work and methods, who honestly believes what this man wrote, the farmers themselves should by their actions bury him under their undisguised disapproval. If the farmers know better than the teachers what is the use of a teacher. If, however, the farmers are blind also, then truly all of them will fall into the ditch.

The following papers recently opposed the American Society of Equity:

OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, O.
MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.
RURAL NEW YORKER, New York, N. Y.
NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCKMAN, Pittsburg, Pa.
PRACTICAL FARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.
WALLACES FARMER, Des Moines, Ia.
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, Albany, N. Y.
FARM STOCK AND HOME, Minneapolis, Minn.
UNION FARMER, Cobden, Ill.
NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST, Minneapolis, Minn.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming and members of the A. S. of E. are requested to send clippings from other papers that oppose this movement and such papers will be added. Also to be entirely fair they are requested to report the first evidence or expression from above named papers of fairness in their relation to the society and the name will be removed from the list.

We want all to understand that this is not an attempt to injure any publication, but it is an act of self-defense in the highest spirit of equity. We ask no more than fairness and one of the principles of the A. S. of E. is to not be content with less than fairness. We do not demand the support of any paper, but will resent its open opposition.

In these dispassionate declarations we ask the moral backing of all farmers and their active co-operation.

Equity Speakers

A great many calls are constantly received at headquarters for speakers. We refer to the following, who will accept such calls to address meetings. Write them for terms:

H. B. Sherman, National Organizer, home address Greensburg, Ind. For March address him Hastings, Neb.
T. J. Woodard, Clarksville, Ark.
Thos. C. Leech, MacGregor, Manitoba, Can.
Will J. Keen, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.
Nestor J. Noel, River Qui Barre, Alberta, Can.
W. E. Johns, Tifton, Ga.
Walter Newby, Woodward, Ia.
C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.
J. W. Witham, Panora, Ia.
Senator L. P. King, Winfield, Kas.
James Butler, 1255 West st., Topeka, Kan.
E. B. Oglesby, Cloverport, Ky.
W. S. Ball, Hardinsburg, Ky.
S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.
E. E. Gay, Vultons Creek, Ky.
T. J. Mann, Liva, Ky.
L. N. Robertson, Utica, Ky.
D. T. Hamill, Guthrie, Ky.
E. L. Davenport, Cisney, Ky.
F. B. McCown, Kirkmansville, Ky.
T. T. Barrett, Henderson, Ky.
D. S. Edwards, Hopkinsville, Ky.
M. J. Cox, Benton, Ky.
Rev. N. B. Graves, Hickman, Ky.
J. W. Cannon, Liberty, La.
Chas. C. Wilson, Queenstown, Md.
Rev. W. H. Millar, South Haven, Mich.
A. K. Fineout, Barryton, Mich.
Walter Todd, Kelden, Mich.
W. C. Webber, Rochester, Minn.
C. W. McDade, Ceylon, Minn.
T. S. Fiske, Fairmount, Minn.
M. H. Poole, Geyser, Mont.
D. Phillips, Pool Siding, Neb.
W. N. Thompson, Hastings, Neb.
O. B. Shafer, Hastings, Neb.
M. N. Thompson, Hastings, Neb.
Chas. H. Olive, Reno, N. Dak.
Louis H. Erdmon, R. R. 2, Kenmare, N. D.
J. B. Whiting, Interlaken, N. Y.
P. M. Shaw, Perry City, N. Y.
J. F. Gordon, Jamestown, O.
Rev. E. T. Hays, Olive Branch, Ohio.
W. M. Baker, Republic, Ohio.
L. S. Meyer, Grand, Okla.
R. H. Molden, O'Keene, Okla.
E. R. Williams, Stockholm, Okla.
Geo. B. McGilora, Mt. Vernon, S. D.
B. M. Thompson, Freeland, Tex.
Welton Winn, Santa Anna, Tex.
Dr. C. W. Bowman, Caddo Mills, Tex.
J. W. Overstreet, Bedford City, Va.
Riley Pritt, Beverly, W. Va.
P. Anthony, Kaseys, Va.
Dr. T. W. Evans, Concord Depot, Va.
James M. Vaughan, Cumberland, Va.
E. T. Bondurant, Rice Depot, Va.
A. H. Howerton, R. R. No. 1, Spout Springs, Va.
R. J. Marshall, Brookneal, Va.
N. C. Crawley, Baraboo, Wis.
F. W. Ploetz, R. R. No. 1, Coloma Station, Wis.
F. L. Hamilton, Coloma, Wis.
C. G. Billings, Eau Galle, Wis.

This column is at the command of members, officers and organizers to advertise their meetings. Use it and you will find it powerful to secure attendance.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Constitution and By-Laws

Revised constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. can be had for a 2c. stamp or 10c a dozen.

A Local Union

Of the A. S. of E. is needed in every neighborhood. Any person who reads this notice is invited to send for necessary blanks and instructions to organize one.

New Terms

If any of the old workers have not received the new terms, write for them at once. We are able to make more attractive terms now than ever before.

Organizers Wanted

The National Union of the American Society of Equity wants more organizers. Write for terms and instructions. There is a good business opportunity for one or more good people in each county.

Report Promptly

All organizers are directed to send in the names of members and subscribers very promptly. If held several days the individuals are likely to write to headquarters.

Report Blanks

Secretaries of local unions are requested to send to headquarters for blanks to report new local unions, to report new members and to make quarterly reports. These will be much more satisfactory than to send reports on odd sheets of paper.

Names Wanted

Send us a list of farmers' names and we will send them some copies of Up-to-Date Farming. When you send the list, please use a separate sheet for each postoffice, also write the name of county on each sheet. Do this so the campaign of education may be carried forward.

Publicity

Are your local papers printing the news of your community as it relates to farming? Are they printing announcements of your meetings and reports of same? If they are not, why not? We venture the guess, if they are not doing this for you, that you are not furnishing them with the items. That corresponding secretary will solve the matter.

Membership Cards and Badges

It has been found the most satisfactory to issue membership cards and badges to members at the time of securing them. To do this all organizers and all local unions must have a supply. They are furnished at 1 cent each set, (1 badge and 1 card.) In cases where members lose their badge they should pay 5c each for a new one.

Organizers and local union secretaries will please take notice.

Meetings and Reports

Officers of local unions are urged to have regular meetings twice a month. Headquarters is doing all it can to relieve them of the labor of originating programs for these meetings and we hope our efforts will be appreciated and justified in the regularity and interest in meetings. Also officers are requested to be prompt in collecting dues and reporting them.

Nothing will contribute more to the value of the union than attention to these two things. Every evidence of lack of interest in a member should be promptly checked.

If any of our old workers have not received new terms, application blank, commission, etc., write for them at once.

He Shall Stand Before Kings

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.
Proverbs, 22:29.

Does "diligence in business," as used here, refer to the farmers working as hard as they can all summer and into the winter to produce all they possibly can, and then part with it at prices made by other people? Or is it not fairer to interpret it as meaning, diligent in getting a fair return in money, which is the exponent of labor and all commodities? The farmer who works hard and has little money will not stand before kings, but will stand before mean men. But the farmers who have plenty of money may stand before kings and be the best people on earth. Therefore be diligent in business, as regards marketing your crops, yet in equity, and you will lead in intelligence, in industry, in wealth and you will also be called to the legislative halls to make and interpret the laws. Then will the farmers stand before kings and presidents and no longer be called peasants, serfs, peons, mossbacks or rubes.

COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE

I have County and Town Rights for sale for the best **Sanitary Stable** Floor, protected by patents and indorsed by all horse-owners, as the most economical, simple, inexpensive, easiest cleaned and ventilated horse stall ever invented. It is easy to sell and a money-maker for General Contractors, Carpenters, Livery-men and all others interested in horses. Full particulars mailed free. Write today—this is a splendid opportunity.

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$10 PREMIUM
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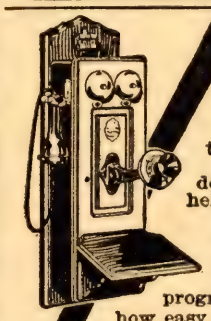
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The Williams Farm Telephone enables you to do this, and more too. It will pay for itself in the labor it saves. It is not luxury, it is part of the equipment of every progressive farmer today. Write us and learn how easy it is to buy and maintain. Our Novelette "Over the Wire" for the asking.

The Williams Telephone & Supply Co., 88 Central Ave., Cleveland, O.





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AMERICAN ELECTRIC TELEPHONE COMPANY
A55 Englewood Station, Chicago, Illinois



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I want the name of every reader of this paper who would like to have a beautiful Piano or Organ.

Cut out the COUPON below and send to me. I will send you most remarkable buying plan and offers that any man or factory ever made to you. I will trust you for my pay if you haven't the cash to buy with.

I will ship any piano or organ you select from my beautiful catalogue on FREE TRIAL in your home. I will take it back at my expense if you don't say it is the best that you ever saw or heard.

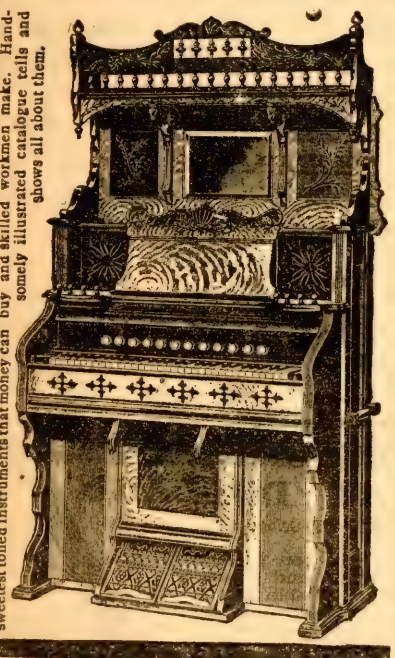
I don't care who you are, where you live or what you do for a living, I will trust you for my pay. If you are honest, that's all I care to know about you. You don't need to give me any SECURITY—no GUARANTEE FROM THIRD PARTY—NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

It will tell you all about my special buying plan—my unlimited guarantee—my free trial—just as soon as I get the coupon below.

I supply more homes with pianos and organs than any other man, house or factory in the country. I will guarantee to save you money—I will show you how dealing direct with me enables you to keep half the price of an instrument in your own pocket. Send me the coupon now!

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Please send to me by return mail, FREE and POSTPAID, full particulars of your buying plan and offers as advertised in
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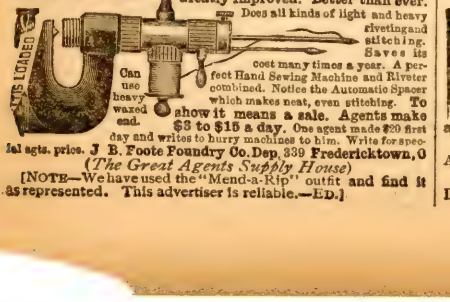
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Greatly improved. Better than ever. Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting and stitching. Saves its cost many times a year. A perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined. Notice the Automatic Spacer which makes neat, even stitching. To show it means a sale. Agents make $3 to $15 a day. One agent made $20 first day and writes to hurry machines to him. Write for special agts. price. J. B. Foote Foundry Co. Dep. 339 Fredericktown, O



(The Great Agents Supply House)

[NOTE—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—ED.]

Question Box

(Correspondents must write their questions on a separate sheet from all other correspondence to insure attention.)

Q. How can potato growers always get profitable prices?

A. In March 15th number of this paper will be printed a plan—the only practical plan.

Q. Why are Canadian farmers allowed to organize into the A. S. of E.?

A. Answered by J. C. Steppler, Morinville, Can. Is it necessary that the Canadian farmers should be organized? It is imperative. Picture to yourself a wheat region that reaches from the eastern boundary of North Dakota, west to the Rocky Mountains and three hundred miles in width, then you have the Canadian west. Its possibilities as a wheat producer are only limited by the push and enterprise of the people that are now making it their home, and they are now coming by the thousands. To be sure this vast tract of territory is not altogether one big tillable wheat field. Oh, no! there are miles and miles of sandy, barren wastes and of stone plains. But then again there are millions of acres of good wheat land.

Most of this land will be brought under cultivation within the next ten years, and if you do not want a repetition of conditions as they obtain in the United States when all your big western states were brought under cultivation, when they raised surpluses of 300 and 400 millions of bushels of wheat. If you do not want to see 40c wheat again, then the Canadian farmers must be organized.

We are doing it and we are looking to the farmers of the United States to help us all they can. Encourage the movement, help us in every possible way, make concessions to us wherever it is possible, it will be to your own interests to do so.

[Mr. Steppler is right. The development of the Canadian Northwest cannot possibly increase production equal to what was experienced when the great western and northwestern states of the United States were opened to cultivation, but we may anticipate that the speculators will use it as a club to knock prices down. It will be similar to Argentina, which produces about as much as Kansas, but its importance is greatly magnified.

No apprehension need be felt on account of the Canadian development. The great increase occasioned by opening up vaster and richer territory in our country WAS CONSUMED. The demand is growing faster now than then, hence all that is necessary is organization to prevent dumping.—Editor.]

Q. Suppose the price of wheat was forced to $1 per bushel on the balance of the 1905 crop, exports were stopped and there was a surplus of fifty or seventy-five million bushels to carry over to the next crop year, what would be the result?

A. We know the world's crop was not excessive. We know the European crop was short. We believe if Europe could not get our wheat for less than the $1 per bushel basis, she would take just as much. Don't see how she could help herself.

But we will assume that there is a surplus held over; what will be the result? Or rather, what should be the result?

If the surplus is held in elevators as visible it will be disastrous on the prices of the new crop. If, however, it is held on the farms it will not affect the price on the new crop.

Now we know all the wheat that was ever raised was consumed. Some years there is too much, some years too little. Therefore the wise thing to do is to hold the surplus of fat years over against the shortage of lean years. In fact this is just what has been done. The only question to consider is, who shall hold the surplus? If the farmers it is not a factor to throw the price down, if the speculators it is. Is this not clear?

But suppose the farmers' price was too high year after year and Europe would not take any of our wheat? (Illustrations made on wheat apply equally well to other crops.) Then we might do like the manufacturers. Have one price for America and another for Europe: that is, sell the surplus to Europe at the price they will pay. Or get your price on what this country consumes and feed the balance or raise less. Any of these plans can be used when farmers are organized and the farmers' price for what this country uses will amount to more than if the whole crop is sold at prices made by others. With staple crops controlled by farmers they need have no fear of surpluses. As much will be consumed at a fair price as at an unfair one, and all have been consumed in the past.

Q. Is there any difference between the A. S. of E. and a trust? R. F. W. Bloom, Richland, Mo.

A. The A. S. of E. is not a trust. Every member is a free agent. The Society tells farmers what their crops are worth and then depends on them to exercise good common sense in holding for these prices. Any farm paper circulating among farmers could do as much. The local unions are simply clubs where the farmers can get together and discuss business matters and have a good social time.

Q. You say "One of the healthiest exercises in the home on the farm is reading Up-to-Date Farming aloud in the family."

That is all right, but if there was just one good story in each issue for the young folks your subscription list would increase rapidly. Harold Thames, Belleville, N. D.

A. We are on the hunt for story writers now, will print them as soon as we can get them.

Q. Many localities report, "We are badly in neeed of the A. S. of E. How can we get organized?"

A. The harvest is indeed great, but the laborers are few. Our general organizers cannot reach all the places. See list of speakers printed frequently in this paper and write to one convenient to you, or go right to work and organize yourselves. There is no good excuse for delay when headquarters will be glad to send you all instructions and blanks, and when organized all supplies necessary for doing business.

Q. Don't you think the A. S. of E. would be more effective by holding closed meetings?

A. We regret if any local union does not understand that they can hold secret meetings any time or all the time. However, this society cannot be a secret society, when its directions and business is largely done through its official peaper.

Q. Does the A. S. of E. guarantee to members the farmers' price on 1906 crops by the time they are ready for market?

A. No. We're going to do a powerful lot of work but the results depend on the farmers themselves. If they don't want to make their own prices and get them for the first of the next crops they can be accommodated. Let them continue in their dazed, stupid way, work like the d—l and never take a few hours off to attend their local unions or to look after the business end of their business and they will take prices made by others. You may bet the other people are not doing that way. They're scheming all day and late at night laying plans to trap you. Please contrast the board of trade and packing house fellows scheming while you are out in the field working hard. Don't work so hard and think more and you will have more money.

Q. (Call over telephone) "Hello, that Mr. Everitt?" "Yes sir." "Well we have a dispatch from a newspaper at Lincoln, Neb., which reads as follows: H. B. Sherman is in this state setting the farmers on fire about prices of their crops. Who is he and what can you tell us about this movement? Reporter on Indianapolis Sentinel."

A. The above explains itself. Of course we told him who Mr. Sherman is and that he has orders to start the fires of controlled marketing in every county of Nebraska and Kansas. How well he is succeeding this dispatch tells.

Q. If the Farmers' strike is not successful in putting prices where they should be will it not injure the A. S. of E.?

A. Why should it? It cannot be charged against the plan or object of the Society. The object is a worthy one and the way taken to accomplish it is the only one. If the A. S. of E. does not rise to complete success through this farmers's strike we must keep on striking till it does succeed if it takes a lifetime. If farmers have this spirit, and they should have, failure is impossible. Victories are not won without a contest. The contest is on now. Do farmers want to be called "victors" or "vanquished?"

Q. If 1906 would produce short crops, such as would compel high prices, will the A. S. of E. claim the credit, in view of the great attempt to raise prices it is now making?

A. For the short crops, No; for the increased price farmers will get who refuse to dump at low prices, Yes. We wan farmers to put more reliance on average then they will have more confidence abou holding their crops. If crops are large some years just as certain they are short some others, and take a series of years and compare and the average yields are the same. It is about time now for some short crops. The writer is not a prophet, but no person can go against nature and the averages makes nature's history.

Resolution

In as much as the farmers in our locality do not raise enough corn, sweet potatoes, sugar cane and other farm produce for their home consumption, which we look upon to be very unwise, and one of the means of helping to keep the farmer poor and oppressed: therefore be it

Resolved, By Walker Local No. 1 of A. S. of E. of Livingston Parish, Louisiana, That we reduce the cotton acreage in 1906, 25 per cent. less than the bumper crop of 1904, and to these ends we ask the hearty cooperation of all cotton growers; be it further,

Resolved, That we send this to Up-to-Date Farming and Durham Springs News for publication.

By order of Walker Local No. 1, A. S. of E.

J. M. BLOUNT, Jr.,
Corresponding Sec'y, Walker, La.
Jan. 28, '06.

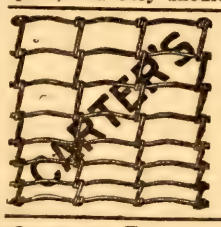


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See how closely it is woven. Sold direct to the farmer at factory prices, on 30 Days Free Trial. Your money back if not satisfied. Write today for free Catalogue.
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The Carter Wire Fence Machine puts $100 in your pocket every four hundred rods of fence you weave with it. Machine costs but $10 and a boy can operate it. The greatest money saver on the farm. You can
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Most satisfactory because you have so much larger a line to select from. We make 26 styles and heights of fence besides gates and stretchers.

The Continuous Stay gives Advance Fence its superior strength. It preserves and utilizes *all* the strength of the wire, about half of which is wasted in fences with cut stays.

30 Days Free Trial. If after receiving our fence you do not like it and it is not exactly as represented in every way you can return it to us at our expense and your money will be refunded.

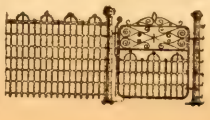
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ANCHOR FENCE & MFG. COMPANY,
Dept. W, CLEVELAND, OHIO



Letter From David Dobetter

No. 62.

Near Williamsport, Ind., Feb. 15.

Dear Mr. Everitt:

The weather has been so open that we have been able to push along our work in first-class shape so far. For the most part we have been busy getting the little home ready for the neighbor down the way of whom we bought the addition to our farm. While we were at work at it one day a man passing said, "Hello Mr. Dobetter! Hard at it, as usual. You're like the children we used to hear about, happy when you are building your playhouses, but what will you do when you get them all built?"

"Make them better!" I called back, not a bit disconcerted by this query.

I don't see why a man should ever get to worrying over what may never come to pass in the future. If we do this day's work the best we know how there will be something for us to do tomorrow. I never have seen a time since we set out to really live that there was not more for me to do that I could really stand up under. I don't expect to get out of jobs hereafter as long as I live.

So we have taken a lot of comfort getting the little cottage under way for the neighbor. We helped him to plan it out in the first place, and you ought to see how interested he has been in it all. It did me good to hear him and his wife talk about the good times they expected to have when they moved into the new house.

About the first thing we did was to take the old gentleman in the carriage and go to town to the man that held the mortgage on his farm and pay that off. We had a discharge of mortgage made out signed and recorded before we came home that day. The sigh that came from the old man's lips when it was all done and we were on the way home would have done you heart good.

"There! I'm glad that's done!" he said when we were once more on the road out to the farm. "If you knew how many nights I have lain awake thinking about that you would not blame me for being happy now that the debt is all paid up. Of course, there are other things——'

And I knew he was thinking of the son down in the big city somewhere, doing, the Lord only knows what, and all the time he could not help thinking how it might have been if things had gone differently when the boy was at home. But I did not let him think long about that. I turned the drift of the talk toward the new home and we made arrangements to get the house under way just as soon as possible.

Tom has been busy getting the stuff on the ground for the house. Good, faithful, old Tom! He seems to me to be growing better and more trustworthy the longer he lives. We think we have the labor question pretty well solved on Four-Leaf-Clover farm. The key to our success has been that we have tried always to do as we would like to be done by, if the thing had been turned around and we had been farm hands, instead of Tom.

But we have done some other work beside the getting ready for the new home. We have been over the orchard again, trimming out all the branches that seemed to need taking out and shaping up the tops of the young trees. Where there were sprouts growing up at the foot of the tree, we cut them off. You know how apt some trees are to send up sprouts about as big as a whip stalk, if you will let them. Nothing but suckers, drawing the life out of the parent tree and never bearing any fruit. Lots of such suckers in this world! We see them every day. It's a shame, too. We don't mean ever to get that way at our house.

This open weather has been a great time for mice to work at the trunks of the trees. They will burrow in the grass, if you will let them and gnaw the bark off. I have seen a good many trees killed that way. We got the start of them, though, by digging the grass away from the base of the trees and then winding the trunks with old papers, tying them up well with cord and taking pains to have the papers pressed well into the earth. But I believe there is now a device made on purpose for this, and I mean to look into it before another winter. I hope the man that owns the protector will let us know something about it through the advertising columns of your paper in the near future.

And then, we have been getting our plans made for the coming spring campaign. It has been such an open winter that some have been afraid that the winter wheat would suffer from the freezing and thawing. That may be the case in some localities; quite likely it will. Our farm is of such a deep soil, however, that it does not heave as some does.

Your True Friend,
DAVID DOBETTER.



ARE YOU READY FOR HARVEST

How about it?

Old Mother Earth, the sun and the showers, the dews and the winds are doing and will do their part to produce the wheat and oats and rye and barley that go to make a bountiful harvest.

Are you doing *your* part.

Are you getting ready to *harvest* the crop after it is grown?

Do you know *how* you will cut your grain?

Are you sure you will harvest it to the best advantage--with the least loss of grain, the least waste of time, the least trouble and worry and expense?

These are mighty important questions, for a large share of your *profit* depends upon them.

It's not too early to begin to think about them.

With high priced land and high priced labor, you need to get every cent from every acre you cultivate.

Help will be scarce and expensive; therefore, you need a harvesting machine that will save you the most labor.

Harvest days are few; therefore, you need a harvesting machine that will save you the most time.

Grain is worth money, therefore, you need a harvesting machine that will save you the most grain.

You can't afford to run risks.

You can't afford to take chances.

And you don't have to.

Take an hour or two, now, before you get too busy and talk to any agent of the International Harvester Company of America, and find out about the International line of harvesting and haying machines for 1906.

You'll be interested whether you buy or not.

* * * *

Buying a machine of any kind for use on the farm is not as simple a matter as it may seem.

You can "size up" a farm and know pretty accurately how much an acre you can afford to pay for it, but unless you are a mechanical expert you can't judge a machine in the same manner.

You have to take other things into consideration. For example:

You need to know something about the design—the mechanical principles—how the machine works.

You need to know something about the materials used in it.

You need to know something about the skill used in its construction.

You need to know something about the responsibility of the man behind it and about the machine's reputation.

The International Harvester Company line of machines for 1906 will satisfy you on these points—and on every other point that you may bring up.

* * * *

Bigness is not necessarily a merit in itself.

If you're buying a horse you don't care very much whether the man who raised it, raises one colt a year or 500.

But you know that the man who makes a specialty of horse breeding is more likely to raise a hundred good colts, than is the man who goes at it in a hit-and-miss, haphazard manner.

It's the same way with farm machines.

You don't care whether a manufacturer makes 1,000 or 100,000 of them, just so the *machine satisfies you.*

But there's this to take into account:

The first harvesting machine was largely an experiment.

For fifty years inventors and manufacturers continued to experiment, making changes and improvements, adding this and taking away that, until finally a half-dozen harvesters began to stand out head and shoulders above the others.

Why do you suppose that was?

HOW did it happen that the Champion, the Deering, the McCormick, the Milwaukee, the Osborne and the Plano increased in popularity and sales so much more rapidly than the hundred and one other harvesting machines that have been put on the market at various times in the past 50 years?

There is only one reason for it.

They met the demands of the farmer, and satisfied his needs.

In the expressive language of the day, "they made good." They are better today than ever before; they do better work and give greater satisfaction.

And here are the reasons:

1st.—The mechanical principle is right.

The manufacturers of the Champion, the Deering, the McCormick, the Milwaukee, the Osborne and the Plano, by *co-operation* are able to include in their respective machines every device, every invention, every mechanical principle yet discovered that tends to make a harvesting machine *do better work.*

By co-operation they are able to maintain such experimental shops as the world has never seen before, making certain that every improvement and every device that mechanical genius can contrive will be employed in their line.

2nd.—The materials are right.

By co-operation they are able to own, control and operate their lumber camps, their own saw mills, their own coal and iron mines, their own coke ovens, their own steel mills, relieving them of the necessity of depending upon the uncertain and fluctuating steel markets, coal markets, lumber markets, etc., for their raw materials, and insuring them at all times an abundance of materials which they *know* to be right. These are added reasons for the superiority of these harvesting machines.

3rd.—The workmanship is right.

The demand for these six leading makes of harvesting machines enables their manufacturers to maintain manufacturing plants of the highest efficiency and to employ workmen of the highest skill—factories and workmen which could not by any possibility be maintained to supply a small demand.

4th.—Their reputation is right.

The fact that so many farmers cannot be persuaded to buy any other,—the fact that so many farmers continue to buy them,—the fact that they are considered the standard wherever grain is grown in every part of the world is sufficient indication of their reputation and their reliability.

* * * *

You probably need one of these harvesting machines.

You cannot afford to begin harvest with a machine that is liable to break down and cause you several days' delay.

You cannot afford to use a machine that loses a few stalks now and then and a whole sheaf here and there, for a little leak like that eats into your profits at a surprising rate.

Go to the dealer *now*, and get which ever catalogue you want.

If you don't know an International Dealer—write to us for the name and address of one nearest you.

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A Good Carriage Horse

The publication of our article, "The Carriage Horse," in February 15th. number called forth some criticism from Mr. R. J. W. Bloom, of Richland, Mo., who says:

Anybody at all informed knows that the thoroughbred horse is not a trotter but a runner and has no action fitting him for harness. But the American and Orloff trotters are the standard for light and heavy harness horses. All others are a jolly joke. Go to Madison Square Garden and look for a thoroughbred or a so-called coach or a hackney in harness. That answers.

To which we reply:

The Orloff and German coach horse are only half bred, and with cold blooded mares will produce nothing. I feel sorry for Mr. Bloom if he is stocked up with them. There is a dearth of fine brood mares in the country and the old thoroughbred would produce what the mare is lacking, and the product will be, stock suitable for the farm, carriage or saddle, that can find a ready sale at a minute's notice and required by 999 people out of a 1,000, the other 1 is a millionaire dude who wants a horse to show at the Madison Square Gardens, and he must be perfect like this:

From the New York Herald and by a correspondent who is an authority:

"As to types, we have none established unalterably, nor shall we ever have as long as executives are eager for profits and fear to offend exhibitors, as long as horse shows run for dividends and not to improve the breed of horses. No judge can advance far when he is compelled to pin ribbons upon the least bad of a given lot, when he fears to send individuals or whole classes out of the ring.

"Judges should insist that when a class enters the ring it must at once "line up." And there and then all animals not filling the type, shall be excluded from the arena, and never allowed even once to make the circuit. Thus the flashy, misshapen, awkward brutes that catch the crowd with speed and high action, are at once eliminated, having no chance to brood trouble for the judges.

"Quality—Joined to a harmony of parts, fine smooth finish of outline and proportions, dignity and gracefulness of carriage. Top line is the outline from ear to tail, and should always be smoothly flowing, gently curving, curves to drop in the back from withers to loin, slightly more pronounced in harness than in saddle horses. The smoothness of articulations, freedom from raggedness anywhere, fineness and clearness of joints, trueness of joints in relation to each other, and to position of feet and legs, and the size and placing of bones and tendons.

When a class enters the arena, the judges place themselves along the fence, so as to be able to observe the action of the horse. He must not swing his front legs, that is, swinging the leg below the knee, outward, from a direct line, or dishing, that is swinging the leg inward below the knee, other faults are, going to wide, or straddling or hopping, over-reaching or clicking. Then there is the hard puller, and those that drive upon one rein, indications of temper, hard mouth, unwillingness to halt and stand still.

"Conformation.—This begins at the muzzle, this must be fine, lips firm and well closed, the nostrils flexible and broadly flaring after exertion; straight frontal line, thence to the ears, broadening gradually on the front view to the eyes, which must be large and gentle in expression, the ears vibrant, sensitive, small and well shaped, the jowls gracefully curving to the throat.

"Many of our trotting bred horses are very narrow here, the jowls heavy, the neck thick and loaded as well as "ewed," with a crest deficient, a graceful head, should set lightly upon a long, delicate and naturally arched neck, dropping gently away to the middle of the back, thence to ascend in a slight curve over the loins and the high set tail, which we see in the "thoroughbred" runner. The fore-legs must set straight into the body and fall straight from it with freedom at the elbows. The majority of our native animals and so-called mongrel coach stallions are deficient. The body should be deep through the girth, deep ribs, hips which must be rounding, hind ankles should show no signs of wear and interference, tail, mane and foretop should be silky in texture, the coat fine and thin, showing signs of blood vessels after exercise, the fetlocks scanty with no signs of feathering."

"These are a few of the qualities that the Horse Show judge looks for, and what they require at Madison Square Garden, and a farmer would be wasteing his time to bother his head about Madison Square Garden and such a foolish "dude fad," as there is only one horse in a hundred thousand fit to toe the mark and fill the bill at that silly show.

I expected a little antagonism from some people who are making a business of importing cheap and so-called, mongrel coach horses named German, French, Belgium, Orloff and Hackney, that are supposed to be imported and selling them to clubs of farmers. They are sired by a thoroughbred stallion out of a good sort of mare, "docked." The tail "set up," his mane pulled, put in good condition and then they are ready for the American buyers, and they in turn, either wilfully or in ignorance, parade them around the farmers at home, as wonders from the old world, and sell them to a club at a big price, or their services to farmers who do not know better. An intelligent man might just as well be in the gold brick business. A farmer can produce himself just as good a stallion by crossing a carefully selected mare and breeding it to a thoroughbred, but then he will only have a half-bred stallion, which is equal to the so-called imported coach stallions.

Ninety-nine people out of a hundred who use carriage horses buy them to drive through the boulevards and parks in a leisurely way, the limit is about five or six mile an hour. They don't buy them to drive around a race track.

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT

From Start to Finish

This article is a continuation from the dairy article in our last issue. No man ever attained a great success in anything unless it was conceded that all his forces were not in use, but that he had accumulated reserve, held back to be called for in case of necessity. Learn the ins and outs of the business and you will get on safe footing, because you have begun at the bottom and worked up. Success through experience will bring you profits beyond expectations. The above is the road the successful dairyman has travelled.

In starting to buy your cows, remember that a cow after passing nine years of age begins to deteriorate. Determine how many cows you will milk, and then keep only good cows for that purpose, at the same time it would be well for you to buy a few good bred heifers, of the breed you like best, taking great care of them, and breed them to a high-class individual bull. The offspring will show marked improvements in characteristics, and will transmit to their progeny a still stronger tendency towards uniformity of type. Observe and enforce utmost cleanliness about the cows, in grooming, bedding, and care of stables, the best of drainage and ventilation should be provided, on these points hinges a large measure on successful dairying.

Circular No. 93 of the Illinois Experiment Station discusses the question of confining cows to stalls, or allowing freedom in open pens. From two years' experience it has been found that cows keep much cleaner when not confined to stalls than when closer stabled, and that the stable is in a more sanitary condition, and therefore easier to produce clean milk. When not stabled there is less difficulty in providing cows with abundance of fresh air, and they are more vigorous and healthy, and have better appetites than when kept in the stable. Being able to move about and exercise, they do not suffer from cold if the temperature is somewhat lower than in ordinary stables. Those that have used this method claim that it

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saves labor, which is one of the strong points in its favor.

In any event the stable must be comfortable, and there must be a method of feeding, with proper care in other directions to develop profitable dairying, for if the cows are not comfortable they cannot and will not yield their best. Keep a record of the milk each cow produces and the test thereof for a year, this will point out to the farmer the cows that are making a profit for him, and he can cut out those that do not produce right.

Interest in the dairy will grow when the owner sees a reasonable number of cows are giving good returns. Unless a cow's food is very moist she must have a large quantity of drinking water to inure a large flow of milk, and fed up to the highest notch while they are being milked. As good butter can be made on the farm as in the creamery, but modern methods must be used to do it. Enhance the milk quality through more careful handling. Place the separator on a firm foundation, in a clean, well ventilated room, where it is free from all offensive odors. Thoroughly clean the separator after each skimming; the bowl should be taken apart and washed, together with all tinware, every time the separator is used; if allowed to stand for even one hour without cleaning there is donger in contaminating the next lot of cream in the same bowl. When milk is separated at the farm, immediately after milking, the cleanest and sweetest cream possible ought to be obtained.

"Sow the right kind of seed and the harvest will soon come."

This subjest will be continued in our future editions.

FEEDING BEEF CATTLE
Selecting and Feeding

(Continued from February 15.)

Having selected a bunch of steers answering as nearly as possible to the brief outline given above, see to it that none of them have had better care and food than you intend and will be able to give them. If this be not done it will be found that those cattle that have been accustomed to plenty of good food and care will lose ground when turned upon grass. In buying cattle for the purpose of having them turn the grass of the farm into cash, those which have been roughed through the winter, with very little grain should be selected. The stomach of any animal fed largely upon contrated food becomes contracted in size and incapable of holding any considerable quantity of grass. So long as an animal is kept upon rich diet the small stomach may serve to do all the work required to keep the beast fat, but if the animal be turned upon the fresh grass composed largely of water, his stomach is too small to contain enough of the bulky food to last more than a very short time. The animal is in a condition of chronic hunger, "and walks its legs off," in the vain effort to supply the wants of the system accustomed to much more concentrated food. Meantime those steers which have been used to picking up a not very plentious living from stalk fields and straw stacks find themselves in clover and thrive finely. Their stomachs, having been constantly distented with bulky and coarse food, are capable of stowing away a large quantity of grass, upon which they rapidly grow fat and smooth. It would be well to look for steers which have had but little corn, and not being housed, and when an animal under such treatment has come looking bright and healthy and he answers to the description above given, he should be bought. When well bred such animals will give to the judicious feeder a liberal return for any food and care he may give them. Avoid those cattle described as having been fed liberaly with grain, giving them good solid flesh with which to start in their home. Such cattle will invariably shrink when put on fresh grass. Their stomachs hold too little food to keep them in good flesh without the aid of grain. In many cases their digestive organs have been seriously injured, "burnt out," and they never can make full return for the food they eat. Recognizing the fact that time is the most important element in in the business of fattening cattle as it is in other business operations, breeders have sought to establish breeds, which would mature at an early age, and at the same time give a large amount of juicy, tender flesh for the food they eat. The feeder who would make a good profit should be careful not to throw away any of the adavntages the efforts of skillful breeders have placed within his reach. He should not permit his cattle to stop growing for even a single day, for, if they do so the food they have consumed, the labor of caring for them and interest upon the value of the cattle themselves, as well as upon the value of the land occupied and the wagons and horses used in feeding, for the time in which they make no progress, is lost to their owner. Anything which breaks the regular habits of cattle, even for a short period, will effectually prevent their gaining flesh, if it does not cause them to actually lose in weight. Cattle are naturally creatures of very regular habits. What they have done today they will do again tomorrow under like circumstances, and at nearly the same hour of the day. The feeder who is thoroughly acquainted with his cattle as he should be knows where they will be in certain hours and what they will be doing. At one time they will be scattered, feeding; at another they will be gathered, resting. Together they will take their way to water, and when the hour draws near in which they have been led by judicious, regular feeding to expect to receive a few ears of corn, they will of their own accord wend their way to the feeding place to receive the corn which is to finish the work of the day by giving to the flesh and fat made from the grass the solidity needed to give it high value.

This subject will be continued in our next issue.

Dairy Notes

Mistakes will not be made before and after calving. When the cow is dry her feed should consist largely of roughage, bran or oats; or a mixture of bran and oats together with a little oil meal makes a good grain ration before calving. Keep the cow quiet just before and after calving. Give her a box stall if possible at the time the calf is dropped.

To prevent leaking of milk immediately after milking, wipe the teat dry, and with a small brush apply to its end a small quantity of clodion that may be had at the druggist. This at once forms a thin tough membrane or skin which prevents leakage and is easily removed before milking.

When cows are stabled to stand face to face they become restless and nervous.

A kicker is often the result of a first milking by one who cannot hold his temper.

If calves are kept for dairy uses, see that they have all qualifications for a place in the herd.

Fat is not desirable in a dairy calf. Winter food for calves should be clover, hay, oats and bran.

When calves are developed as they should be there will be no trouble in breaking the heifer to milk.

It is a bad investment in buying poor cows. They will never meet your expectation nor give satisfaction.

Sell your poor cows and begin anew with good stock. Too many farmers do not appreciate the difference between good and poor cows as they should.

Now is a good time to buy improved stock, so get started, and let your scrub calves, colts, swine, sheep and poultry go at any price, and see that they are the last scrubs on the farm.

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"How the Telephone Helps the Farmer," is a new book issued by the Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. and Chicago. Address either office and ask for book 56-D. It is worth having.

A catalog you should have if you are interested in saw mill or kindred machinery, is that of the Am. Saw Mill Machinery Co., 135 Hope St., Hackensack, N. J. Send for a free copy.

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240 McDERMOT AVENUE WINNIPEG

24 YEARS WEAR NO REPAIRS

SEPARATOR FACTS

43 YEARS WEAR 75¢ REPAIRS

Just facts—that's all you want. Facts can't hurt you nor Tubular Cream Separators. Facts prove Tubulars outwear all other makes five to ten times over.

On August 2d, 1904, we started a No. 9 hand driven Dairy Tubular, rated capacity 900 lbs. per hour, on the hardest test a separator was ever put to—an endurance test to last until the wearing parts give way. This Tubular has now run 50 hours a week for 43 weeks—and is still running. Every week of this test is equal to a year's service in a ten cow dairy. No other separator made could stand such a test.

24 Years' Work—No Repairs		43 Years' Work—75c Repairs	
Hours run	1,200	Hours run	2,150
Pounds separated	1,080,000	Pounds separated	1,935,000
Turns of crank	3,155,760	Turns of crank	5,652,070
Turns of bowl	1,152,000,000	Turns of bowl	1,864,000,000
Oil used	8 quarts	Oil used	5¼ quarts
Time oiling	About 4 min.	Time oiling	About 7 min.
Time adjusting	None	Time adjusting	10 min.
Repairs	None	Repairs	75 cents

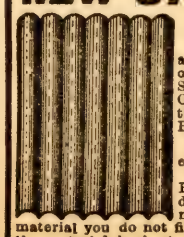
After 24 weeks, the balls in the frictionless bearing supporting the bowl showed wear. This was natural, for each had rolled over 32,000 miles. Renewing balls cost only 75 cents and ten minutes adjusting, yet made this Tubular as good as new. All Tubulars are equally durable. Catalogue P-136 tells about them. Write for it today.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Toronto, Canada West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Illinois

NEW STEEL ROOFING and SIDING, $1.75 per 100 SQ. FEET

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF



Metal roofing such as we offer is far superior to any other kind. It is easier to lay, lasts longer and costs less. No experience necessary to lay it. Just an ordinary Hatchet or Hammer—the only tools you need. This roofing at **$1.75 per 100 square feet,** is our No. 15 Grade Semi-Hardened Steel, painted red two sides, perfectly flat, 24 inches wide by 24 inches long. Corrugated (as illustrated), "V" Crimped or Standing Seam costs $1.85. We can furnish this Roofing in 6 or 8 foot lengths at **25c per square additional.** We offer Pressed Brick Siding and Beaded Ceiling or Siding at **$2.25 per 100 square feet.** At these prices

WE PAY THE FREIGHT TO ALL POINTS EAST OF COLORADO

except Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas. Prices to other points on application. Send in your order for as many squares as you may need to cover your new or old Building. Time has proven its enduring qualities. Thousands of Barns, Houses, Residences, Poultry Houses and Buildings of every kind are covered with this superior material. We guarantee satisfaction. Money cheerfully refunded if upon receipt of the material you do not find it all we represent it, or if you are not perfectly satisfied in every way. Just send the material back at our expense, and we will refund the purchase price. If you want quick delivery, now is the time to place your order. Send us diagram of the Building you have to cover, and we will quote you a Freight prepaid price on such Covering as we deem best suited for your purpose.



Ask For Our Special Catalogue No. K204. It quotes low prices on roofing, Down Spouting, Eave Trough, Wire, Pipe, Fencing, Plumbing, Sash, Doors, Furniture, Household Goods and everything needed on the Farm or in the Home. **CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO**

INVESTIGATE THE
POULTRY BUSINESS



Write for a free copy of my book describing

Profitable Combinations of Egg, Broiler and Roaster Farms

It gives the prices paid for eggs and poultry week by week for the past three years. It tells how and when a hatch taken off each week in the year could be most profitably marketed. It shows how you can make $2.00 on a large winter roaster. It tells what profits can be made with each of the popular breeds, and the costs of production.

I have helped thousands to make money with poultry. My Model Incubators and Brooders are used on the money-making farms. It is my business to teach those who use them to do so profitably. Whether your needs are small or large, I will furnish without charge, estimates and plans for a complete equipment that will insure success without your spending a dollar uselessly.

Send for my complete literature.

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We want to send you the "Old Trusty" Book. You ought to read it before buying an incubator, because it has more every-day "chicken sense" in it than any catalog you have ever seen. 300 good pictures. It tells **why** "Old Trusty" does such good work—**why** it hatches so many and so good chicks—**why** it is so easy to operate—**why** it is so economical. It's sold on 40, 60 or 90 days trial, freight prepaid. Write to us.



We Pay the Freight.

M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb.



HOW TO BUILD AN INCUBATOR & BROODER

We will send Complete, Illustrated Peerless Incubator and Brooder plans free, showing how to build your own machines at little cost. Anyone can do it. Also fine illustrated catalog of Incubator and Brooder Supplies. Write for both.

PLANS FREE H. M. SHEER CO. Dept. 4 Quincy, Ill.



LIFE PRODUCERS
SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS.
LIFE PRESERVERS
SUCCESSFUL BROODERS.

The only machines that rival the mother hen. Incubator and Poultry Catalogue **FREE.** Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding Small Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. 50c poultry paper one year, 10c.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR COMPANY,
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Your Poultry Profits
will be doubled if you use the
American Incubator



Reliable, simple, self regulating and ventilating. Guaranteed to hatch more and stronger chicks than any other or your money back. Backed by the world's greatest incubator factory and sold at money saving prices. Send for Free Book. A complete Poultry Guide. Address

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EVERYTHING FOR POULTRY.

Our Catalogue, 228 pages, (8x11) is a valuable guide to money-making poultry success. Describes all needed articles. We make them, including the new 1906-pattern

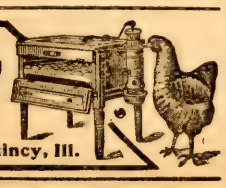
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Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

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$96 A MONTH Salary for man with rig to advertise and introduce our goods. This Co. means business and can furnish best references. Send for contract. Dept. O, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE The Poultry Yard

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

Diseases—Remedy and Prevention

The busy fowl has no time to get sick.

A bright red comb is the best indication of health.

The houses should be disinfected at least once a week.

A well hen is never lazy.

Cholera is practically unknown where the fowls get pure, clean drinking water, sound grain and good grit.

For sores on the head or wattles, or for scales on the legs, there is nothing better than vaseline.

Begin fighting lice now by whitewashing the inside of the houses and pouring kerosene on the roosts and in the nest boxes. Keep up the good work and the enemy will not get a stronghold.

If the breeding stock are hardy there will each generation be grown a race of birds that will produce strongly-constituted stock not easily becoming victims of contagion.

Fresh air and exercise are worth more than all the artificial tonics in the land.

When a fowl is too fat it is to a certain extent in a diseased condition.

See that the drinking vessels are kept clean, and that they are supplied with pure, clean water. Many a sickness owes its origin to the condition of the drinking vessel.

It is a noteworthy fact that the greatest cry of cholera comes from such sections where corn is the principle diet for the stock.

It is claimed that a little bromide of potassium in the drinking water is a good remedy for roup.

A good sore head remedy is to first bathe with salt water and then anoint with carbolized vaseline.

It is a waste of time, and with no prospects for success, to practice poultry surgery.

Egg bound is due to an overfat condition.

A good sour crop remedy is two teaspoonfuls of sugar and baking soda mixed in a teacupful of warm water. Give each afflicted fowl two teaspoonfuls of the mixture once a day.

For warts on the head first wash with castile soap and warm water. Then after wiping dry anoint with either pure vaseline, or an ointment made of sweet oil, 10 parts; spirits of turpentine, 1 part; cedar oil, 1 part; carbolic acid, 1-2 part. Repeat treatment daily for about a week.

Air blisters are frequently found on young chicks. It is shown by the skin puffing out, giving the appearance of a bladder of wind. This will be found on the abdomen, sides and under the wings and neck. Treatment consists in pricking the blisters with a needle to let out the air, and then adding carbonate of iron, alternated with granulated charcoal, daily in the food. The chicks should be fed principally oatmeal, and plenty of small grit should be constantly within reach.

In cases of pip, Richardson, a once celebrated English authority, recommended anointing the tongue with fresh butter or cream. Also to give internally a pill about the size of a marble made of equal parts of scraped garlic and horseradish, with as much cayenne pepper as will outweigh a grain of wheat. Mix this with fresh butter. Give a pill each morning, and keep the fowl confined alone in a warm place, and constantly supplied with fresh water.

Geese for Profit

Breed only from the best.

Geese are naturally hardy, not subject to disease.

Bathing water is really not required for stock birds.

Geese should have more or less range, as they do not do so well in confined space.

If the goose is seen going from place to place with straws in her mouth, it is a pretty good indication that the laying season is at hand.

When the goose adopts a certain place for dropping her first egg, she will almost as a rule ever after choose that place for her future laying.

Richardson, a once celebrated English authority, once said that the ideal gander has large dimensions, active gait, lively and clear eyes, an ever ready and hoarse voice, and a demeanor of full boldness.

A goose should be chosen for her weight of body, steadiness of deportment and breadth of foot—a quality said to indicate the presence of other excellencies, says Richardson.

White goose feathers have a better market value than have colored ones.

Stephen Beale says the Embden geese derive their name from the Hanoverian town from which it was imported.

A writer in American Stock Keeper advises dipping the eggs in milk-warm water a few minutes each day after the 28th day of incubation.

In value of the feather crop, the Embden excels any other variety.

To make a pound of feathers will require about four geese.

The best patrons on the market are the Jews, who buy the geese for the oil.

It is claimed that crossing an African gander on Toulouse geese will produce the largest offspring.

The feather crop of a Toulouse goose is said to be worth one dollar.

In selecting an Embden gander the following points should be aimed at: Long, swan-like neck; long, straight head; deep, orange bill; light, blue eyes; full and broad breast, without any keel; very broad shoulders; long and straight back; deep and broad paunch; and very strong legs.

Geese make their own nests.

Wild ganders will mate with but one goose.

20 Eggs $1. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, 30 other varieties. All Pigeons, Hares, etc. List free. **A. L. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.**

FERRETS Finest stock. For hunting rabbits and driving out rats. Stamp for prices. **C. JEWELL, Spencer, Ohio.**

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79 PARSONS, KANS.

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We have a proposition to make, if you intend to buy an Incubator or Brooder. Our 80 page Catalogue is free. **Write today.**
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Guaranteed Self Regulating Incubators **RENT** at $1 and $2 per month. Let rent pay for it. We pay freight. Buy on **40 Days Trial** or buy parts and plans and build one. Prices, ready to use: $5.00 up. Free catalog—tells all.
BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., Box 72, Springfield, O.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

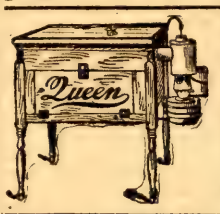


and Almanac for 1906 contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about **Incubators** and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Price only 15 cts.
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 454, FREEPORT, ILL.

BRED for EGGS and MEAT
Business White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Single Comb White Leghorns

We use trap nests, and breed only from our best laying stock. Eggs for hatching: Wyandottes and Leghorns—$1.50 per 15; $4 per 50. Light Brahma and selected brown Wyandotte eggs—$2 per 15; $5 per 50. Circular free.

MICHAEL K. BOYER,
439 Hellevue Avenue, Hammonton, N. J.



Poultry Judges Recommend THE QUEEN

We are receiving many orders from people who say—"A poultry judge recommends the **QUEEN** as the best incubator."

QUEEN Incubators are pronounced best by poultry judges. **QUEEN** Incubators have won first prize wherever exhibited. **QUEEN** Incubators are very reasonably priced. Before you buy **AN** Incubator send for Catalogue which tells about **THE** Incubator. It is free.

PINKERTON MANUFACTURING CO. **Box 61, LINCOLN, NEBR.**

Let Me Tell You the Special Price On This Genuine 1906 Chatham Incubator



Try It 84 Days FREE

YOU see we make more incubators than any other concern in the world.

We have two big factories equipped with every up-to-date labor-saving appliance.

We buy lumber in immense quantities.

And turn out from six to seven hundred Incubators a day.

This means high grade machines at low cost.

Now we are after the trade with an Incubator of up-stairs quality at a down-stairs price. And to prove to you that Chatham Incubators are the best made, we are willing to let you try one 84 days **FREE.**

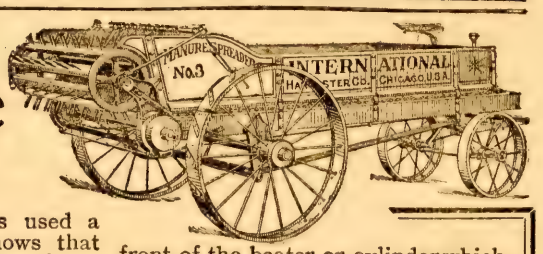
You can take off four hatches, and, if the machine isn't exactly as represented send it back at our expense. Could we make a fairer offer?

But we go further even than this and guarantee every Incubator we sell for five years—a direct iron-clad guarantee. Send for our FREE Catalog today.

Your name and address on a post card mailed at once gets the whole story by return mail.

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257 Wesson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Double Manure Value.



EVERY man who has used a manure spreader knows that it doubles the value of the manure pile.

Those who have not had that experience will be convinced with the first trial.

It is not because the manure spreader puts more manure on the land, but because it so tears apart, disintegrates and makes it fine that it all becomes available as plant food.

Of course it takes the right kind of a spreader to do this work perfectly.

The I. H. C. Spreader fits the case exactly.

It is not only an unusually strong, well built machine, thus being durable and continuing long in service, but it has features peculiarly its own.

For instance: It is the only manure spreader having a vibrating rake in front of the beater or cylinder which levels the load as it passes backward towards the spreading mechanism.

You know, of course, that perfect spreading can only result when the load is level.

This spreader is entirely controlled and regulated in all its working parts by a single lever.

It will spread from three to thirty loads per acre, and the change necessary to produce these desirable results can be made instantly while the machine is in motion.

Power is applied to the apron of the I. H. C. Spreader from both sides—both rear wheels. This insures an even, steady feed and no strain, side draft or breakage.

The I. H. C. Spreader is equipped with broad faced steel wheels which are best, because they are at once the lightest and strongest.

It will spread any and all kinds of manure in any condition, and can be equipped with special attachments for spreading in drills and broadcasting lime, compost, ashes, cottonseed hulls, land plaster, etc.

Made in several sizes to suit all classes of work and every section.

Go to the International Local Agent and look it over, get and read the catalogues, or write for further information. It will pay.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(INCORPORATED)

UP-TO-DATE Bee-Keeping

By Rev. J. G. Baumgartner

Do Away With the Old Style Box Hives

If you are still keeping bees in the old style box hives it would mean to you more profit, more convenience and more pleasure; to your apiary a vast improvement, and to your entire home a feature of more up-to-dateness, if you could make up your mind to discard those old riggings and adapt one of the modern standard hives. And the rainy days of spring could be very profitably employed in getting ready such hives for next summer's use. For, remember, Mr. Farmer, you will have precious little time for such things after field work has begun. Therefore do it now, and make sure that everything is complete and handy to lay your hands one at short notice.

If you are a fairly good carpenter it will be the cheapest for you to make your own hives; otherwise buy them. At all events, buy one to serve you as a pattern, and be careful to make everything just like the pattern. If you intend to run your bees for comb honey then get the ten-frame Langstroth hive, one and a half story high; Hocman frames in the brood chamber; having a super (comb-honey department) arranged for plain sections and fences between the hows. I give preference to the 4x5 section. Farmers should not buy the eight-frame hive, as it needs too much attention. If you run for extracted honey, then buy the ten-frame Langstroth hive (sometimes called dove-tailed hive) two stories high, having Hoffman frames in both stories.

Empty combs set aside for next summer's use should be exposed to several hours of freezing to destroy all moth larvae which might be cradled somewhere in those combs.

Always keep combs of honey in a warm place for a while before giving them to the bees as food in winter. Whenever feeding becomes necessary during cold weather feed must be given warm.

Devote some of these long evenings to the reading of good bee literature. Read up on bees and everything pertaining to them. Get a good standard book treating on practical bee-keeping. Such books are for sale by all dealers in bee-keepers' supplies. If you have not already done so, I advise you to also subscribe to some bee journal, and make it a point to read every line of it carefully.

He is a poor bee keeper, indeed, who has no work to do for his bees in winter. Look over all empty hives, covers and bottom boards; they might need repairing, painting or scraping. You will have to have those things ready next summer when you are called home from the field to hive a new swarm.

Drones are useless consumers of honey, therefore restrict their production by looking over all empty brood combs you have on hand for patches of drone cells. Cut out those patches and replace them by comb having all worker cells.

Crooked combs should be cut up and used for patching other combs and replacing drone combs. Don't worry about your droneless apiary. There will still be more than enough drones raised to fecundate your young queens.

A strong point against the old style box hives is the fact that drove production cannot be controlled when using them.

To Honor Our Dead

We cannot escape death. And as one of its concomitants, the memorial which must mark the last resting place of our dead must ever prove an interesting question. One, however, which appears to be answered in a small booklet which recently came into the writer's hands from the Monumental Bronze Co.

It was our privilege shortly after to visit the large plant of this company, and to see and learn something of the handsome works of art which, at a cost surprising in its cheapness, they were daily shipping to every part of our country.

White Bronze in its purity and beauty appears, as it were, to be a production all to itself. As to its beauty, the eye and brain acknowledge at first glance, and as to durability, a letter we were shown from a prominent manufacturer and dealer in marble and granite memorial work testifies, for, after acknowledging all the points claimed by the manufacturers, he says: "From that time (1874) up to the present (1905) I have been watching that same work (a White Bronze Monument at Lewiston, Me.) and other memorials in the same material, and the conclusions that I draw from my observations are, that it is something that defies the elements and is unchangeable."

Other letters of the same tenor convinced us that the readers of your excellent paper would be wise to thoroughly inform themselves as to the availability of the work sent out by this firm. Every facility, I was told, for an acquaintance with prices, patterns and characteristics of their productions will be cheerfully furnished by application by mail to the company's offices, 407 Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. H.

ACME Pulverizing Harrow

Clod Crusher and Leveler.

SIZES 3 to 17 feet

SENT ON TRIAL.

To be returned at my expense if not satisfactory.

Agents Wanted.



The best pulverizer—cheapest Riding Harrow on earth. The Acme crushes, cuts, pulverizes, turns and levels all soils for all purposes. Made entirely of cast steel and wrought iron—indestructible. Catalog and booklet. "An Ideal Harrow" by Henry Stewart sent free.

I deliver f. o. b. at New York, Chicago, Columbus, Louisville, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Portland, etc.

DUANE H. NASH, Sole Manufacturer, Millington, New Jersey.

BRANCH HOUSES: 110 W. Washington St., CHICAGO. 240-244 7th Ave. S., MINNEAPOLIS. 1316 W. 8th St., KANSAS CITY, MO. 216 10th St., LOUISVILLE, KY. Cor. Water and W. Gay Sts., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

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To every lady who distributes *only 12 pounds* of Belle Baking Powder, (*strictly pure according to Ohio Pure Food Laws*) we present a handsome

56-PIECE DINNER SET

full size ware, elegantly decorated with flower designs. We also give Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Graniteware, Furniture, and hundreds of other valuable premiums or large cash commissions, for selling our fine groceries. Many other *Tea, Coffee, Spice, Extract, Perfume and Soap Plans* by which you may earn premiums.

NO MONEY REQUIRED.

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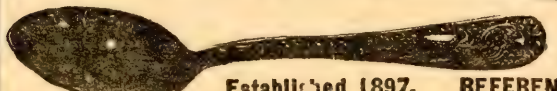
when we send Baking Powder, *Water Sets* and Premium you select, allowing plenty of time to deliver and collect. In this way you see everything is as advertised before you pay us one cent. Our plans are so carefully explained that anyone can understand them and take orders at once. Our plans and

OUR METHODS ARE HONEST

and we are considerate for those who write us, understanding the continued success of our business depends upon the people who answer our ads. Write for our complete

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SPECIAL 30-DAY PREMIUM. Six Silver-plated Tea Spoons or a handsome Set Ring given as a special premium if you send an order within 30 days. In answering this ad ask for special premium coupon No. 7, on which we illustrate other premiums.



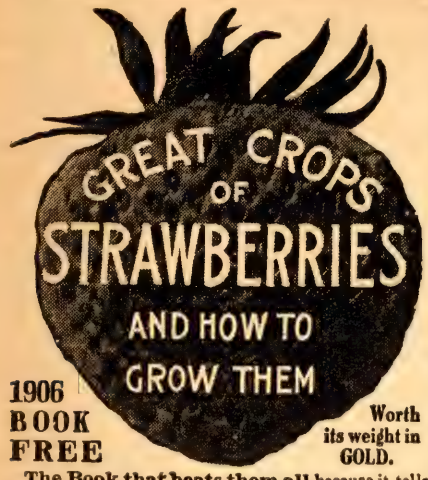
A handsome Pitcher and 6 Glasses FREE with every pound of Belle Baking Powder.

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75c Per 100
$5.00 Per 1000

As valuable in summer against sun-scald, hot winds, etc., as they are in winter against cold and rabbits. Recommended by all leading Orchardists and Horticultural Societies. Send for samples and testimonials. Do not wait until rabbits and mice ruin your trees. Write us today. Wholesale Nursery Catalogue now ready—Send for copy. Agents wanted everywhere.

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That's its record. Also Excelsior, Tennessee, Haverland, Bubach, Star, Gandy New Home, Dunlap and Parsons and fifty other varieties. 7,000,000 plants. We lead every other Nursery in choice stoc'k in Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums and Cherry trees, Grapes and Asparagus. Get our 1906 Catalogue in colors FREE.

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Trees, Plants & Seeds THAT GROW

Best quality. Good bearers. Low prices. Apple 4c; Plum and Cherry 12c; Peach 4c; all budded; Concord Grapes 2c; Forest Tree Seedlings $1 a 1000 up. Tested seeds very cheap. Freight paid on trees. Catalogue, English or German, free. Write for it today. Address GERMAN NURSERIES, Box 81 Beatrice, Neb.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

$1.50 per thousand and up. Also Raspberry and Blackberry Plants at low prices. Vigorous, Healthy high grade stock. **Extra heavy rooted and true to name.** Price list Free.

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We grow them by the million. To prove they are healthy and vigorous we offer 12 *Spruces* and *Pines* 2 years old *FREE* to property owners. Mailing expense 5c, which send or not. A postal will bring them. Catalog with 43 colored plates of *Hardy Fruits* etc., free. Write today. The Gardner Nursery Company, Box 727, Osage, Ia.

Strawberry Plants

Virginia and Chesapeake, winners of $100 GOLD PRIZE offers; also Cardinal, Commonwealth, North Shore, Oaks Early, New York, Glen Mary, Stevens Champion, and 90 others; best list, good stock, fair prices. Dewberries: Lucretia and Austins.

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60 VARIETIES Strawberry Plants $2.00 per 1000 and up Send postal today for 1906 Catalog of plants, fruits and roses. H. W. HENRY, LAPORTE, IND

UP-TO-DATE Orchard and Garden

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

J. E. Morse, Northville, Mich.

Timely Warning

Said the coddling moth to the curculio,
"This orchard we'll abide in,"
"Better not," rejoined the butterfly,
"Lest you've a safe place to hide in,
For as I went to seek my mate,
I saw them reading Up-to-Date."

Location

In the city and suburban home the matter of location becomes one of necessity rather than choice. The rural districts, by virtue of broader areas and magnificent distances are able to make this more a servant of choice. While for the present we are dealing more particularly with the latter condition, we are hopeful that many subject to the former two, will be able to gather useful suggestions also.

We may not all be able to choose just the location we might desire, but if so, let us take the best we have and see what well directed effort will accomplish. An east to southern exposure, where the early and mid-day sun's rays are most available, are best and the less obstructed by shade or otherwise the better. As rows running north and south have best exposure to the sun, we prefer our longest distance in these directions for ease in cultivation. But whether it be round or square, straight or crooked, let us have the garden, for it is one of the best paying acres that the farmer possesses.

Soil

The ideal soil is of course the rich clay or sand loam, but lacking this, do not be discouraged, for the writer has seen the sandy wastes and the hard clay knolls be made to blossom as the rose. The practical things for each to consider, are what is my soil and what are its needs. If heavy clay, wet and retentive, then, if possible, open it up with under drains to carry off the water and admit the air. At least the surface can be furrowed, which will be some assistance, and coarse manure in large quantities plowed under deeply while the surface is treated to a heavy dressing of air-slaked lime or wood ashes will also work wonders on such soils. Is it light sand or gravel? Then for first treatment plow under fine manure and top dress with lime or wood ashes, followed later on with the fine manure and swamp muck if possible.

Just here let me emphasize the fact that for best results humus is absolutely essential, and is usually deficient on all old soils excepting it may be muck land. This must be supplied by vegetable matter and is most easily done by the liberal use of stable manure or turning under green crops. Commercial fertilizers are good in their place, but if depended upon to the exclusion of vegetable matter we shall surely, sooner or later, come to the jumping off place.

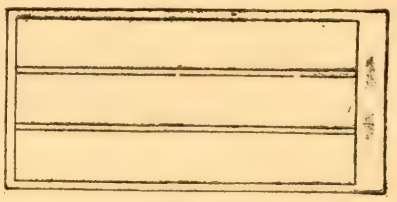
Another point also, although not usually admitted by the scientists, is the benefits from the free use of coal ashes, especially on thin, sandy or gravelly soils. They are said to contain almost no fertilizing elements whatever; but be this as it may, there is a something about them that most certainly sends the crops. And we certainly know that they will break up and mellow the hard soils, and tie the lighter ones together, thereby conserving the moisture.

Hot Beds and Cold Frames

I sincerely wish that I might impress upon every Up-to-Date reader that of "all people that on earth do dwell," the farmers and their families are entitled to the best that the soil brings forth. Lacking a thoroughly well supplied kitchen garden no farm house is at its best and never can be. This may seem a strong statement, but ask any man who by experience is a competent judge, if the garden is not the best paying plot, rod by rod, of any upon the farm? This point settled it goes without saying that the hot bed and cold frame are essential to best results.

Manure

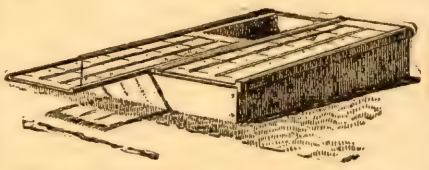
Preferably, this should be of grain fed horse or mule manure, and ought to carry about its own bulk of straw. This should be prepared under shelter by forking over and piling often enough to avoid burning or fire-fanging. When filling the bed it should be thoroughly and evenly tramped so that the mass shall settle evenly; else much damage may be done by the soil cracking and settling away from the plant roots. The outside should be solidly banked from the ground surface to top of bed with the same material. In severely cold weather this banking should be watched, and more be added if liable to get too much cooled off. With good covering of mats or closely fitting boards the heavy banking will protect the beds in almost any weather.



The Sash.

These can be made at any sash and blind factory, only in ordering state that you wish skylight sash. The following specifications from which I ordered five sets of four sash each, are quite satisfactory: The illustration gives a good idea of the sash, but dimensions will also be helpful. Outside measurements, 36x66 inches with 3-inch side and top end rails, 4-inch bottom rail and two three-quarter inch center rails. These dimensions require four 10x12 and one 10x14 lights of glass, with one-quarter inch lap. Before painting the edges of the sash it should be nicely jointed and made to fit closely together when placed upon the bed.

The work of painting and glazing can all be done at home or the sash can be ordered ready for use. The latter way, we think, is cheaper, provided they are ordered from a firm making that their business.



The above two-sash bed is very convenient and will be found ample in size for many gardens. The outside measurement of this bed is six feet in length by six and a half feet wide. The length, of course, can be doubled, which means double capacity with less than twice the expense, and the extra room is always acceptable. The box should be twelve inches on the lower side by eighteen on the higher, which gives six inches slope for carrying off the water and will be founnd none to much. Where the drainage will admit, it is well to excavate even with this height of box, as this allows more manure space, which is essential for a long period of even temperature. Eight inches space should be allowed between the glass and manure for soil and plants, and the bed is all the better if the heating material is twelve to fifteen inches deep. So for best results we should get extra space either by excavating or raising the bed above ground level.

Cold Frames

These are essential to the proper hardening off of the plants and are made like the hot beds, except that no manure is used inside. Good rich garden soil is used, in which the plants will make extra growth while maturing for the open ground, or they may be placed in boxes or pots and set in and the spaces filled with the garden soil to prevent drying out.

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L. L. MAY, St. Paul, Minnesota

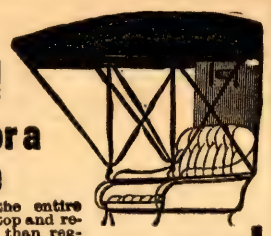
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Orchard and Small Fruit

It is a good time to begin work in the orchard, and especially as so much can be done in the mild weather just as well as to delay the matter until the rush of the busy season very strongly tempts us to slight the work, or worse still, neglect it altogether.

We dislike to cut large branches now (that is if green), when severe freezing is liable to occur at any time. But the dead wood may as well go now as to wait longer. So this is one of the things that may be done at once.

The trees of many orchards are seriously cumbered with rough unsightly bark, which affords excellent shelter for many of the insect pests. These may be scraped with a hoe until all the rough bark is removed, taking care not to injure the inner, smooth bark. This done they will then be ready for washing with lye, which will add much to the appearance and health of the trees. If there is any appearance of the San Jose scale then the trees should be thoroughly sprayed with the lime, sulphur and salt mixture, and this while the trees are still dormant. If there is yet no trouble from this source it is still good practice to spray with the sulphate of copper mixture. This is prepared by mixing four pounds of copper sulphate with 50 gallons of water. The trees should be thoroughly sprayed; bodies and branches while the wood is still dormant; then following later on (after the blossoms have fallen) with the bordeaux mixture. All the above may seem like old stories oft repeated, but when we recall that new readers are constantly being added to the list, and many more are starting the business who are new in the work then we see that the old story is really new to man yreaders of Up-to-Date. Whenever the pruning involves the removal of green branches of an inch in size and upward it is well to have a paint brush and paint convenient at hand. Cover the ends of the stubs with any ordinary paint of the consistency of cream. Branches too large to completely heal over should be cut three or four inches from the body, as if cut closely they will in time decay, leaving a hole in the tree.

The copper sulphate spray will be good for all the trees, both seed and stone fruits; but it must be applied while the wood is dormant and not after growth starts. If thoroughly applied it will not only do much in ridding the trees of the insect pests, but will also do much to check the ravages of fungus diseases.

Cleaning Up

It is more than probable that this important part of the orchard work was neglected by many last fall, and if so it can be done at any time now when the snow does not cover the ground. Remove all the mummy fruit from the trees and gather up all that has fallen on the ground. The disease germs are still present on the dred up fruits, and will attack the new crop the coming year if not destroyed. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, so the dried up fruit and pits should all be gathered and burned.

Pruning

Whenever this work is done it is well to keep some important point in mind. On the older trees remove just as few of the large limbs as possible. If diseased by canker or other ailments they should come out and be burned. Preserve the symmetry as much as possible and in all cases cut bark so as to leave the heads as low as possible. This is easily done with the younger trees; but quite the contrary with the old overgrown ones. However, the rule should be followed as closely as possible. Cut back the leaders of the pear trees, for their tendency is always upward and it will require a long ladder by and by to gather the fruit. If blight is present in the pear trees cut out all affected wood and burn it, even to taking the entire tree.

In Conclusion

Doubtless many will be planting out fruits of various kinds this spring, and to such we say, do not be mislead by the fairy tales of the tree agents. Not all are so; but alas, far too many are working their worthless wonders onto the farmers at fancy prices and the reaping time will give simply a harvest of tares. There are plenty of reliable nursery men with whom you can deal direct and thus save agents' profits.

PERMANENT MEADOWS should have an annual dressing of 500 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing eleven per cent. POTASH and ten per cent. available phosphoric acid.

This will gradually force out sour grasses and mosses from the meadows, and bring good grasses and clovers; thus increasing the quality as well as the quantity of the hay.

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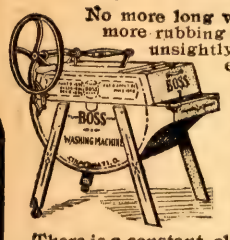
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SPECTACLES to fit everybody. Send for catalog. AGENTS WANTED. COULTER CO., Chicago

UP-TO-DATE Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

THOUGHTS THAT COME

Falling Shadows

A baby's crib stood near the center of a luxuriously furnished room. Anxious people sat around, looking into it with tear-dimmed eyes. The only calm and placid face in the room was the tiny one seen in the cradle, and that was pale, so pale, and was gradually becoming cold. The chest heaved spasmodically, and the breath came quick and short. The little heart fluttered like an exhausted bird struggling to be free. The doctor sat beside the crib with practical finger on the little wrist, watching as none but he could watch it, the struggle between the forces of life and death. One supreme effort of heart and lungs, life mustering its reserves for a last desperate stand—the feeble struggle, the quiver running through the little frame, the twitching of the muscles and the glazing of the eye, a gasp, and all is over. The enemy has conquered; the fort is taken; and the little spirit, conquerer of death, has winged its way to the great beyond. The parents that had clasped to their bossoms a living soul, a spirit made flesh, a beam from heaven's eternal sunlight, have nothing now but a bit of precious clay. The shadow has fallen.

How often a fond mother has gazed into the crib upon the face of a sleeping babe, the rose-tint of health upon cheek and brow; and what pictures has she seen there! Pride in baby innocence gave place to dreams of youthful triumphs as her boy led his mates in the joyous days of school. Then she saw a man of wisdom and goodness, moving proudly among his fellowmen, a leader in progress and in right, but never too great to call her mother. A sigh just loud enough to be heard in heaven, but deep enough to penetrate the depths of her own soul, and the cherished pictures are ruthlessly torn from the canvass, and Hope, crushed and bleeding, lies at her feet.

The father! What dreams were his none may know, but for him hope looked beyond the laughing babe, and saw a successful man, a leader among the best of people, a joy to him and a blessing to the world. But a moment with death, and that bright light is extinguished forever.

Thus the shadows fall. Whose pathway have they not crossed? Whose sun have they not hidden? When a boy in the fields, how often have I watched the fleecy clouds that raced across the summer sky, and wondered at the fleeting shadows that always followed them. Then with awe I have gazed in the frowning face of the thunder clud whose deep shadow darkened all the earth only as in anger it hurled out its firy bolts to tell the world there still was light.

But even the cloud passed away. By and by a rift appeared through which the sun looked down and smiled, and sent egulgent beams to change to diamonds and then to dry the tears that sparkled in the eyes of the most rudely shaken flower. Shadows will fall, but eternal hope breaks through the gloom and sees the light beyond.

"Beyond our troubles howe'er dark,
The sun is always shining;
Then let us wear them inside out
To show the silver lining."
—John P. Stelle.

Helpful Hints

In everything you do have a plan and a purpose.

Wasted time is often the very busiest and most fatiguing time—time running errands that former trips should have done.

"Vinegar never catches flies," nor do frowns dry other people's tears.

Leaving the wood or coal out in the winter storms is a great waste of home energy.

The farmer man has felt boots and gum overshoes. What has the farmer woman? Be fair.

What of the home water supply? Have you the usual out-door cistern well and a water bucket with a rope to it? That is not so bad as it might be, but it brings a shiver many a winter day to run out there for a bucket of water. Last fall we had a notion to build a new room to our house for a kitchen, but the cistern was exactly in the way. We built the room any way, and the cistern came in the southwest corner. We carried the wall up tight against the floor with brick and cement, and put in a small pump. The cistern was not in the way; it was in exactly the right place, and no one now ever has to run out in the cold, straightening a frozen rope, to get a bucket of water.

The telephone in the home on the farm is not considered a luxury any more but a necessity. How quick things so long thought impossibilities become necessities! We can think of many things we long have cherished that we would now as soon give up as the telephone.

What are you doing to keep the boys on the farm? Are they learning that the farm is a pleasant and profitable place to live, or that it is a mere scene of drudgery with not many comforts, few conveniences, and no luxuries? Do you haul your feed from the fields just as it is needed, and get up your wood in the midst of the worst storm? Do you have to rush off for repairs for the implements just at the moment you badly need to use them? etc., etc. What are you doing to keep the boys on the farm? Or, if it will be understood better, to drive the boys off the farm?



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ERIE MFG. CO., DEPT. 36, CHICAGO.

Gold Watch AND RING FREE



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will be given for the twenty largest lists sent in between now and MAY 31st, 1906. This $1,000.00 will be given in **addition** to the regular commission, so that you are **sure** to get the regular commission, and have as good a chance as any one else to get one of the extra cash awards. Don't put it off, but write today. A postal will do. Address
B. E. THOMPSON, Manager, The Woman's Farm Journal, St. Louis, Mo.

WE WANT NAMES

We want YOU to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States, each one having five cows or more. You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you **FOUR BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE.** These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten farmers.

We want to send a sample copy of the special dairy issue of the RURAL HOME to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper and that is the reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you, **ABSOLUTELY FREE, FOUR REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURE.**
Address THE RURAL HOME, 20 North William St., New York, N. Y.

FARMERS FORUM

This is the farmer's own department, or for any person who wants to be heard in the interest and for the welfare of agriculture. Use it, so your brother farmers will know what your mind is regarding the great farmers' problems of the day. Readers must not assume that articles printed in this department are always endorsed by the publisher.

Will Farmers Overstep the Bounds?

A city man was recently heard to declare, "no doubt the principles of the A. S. of E. are all right, but the farmers are likely to overstep the bounds 'somewhere' and spoil it all."

We would like to ask this learned city critic at what time in our nation's history the farmers have been guilty of such procedure.

Was it at Lexington "when they beat their plowshares into swords," or at Bunker Hill, where they shoveled dirt by starlight, or at Valley Forge, where in the name of American liberty, justice and right, they bound their frozen and bleeding feet in fragments of buckskin and cloth torn from their scanty raiment?

What a display the footgear of Washington's army of that memorable winter would make in the front window of a city shoe store on Main street.

Yet, doubtless, if one of those old heroes in tattered buckskin were weighed in the balance with a city dude of today, the latter would kick the beam like a sky rocket.

No! Not at Bunker Hill nor Valley Forge did the farmers and frontiersmen "spoil it all." Was it then anywhere in that fiercely contested struggle from Bull Run to the Appomatox? Or at Gettysburg in that hail of lead, where thousands of farmers and farmers' sons sank like leaves to the earth, "the weary to sleep and the wounded to die?" Or Cold Harbor, where twenty thousand fell in as many minutes?

We do not claim for an instant the farmers won all the laurels in those glorious and awful battles, only this—without them, laurels had been impossible.

What was true of rank and file was true also of those who in our nation's extremety have proved themselves leaders of men.

With hardly an exception they came from the humble farming class. We need not cite but one example—our honored Lincoln, whose kind, rugged face looks down from the wall of nearly every school room in the land, and whose name is a household word from ocean to ocean and beyond the sea.

We ask this city critic, at what time in that great and eventful career from the log cabin in the Indiana woods to the closing scene at Ford's Theater this true scion of the American farming class "overstepped the bounds and spoiled it all."

Some time in his wise plan God may produce from city environment a greater man than Abraham Lincoln, but he never has yet.

The same principle is evident in those who by sheer force of genius have placed American literature on a par with that of any nation or age. As a rule their talents were nourished in the humble atmosphere of farm environment. Yet Longfellow's "Balm of Life" alone is the very heart throb of American progress.

The inference is so plain "he who runs may read." Our nation owes much to the energy, ability and patriotic zeal of the great producing class of farmers.

How has the debt been paid? To the shame of our government be it said the class who has done so much along all lines for the public weal could not in the past set the price on bushel or pound of produce produced by themselves.

Now instead of more spread-eagle talk of American liberty let farmers fix the price on the product of their toil.

Instead of supporting a horde of drones who produce nothing, let us cut out many toll gates, so the consuming poor may have cheaper food and clothing; instead of pouring more money into the channels of greed, let there be more cash among God's poor in humble city homes and on farms;

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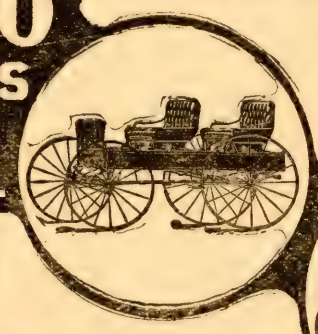
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Wild Rose Design in Natural Colors and Every Dish Lined With Gold.

To accomplish this the A. S. of E. is working, and when thoroughly organized the American people will be better able than ever before to grasp the thought expressed in Lincoln's address at Gettysburg:

"That government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth..

MRS. C. E. RYDER,
Anenomonie, Dunn County, Wis.

Hold Potatoes for Minimum Price

Farmers don't get scared. Hold your potatoes for the minimum price, which is 65 cents per bushel at Chicago. Don't listen to the potato buyers' howl. They are just trying to scare the farmers into hauling in their potatoes. They well know there are not many back in the country and if they can get just a part of them then the price will go up. All the warehouses in Wisconsin are practically empty. The supply from now on will be what the farmers make it. The buyers are telling the farmers about the boat loads coming over from Scotland and how they are just pouring in from Canada, and they had better sell quickly or they won't get 10 cents per bushel in the spring. There are some farmers who will listen, but they are few and they will not affect the market much. The potato growers are well organized through the potato belt of Wisconsin and I believe Minnesota and Michigan are not far behind. So don't let the buyers' howl scare you into selling before you get the minimum price, 65 cents. Keep this in mind and remember that your brother farmers in Wisconsin will do their share; also New York, the biggest State in the Union, but we understand they are holding for 70 cents. Please let us hear from some of our potato growers in other states. Our potato king in Chicago has whispered to the buyers all over the country and they all sing the same tune.—E. V. Keyer, Strong's Prairie Union No. 1.

Mr. Everitt:

Feb. 13th, 1906, Cool Spring Local Union, Ohio County, Ky.—I see in the Practical Farmer of February 10th an article from Mr. T. B. Terry, headed "A Scheme to Farm Some Farmers." He says: "During the past few months strong efforts have been made by my friends in the south and west to get me to notice favorably in the Practical Farmer the so-called Sociey of Equity." Further he says: "I wrote each of these gentlemen my views on the subject and in short that they were in a bad boat, with a doubtful captain, and had better get out as soon as possible, and under no circumstances can I be induced to furnish any wind to sail it."

Thanks, Mr. Terry. We have plenty of wind to sail our boat and the gale is getting stronger. As you are not going to take passage you need not fear the captain. You say that any effort to combine the farmers so that they may through such combination raise the price of farm products is "morally and legally wrong." Is it wrong for the manufacturers to form a combine and by such combine say what we shall pay for a mowing machine or binder? Or for the Standard Oil Company to say what we shall pay for oil? Is the price of oil governed by the supply and demand? Is it legally and morally wrong for speculators and gamblers to howl overproduction and pound the market down; buy our farm products for half what they are worth, as they have done within your own recollection, and store them away in elevators and so forth; and by such combination force the price up to almost double the amount paid? Now you say: "The Practical Farmer will always back up any effort to correct a wrong in a proper manner." I have been a subscriber to your paper for ten years, and it never has contained any information by which we could obtain equitable prices for our farm products.

Mr. Terry, we are getting good benefits right here at home through the A. S. of E. Local buyers for the trusts are riding through the country buying tobacco where they can (not much they are getting) for about four (4) and five (5) dollars a hundred. Equity farmers are pooling theirs and getting advanced on their tobacco $4, $4 and $2, about as much as the local buyers are paying. At Owensboro the county executive committee has sold over one thousand (1,000) hogheads of tobacco, 1904 crop, at an average price of $9.25 per hundred. The price paid is nearly double the price offered for the crop when first ready for market, and we have been offered within less than one dollar per hundred of our price for the 1905 crop. Under these conditions why should we follow the old system a day longer. Mr. Terry has been trying to teach farmers how to get out of the old rut by advising them to grow more clover and cow peas and follow rotation of cropping, which I indorse and I think Mr. Terry's writings along this line has been of great benefit to the farming class, but he does not seem to want to leave the old rut when it come to getting equitable prices for our products. If I mistake not the Practical Farmer advised its subscribers in the south to hold their cotton for a better price and not let it go into the hands of the speculators until they were willing to pay better prices. Now, Mr. Terry, come over and join our band and stand for worth and right.

O. E. SCOTT.
R. 1, box 12, Beaver Dam, Ky.

I CURE CANCER

My Mild Combination Treatment is not a NEW Remedy. It has the Experience of Years back of it and has Cured Hundreds of Cases where the Hand of Death seemed to have forever closed upon them



I have spent my entire professional life in the treatment of Cancer. I have so perfected my **Mild Combination Treatment** that it is free from pain. It quickly destroys the deadly Cancerous growth and at the same time eliminates it from the system, thus preventing a return of the disease.

My **Mild Combination Treatment** has removed Cancer from the list of deadly fatal diseases and placed it among the curable. This is especially gratifying when it is known that Cancer is increasing at an alarming rate, the disease having quadrupled itself in the last 40 years, statistics showing that it alone causes 100,000 deaths yearly in the U. S.

THE KNIFE DOES NOT CURE CANCER

Any doctor who uses a surgeon's knife in an attempt to cure Cancer is performing an act little short of criminal. The patient suffers untold agony, and after a short time finds himself in worse condition than before the knife was used.

Operations are not only unnecessary in giving relief for Cancer, but they produce most serious after-results. It is utterly impossible to know when all the diseased cells have been removed for the reason that the blood flowing from the fresh wound prevents the surgeon from determining the result of the operation. If you value your life, avoid the knife!

PAINFUL TREATMENT UNNECESSARY

There is no necessity for the patient, already weak from suffering, enduring the intense pain caused by the application of caustics, burning plasters, fiery poultices, etc. I have cured many hundreds of the most advanced cases of Cancer by my **Mild Combination Treatment** without giving the patient pain or inconvenience.

CANCER ON FACE CURED IN 2 WEEKS



"I had a Cancer as large as a half dollar on the right side of my face. It made a steady growth until I began using the Mild Combination Treatment of Dr. Johnson. In a little over two weeks I was well. That was over two years ago, and no sign of the disease since."—ENIC WILLIAMSON, GLASCOW, KANSAS.

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"For two years a Cancer on my nose made steady progress, also another in corner of eye. I heard of Dr. Johnson and tried his treatment. In two weeks time I was well and I am still well. Dr. Johnson is a gentlemen through and through."—ROBERT HAMILTON, DERBY, KANSAS.

CANCER UNDER EYE CURED IN 3 WEEKS

"I had a Cancer under my left eye of six months' standing. The Mild Combination Treatment used by Dr. Johnson entirely removed it in twenty days' time. I advise anyone suffering from Cancer to write Dr. Johnson at once."—A. M. CLOSE, MARIONVILLE, MISSOURI.



CANCER ON NECK CURED IN 5 WEEKS

"I had quite a large Cancer on my neck, besides several smaller ones. I tried every kind of treatment, including X-Ray, without benefit. Dr. Johnson's Mild Combination Treatment cured me in five weeks. Am in better health now than I have been in years. My friends think it wonderful."—MRS. M. C. HOLMES, HAVELOCK, NEBRASKA.



You Can be Cured at Home

I have so perfected my **Mild Combination Treatment** that patients may use it at their home with as good results as though it were applied at my offices. I will gladly furnish to every sufferer positive and indisputable proofs that my treatment **does cure Cancer**. I will furnish ample evidence of my integrity, honesty and financial and professional ability. No matter how serious your case may be—no matter how many operations you have had—no matter what treatments you have tried—write for my book. "Cancer and Its Cure." It will cost you nothing and will tell you how you can be cured at home. Address,

DR. O. A. JOHNSON, Suite 199 E. 12th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

☞Have you a friend suffering from Cancer? Do them a favor they'll never forget by sending them this ad.

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THE Money Maker is a handsome magazine, devoted entirely to the field of investment. It gives the most interesting facts concerning stocks, bonds and real estate. It will tell you how to invest your savings so that they will earn the largest possible profit consistent with safety. If you are in a position to save and invest $1 or more a week, you cannot afford not to read The Money Maker. It now goes to over 130,000 homes, and counting three readers to each copy, has over 390,000 readers.

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will tell you how, when and where you can make money. It exposes financial fakirs and tells the secrets of frenzied finance. It gives you market quotations on all listed and unlisted securities. It will advise you regarding the value of any stock you now hold or have been asked to buy. It will show you how banks take your money and pay you 3 or 4 per cent. and by using your money, just as you could use it, pay dividends of from 20 to 100 per cent. It is full to the brim each month with money making information. It will keep the man with the dollars posted and will enable him to double his dollars.

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If you want your money to make money, if you want to get ahead in the world, if you want to save and invest so that you can eventually gain independence, send us your name and address on a postal card to-day. We will send The Money Maker to you, absolutely free for six months, and you will be under no obligations whatever.

W. M. OSTRANDER [Inc.]

406 NORTH AMERICAN BUILDING PHILADELPHIA

TAMAROA, Ill., Jan. 30, 1906.
Mr. M. Wes. Tubbs, Sec. A. S. of E.,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir:—Your communication of Dec. 14th, 1905, received, but not acted upon at once because my time and energies were fully taken up with more personal matters. I have now, however taken the matter up and will make a strong pull to get every farmer in this community to do his reasonable duty and contribute his share to the support of this common sense business enterprise, the object of which is to serve his own interests and to put dollars in his pocket.

The farmers of this neighborhood have most of them been partakers in the rise and decline of other farmers' organizations and have made speeches and small talk until we are tired, very tired, of wind. Now we want business, nothing but business, and we believe the A. S. of E. is going to give it to us. We want no side degrees, nothing that will obscure the union while we are shooting straight to the mark, "controlled marketing." Our people will not turn out regularly to attend small local lodges, therefore we will try a new plan; that is a strong center lodge to embrace all the territory tributary to our town; meeting once a quarter, on Saturdays. Lodge room open all day with one or more officers in attendance all the time to answer questions, enroll new members, receive dues and attend to any other business with the members as they may call during the day. Mass meeting and public address at 2 o'clock P. m.; business meeting immediately afterward. A program of each meeting will be printed and mailed to each member; also published in the local paper. Lodge due-books to be left at a bank so that members can pay dues any day that they are in town. Perhaps I should explain here that our banker is well posted on the objects and methods of the A. S. of E. and heartily approves of both. Notices to pay dues will be mailed to members if they become in arrears.

This plan is meeting with general approval. Many who would not join a small neighborhood lodge say they are ready to do their part if this plan is carried out. In talking with non-members we find many who have been reading Up-to-Date, and they all believe controlled marketing is the plan.

We have one suggestion to make to the national committee on prices, which is this: When prices are made on grain and other products at main market centers they should be issued in form of a circular with spaces for inserting amount of freight from each local shipping point to this market center, and what a reasonable dealer's profit is supposed to be, deducting these items and showing the results as the minimum price that should be asked in the local market. These items to be properly filled in by the state or local lodge officers and each member to receive a copy. Perhaps it will be time enough to do this when we are sure we have enough members to make success certain.

Fraternally yours,
F. L. WILLIAMS,
Pres. Tamaroa Local No. 2.

Hickman, Ky., Feb. 12, 1906.

Mr. Editor:

Thursday, Feb. 8th inst., marked an era in the struggle for profitable prices for farm products that will stamp its impress upon the future success of the A. S. of E. in Fulton County, Ky. It was the occasion of the organization of a county union, and was undoubtedly the most enthusiastic representative body of farmers that ever assembled in a deliberative body to formulate plans, create committees to carry forward future work and officer their organization. Rev. N. B. Graves, one of Hickman's ablest ministers, addressed the meeting and though it was his first effort in work of this kind, it was able and eloquent, and was listened to with wrapped attention. The services of Mr. Graves have been secured to address meetings in other parts of the country, as also in Tennessee. Mr. S. L. Dodds, who was chosen for president of the union, is a large land owner and cotton growers, and the vice-president, Mr. G. B. Threekeld, Sr., is also a large land owner and successful farmer. Messrs. W. M. Shaw, secretary, and J. J. C. Roper, treasurer, are both representative farmers. Taken all in all the union was very successfully launched. The following meetings were dated today and will be extensively advertised in Kentucky and Tennessee papers. (The list will found under head "Meetings and Convention.")

S. L. DODDS,

RUPTURE

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women or Children

I Send It On Approval—You Wear It—If You Are Not Satisfied, I Refund Your Money Without A Question

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safety say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip and yet is cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. I have put the price so low that any person, rich or poor,



Jas. Britton, Cured of Rupture by C. E. Brooks

can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it. I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money without question. That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or the postmaster here in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

Here is what Mr. Jas. Britton, a prominent manufacturer of Bethlehem, Pa., writes:

"C. E. Brooks, Esq. Dear Sir:—I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact at times I did not know I had it on. It just adapted itself to the shape of the body and clung to the spot no matter what position I was in. It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunate who suffer from rupture, if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They certainly would never regret it. My rupture is all healed up and nothing ever did it but your appliance. Jas. Britton."

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Write me today and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price. C. E. Brooks, 1237 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE



Many colors, background solid gold, circle of beautiful flowers, center decorated with words "God Bless our Home." Large size, 16x20 inches, finished in 10 different colors. This picture is new and a tremendous seller. Agents delighted. We will send you an assortment of "God Bless our Home," Family Records and other beautiful pictures. You sell them at 25 cents each, send us the money and we will send you a handsome Shawl, Fur Scarf, Velvet Hat, Genuine Garnet Ring, Melton Walking Skirt, Long Distance Telescope, Upright Steam Engine or other premiums of your own selection from our large premium list. We pay all postage and take back unsold goods. We run all the risk. Don't waste time selling rubbish. Our "God Bless Our Home" sells on sight. H. P. CO., 63 Washington St., Dept. 496 [illegible]go.

Get This Gold Pair FREE



Listen! In the past year I received thousands of letters from spectacle wearers all over the world, expressing their thanks and appreciation, and the one I give here is a good sample of what they all say.

The Reverend O. C. Clark, one of the most prominent ministers in the State of Illinois, says:

"I HIGHLY appreciate your famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles, for I can honestly and truthfully say that with them I now read the finest and smallest print both day and night, just as well as I ever did in my life. Your spectacles are truly marvelous."

NOW I WANT YOUR TESTIMONIAL ALSO, AND I THEREFORE MAKE YOU THIS SPECIAL OFFER:

Just write me your name and address and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free.

Then when you return me the Eye Tester with your test, I will send you a complete five dollar family set of my famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles for only $1 (which is an actual saving of $4 to you), and this will include a pair of my handsome Rolled Gold spectacles absolutely free of charge.

This set will last yourself and family a lifetime.

With these famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles of mine you will be able to read the finest print just as easy as you ever did in your life, and I will return your dollar willingly if you yourself don't find them to be the finest you ever bought anywhere, at any price.

Write now for my free Home Eye Tester. Address as follows:

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., Haux Bld'g, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I WANT AGENTS ALSO And any man or woman (also storekeepers), without any previous experience whatever, can fit the weakest eyes with my Improved Home Eye Tester. This is so simple that any one can work it with perfect satisfaction, and easily earn from $25 to $100 weekly, selling my famous Perfect Vision Spectacles, either in their own homes, traveling or in stores. My agents need no license as I furnish them the necessary documents with the Agent's Outfit.

(NOTE.—The above is the largest Mail Spectacle House in the United States, and perfectly reliable.)

I Am the Paint Man

2 Full Gallons Free to Try—6 Months Time to Pay

You Pay No Freight to Try My Paint.



O. K. Chase
St. Louis, Mo.

I AM the paint man.

I have a *new* way of manufacturing and selling paints. It's unique—*it's better.*

Before my plan was invented paint was sold in two ways — either ready-mixed or the ingredients were bought and mixed by the painter. Ready-mixed paint settles on the shelves, forming a sediment at the bottom of the can. The mineral in ready-mixed paint, when standing in oil, eats the life out of the oil. The *oil* is the very life of all paints.

Paint made by the painter cannot be properly made on account of lack of the heavy mixing machine.

My paint is *unlike* any other paint in the world. It is ready to use, but not ready-mixed.

My paint is made to order after each order is received, packed in hermetically sealed cans with the very day it is made stamped on each can by my factory inspector.

I ship my pigment—which is white lead, zinc, drier and coloring matter freshly ground, after order is received—in separate cans, and in another can I ship my Oilo, which is *pure old process* linseed oil, the kind that you used to buy years ago before the paint manufacturers, to cheapen the cost of paint, worked in adulterations.

I sell my paint direct from my factory to user at my very low factory price; you pay no dealer or middleman profits.

I pay the freight on six gallons or over.

My paint is so good that I make this wonderfully fair test offer:

When you receive your shipment of paint, you can use *two full gallons*—that will cover 600 square feet of wall—two coats.

If, after you have used that much of my paint, you are not perfectly satisfied with it in every detail, *you can return* the remainder of your order and the two gallons will not cost you one *penny*,

No other paint manufacturer ever made such a liberal offer.

It is because I manufacture the finest paint, put up in the best way, that I can make this offer.

I go even further. I sell all of my paint on *six months' time*, if desired.

This gives you an opportunity to paint your buildings when they need it, and pay for the paint at your convenience.

NOTE—My 8 Year Guarantee backed by $50,000 Bond

Back of my paint stands my Eight Year, officially signed iron-clad Guarantee.



This is the longest and most liberal guarantee ever put on a paint.

For further particulars regarding my plan of selling, and complete color card of all colors, send a postal to O. L. Chase, St. Louis, Mo.

I will send my paint book—the most complete book of its kind ever published—absolutely free. Also my instruction book entitled "This Little Book Tells How to Paint" and copy of my 8 year guarantee.

O. K. Chase *The Paint Man.*
711 "J" Olive Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

The Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow

No Tongue to Thrash About or Worry the Horses. No Side Draft. No Neck Weight. Team don't have to crowd against a Tongue to Guide Machine or to Make Turns. Front Truck works on a Swivel.

Test It a Month FREE to Prove Our Claims

It's this way—

Everyone knows a Disc Harrow is one of the most valuable implements used on a farm. But the old style Disc Harrow has one grave fault. The tongue is "a horse killer." In turning, one horse has to do nearly all the work. He has to force the machine around by pushing and crowding against the tongue; while the other, if he does anything, probably makes his neck sore by pulling his collar sideways.

All this is avoided with the Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow. The Front Truck turns on a swivel. It always points in the direction of the draft. It positively controls all the movements of the harrow. In making a turn the Harrow simply follows the Truck.

Now why didn't somebody think of making a Disc Harrow without a tongue a long time ago? For it's the tongue that causes all the trouble. It pounds and worries the horses, throws the weight of the Harrow on their necks and gets them all nerved up at every turn—enough to make any horse fret himself poor.

The minute the idea of the New Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow occured to us, we knew we had "hit the nail on the head." We knew it was sure to be "a winner." For it is the biggest improvement ever made in Disc Harrow building. We started right out to develop it and as soon as we had it perfected, we patented the idea so it is amply protected. We control the New Detroit which is the *only* Tougueless Disc Harrow. It is the *only* Harrow that does not overwork and wear out your horses.

There is no tongue to pound them and spoil their tempers. They have plenty of room to work and each pulls steadily and does his share all the time. It's straight ahead, even hauling right along with the Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow.

That pivoted front truck you see in the cut takes off every bit of the neck weight, carries the frame of the Harrow and positively controls every movement. The two levers make handling easy. There are ball-bearings to take the "end thrust." "Side draft" is done away with entirely.

We are an old established concern. We've been making agricultural implements for twenty-five years. Our factory is one of the largest ever built for this purpose. And we make a specialty of this Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow. It is first class all the way through and we propose to keep right up to the standard all the time.

But we are not asking you to take our word about either the merits or quality of this Tongueless Harrow. We want you to try it and find them out for yourself. Then you will *know*.

Send for our **FREE** Harrow Book today. It tells all about the fourteen sizes of Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrows we make. It also tells of our Liberal Selling Plan. We send the book postpaid by return mail upon receipt of your simple request.

When you get it, pick out the Harrow you want and ask us to send it on approval. Just as soon as we receive your order, we will ship the Harrow, **freight prepaid**. Use it a month on your own farm. Give it a thorough practical test. Try it out in your fields for 30 days—just as if it was your own. If you don't find it all we claim, ship it back at our expense. The test won't cost you a penny. The month's use you have had of it will be **FREE.** You pay us nothing in advance and you pay us nothing if the Harrow is not exactly as represented.

If the Harrow is all right, and exactly as represented, we will give you time to pay for it. We make our terms to suit the needs of customers.

Think for a moment what this means to you, What is a good team worth anyway? Figure up its average worth per day for a year, Then double it. For horses work only about half the time. The rest of the time they are idle and really an expense to you. And, in seasons, when you've got to get work done, a single horse laid up means a big loss to you. He is double value to you right then. It's pretty tough to have a horse come in from his work in the field with legs all skinned up—nervous and sick, and unfit for service next day—all from the thrashing tongue of an out-of-date harrow.

Our new Detroit Tongueless Disk Harrow does away with all this. It saves its weight in horseflesh in a single season. And we sell them all direct to farmers. We sell direct to you because we are able to give you better value for your money than we otherwise could. We give you complete information about the construction and adjustment of your machine, which enables you to get the most and best service out of it.

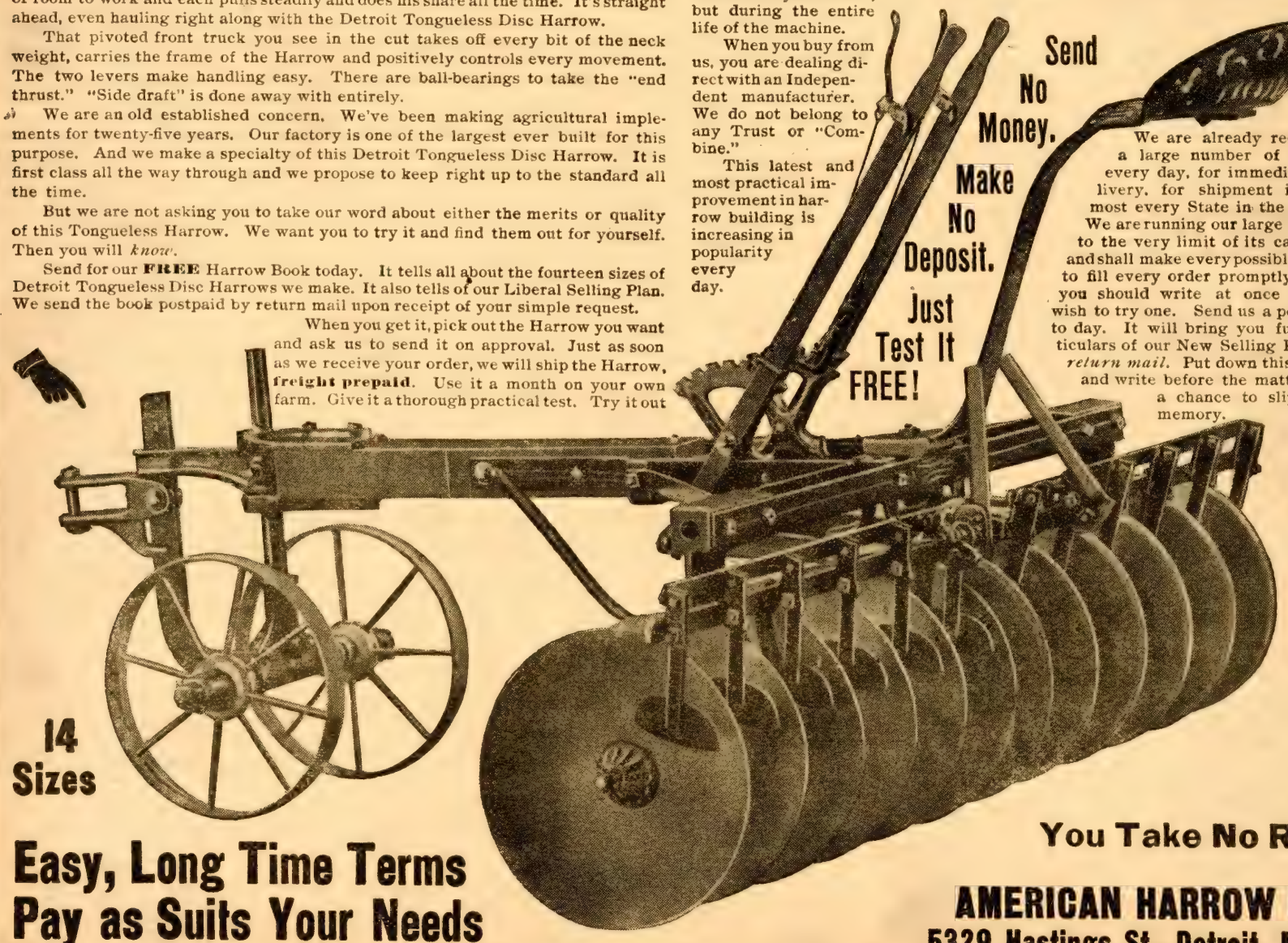
We keep in close touch with our customers, having a record of the name and address of every purchaser, as well as the number and full particulars about his machine, so that we are able to give any desired information at any time. And we are always interested in our Harrows and glad to hear from our customers, not only for the first year or two, but during the entire life of the machine.

When you buy from us, you are dealing direct with an Independent manufacturer. We do not belong to any Trust or "Combine."

This latest and most practical improvement in harrow building is increasing in popularity every day.

Send No Money. Make No Deposit. Just Test It FREE!

We are already receiving a large number of orders every day, for immediate delivery, for shipment into almost every State in the Union. We are running our large factory to the very limit of its capacity, and shall make every possible effort to fill every order promptly. But you should write at once if you wish to try one. Send us a postcard to day. It will bring you full particulars of our New Selling Plan *by return mail.* Put down this paper and write before the matter has a chance to slip your memory.



14 Sizes

Easy, Long Time Terms
Pay as Suits Your Needs

You Take No Risk

AMERICAN HARROW CO.
5329 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT *Our Object,* EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan,* CONTROLLED MARKETING

VOLUME IX | INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 15, 1906 | NUMBER 6

CALENDAR 1906

February	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	...	...	...

F. Q. 1 F. M. 9
L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

March	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	16	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

F. Q. 3 F. M. 10
L. Q. 17 N. M. 24

April	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	29	30	...	...	...	...	...

F. Q. 1 F. M. 9
L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

May	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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F. Q. 1 F. M. 9
L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c A YEAR

Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a Year

CLUBS. Five subscriptions for $2.00. This applies to one person five years or five persons one year each.

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Your Address should always be written very plainly, including county. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state.

If you change your pos toffice, give old office as well as new.

If a mark like this appears on the first page it is to notify you that your subscription or renewal has been received. The publisher thanks you and he hopes you will be benefitted by Up-to-Date Farming and take it many years.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns. We guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date Farming fail to keep his promise as advertised and not give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in this paper only, and providing such trans actions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write.

INDEX

To Leading Articles and Departments in This Number.

	Page
The Problem of Distribution	3
The Grain Situation	4
For All Sections	5
The Cotton Situation	6
Farmers' Strike Broadens	7-8-9
Local Union	10
Meetings and Conventions	11-12
Local Union Program	13
The Question Box	14
Canadian Dept. A. S. of E	16
Live Stock and Dairying	16-17
The Poultry Yard	18
Orchard and Garden	19
Home on the Farm	20
Letter from David Dobetter	21
Farmers' Forum	22-23

The April 1st number will be a special live stock number.

—o—

This paper gives no premiums to subscribers.

—o—

The Strike is on. Have you renewed? There's going to be hot times in the country this year. Don't let your paper stop.

—o—

If reforms are to come in this country they can come quickest through the farmers.

—o—

Farmers are like children when it comes to educating them how to do their own business. We've got to start at the bottom. Children can be educated; so can farmers.

—o—

On a falling market the sellers usually are in a hurry to sell—and this is what the buyers encourage—but the buyers are slow to buy. We warn farmers to prevent falling markets.

crops have been consumed in the past and will be in the future. It is only a question of who will have the stuff when the shortage comes.

—o—

If prices were maintained uniformly; if everything—a bushel of grain, a pound of meat, or cotton, or tobacco, a barrel of apples, or a crate of fruit—had a known price and the price would prevail, there would be no slack demand nor spurts of extraordinary demand.

—o—

Real, legitimate demand is quite uniform all the time. It is measured by the ability or necessity of the hundreds of millions of people in the world to consume. The consumption by these people is just about the same daily, in January as in May, and all through th year. Hence the spurts of demand or the lack of demand are all produced by artificial means. They may be stimulated by crop damage or rumor of damage; good crop prospects or rumors of them; or purely through the desire of some operator to buy or sell (bet or wager) abnormally, without any design to take or give the real stuff. As an instance see letter of Geo. T. Evans printed in this paper.

—o—

"If the farmers would put a value on every one of their products the betting in Chicago would stop, for gamblers would know they could not settle except on terms made by the farmers." —The Third Power. If farmers would control their own crops, instead of a middle class controlling them, all the artificial in marketing and price-making would be at an end, and then, truly, supply and demand would control because the farmers controlled the supply.

—o—

Quit dumping. There never was a condition to justify it and there never can be. We defy any person and all people to show a single instance to justify it except the necessity of the owner to raise money, and these instances are getting fewer every year.

Farm help will be scarce and expensive. It will pay farmers better to hire less, work less, raise less and get better prices.

—o—

Short crops will make prices good. The price of large crops can be made good only through organization and control.

—o—

See "The Farmers' Strike Broadens" in this number. This is the second of the series and comprises potatoes, fruit and perishable or semi-perishable products. The third of the series will cover live stock.

—o—

Will the farmers' strikes, to stop declining prices and for equity in prices, win? They surely will win, and those who have stuff to sell when they win will make the profit. They must win by natural laws that compel average crops, but we will help nature by controlling markets, and so the farmers themselves may hold the temporary surplus.

Up-to-Date

Land Values and Cooperation

An acre of land is worth to the owner just what he can make out of it, and no more, or less. Likewise, city property is assessed on its rent paying value. If a piece of town property pays its owner six per cent on a certain valuation, that value is assessed, less amount adjudged for decrease from taxes, wear and tear, etc.

On the farm the acre of land which pays its owner six per cent on a valuation, or cost of three hundred dollars, or only fifty dollars, is in reality worth to him either the former, or the latter amounts, as the case may be. This by way of illustration and, it will be seen by it that the farm is to be valued according to the size of the crops it yields, to some extent, but more truly so, by the prices obtained for them.

These facts demonstrate the truth that a farmer can increase the value of his holdings in farm lands, by enhancing the value of the crops grown on the same. This is the "milk in the cocoanut," and illustrates the value of profitable prices for all farm grown products. The A. S. of E. system of marketing farm crops adds to the wealth of the farming community, while it does not extort from the consumer or add to the cost of what he buys, but will lessen the profits of the intermediaries—the commission man and the broker. This condition obtains because the farmer fixes the price and will eventually get his products to the consumers by more direct and less expensive routes.

What farmer should hesitate to increase his profits and the value of his property by holding out from the American Society of Equity? Surely no thoughtful, well informed farmer will do so.

DISCARDED ALL OTHERS

Mr. Everitt, Editor.

Dear Sir:–Enclosed find $1.50 for which send Up-to-Date Farming as long as it pays.

I have discarded all other farm papers and rely entirely on this valuable paper. Also the people here have become very much interested in the work you are doing. I understand that the president of our county farmers institute who is also a member of the Grange, views the A. S. of E. favorably and says: "It is away ahead of the Grange." I concur in this belief and have become so enthusiastic that I praise equity on all sides.

Yours to the finish

C. B. Woodlin

Dias Creek, Cape May Co., N. J.

One of our organizers writes: "To save the farmers from the effect of their own acts is like taking them by the hair and pulling them into heaven." But they will be saved. If we lose this generation then we'll save the next.

—o—

On a rising market the sellers is independent about letting go, but the buyers are insistent to acquire. This is what we want the farmers to encourage.

—o—

This matter bothers some people very much. But it is a very simple proposition, and we want all our readers to understand it. If you dump your crops before the legitimate demand is ready for them they do not go into consumption, but they only change owners, and the second owner comes in competition with what you may have left, or what you may raise in the next crop.

—o—

Remember the average. There may be seasons of surpluses, but there will also be seasons of shortages. All the

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

Do You Want $ WHEAT

And Good Prices For Every Other Crop You Grow

If You Do, You've Got To Do Your Part

Your part is to quit dumping and market in a rational way.

Have you a crop of wheat growing now, or will you sow a crop this spring? Will you plant a crop of corn or cotton, or sow a crop of oats or barley or any other grain? If this is the case, then don't you know that every bushel of these crops that you dump now on an over-satisfied market will reduce the price of your next crop?

This is s fact.

Thousands of farmers have "dumped" their grain recently. They thought "I will hurry and sell before prices get lower." But this won't help you. You are simply making the level of price for your next crop. You may get rid of the 1905 grain and think you were wise (if prices go lower because of your, and other farmers dumping,) but you were foolish.

Think of the 1906 crops.

If you don't quit the abominable dumping system and hold for YOUR price your farms will go down more rapidly then they went up. Keep your prices 25 per cent. lower, and your farms will depreciate more than 25 per cent., to say nothing about other evils.

This is true.

The visible supplies of grain are only a small per cent. of the whole crops. Wipe out the visibles, or keep them low and you can make your prices just what you want to. This is a sound statement and cannot be disproved.

To wipe out the visible is not a big job. A little more control will do it.

If to the control already practiced, one more wheat grower in 50 will practice it, the visible will be wiped out on wheat. One more in 600 for corn, one more in 26 for oats. If the stockmen would market 9 fat cattle instead of 10 they can boost their prices up where they should be.

Won't you do these things?

Read this paper carefully. Honest now, are we not making an enormous effort for the farmers and doing an enormous good? Also we succeeded in having public attention called to the condition of farmers prices through nearly all the papers of the country in the past three weeks. All these things you should appreciate. There is no other paper; no other institution in the country that is doing so much for you. Support your institutions that support you.

And do it now!

Will farmers ever see through this simple problem? Or will they continue to be led, driven, or frightened to do just the things against their interests and for other's interests?

Every step will be made clear through Up-to-Date Farming. There is absolutely no danger ahead if its advice is taken, but everything will be made clear as the occasions arise.

The Farmers Strike Coupon

TO THE NATIONAL UNION

The American Society of Equity

Indianapolis, Ind

5	
10	
15	
20	
25	
50	
100	

GENTLEMEN:
Enclosed find $1.00 for membership in the American Society of quity (including Up-to-Date Farming one year) and I agree to do my very best to secure the number of members as indicated by X to the left.

NAME.....

P. O. .....

COUNTY..... STATE.....

Indicate number of members you will try to get by X opposite a number to left. If you don't care to do this then send in without mark.

If you want to know more about the A. S. of E. before becoming a member then send 50 cents for subscription to Up-to-Date Farming, or 25 cents for a copy of The Third Power, or 75 cents for both.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY
MARCH 1 Indianapolis, Ind

Subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming

Price 50 Cents a Year

Become a member of the American Society of Equity

Membership Fee $1.00

Help to build up this society and its official paper.

See coupon to left.

The American Society of Equity

INDIANAPOLIS, IND

DISPATCH

GROTON, S. D., MARCH 8, 1906.

DEAR MR. TUBBS, Sec.

Had a dandy meeting at Webster. The court room could not hold half the crowd. Got 176 charter members, would have had 50 more but they could not get in to hear of the A. S. of E. and Farmers Strike. After this big meeting I drove to Bristol and organized in evening with 73 charter members. How's this for a days work. THERON FISK, Permanent (S. D.) Address, Husar, S. D.

Strike Calendar

Grain Growers Strike Began March 1st
Fruit and Produce Growers Strike Called for March 15th
Stock Raisers Strike Will Be Called for April 1st

NOTE. The Farmers' Strike, Arguments, Figures, Facts and Plans are printed in circular form and any one will be sent post paid at 25 cents per 100 copies. They are the most valuable recent contributions to agricultural literature. They are of high educational value along lines farmers need so badly and which cannot be had elsewhere.

It is hoped that each reader of this paper will distribute 100 or more in his neighborhood to educate his neighbors and for the advancement of the farmers strike for equity.

Address: **THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY**
Indianapolis, Ind

The above calendar is to be interpreted as meaning that on those dates, in Up-to-Farming has been, or will be, published the only plans by which American Farmers can gain independence in pricing their products and always secure equitable prices.

It must not be interpreted as meaning that farmers can sit down and watch the prices go up just because the order has gone forth, nothing would be more unreasonable. Farmers must do like other people, viz: plan and work. The plans are right, will you work them out? The American Society of Equity cannot work miracles, but it brings to farmers plans by which they can now perform, what a few years ago would have been considered miracles.

No time has been set for the farmers strike to end. "We'll keep striking until we win" is the way our loyal brothers talk. There is no danger of farmers going hungry while they strike but other people will if they resist very long.

See Pages 7, 8 and 9 of this Issue.

WANTED

A man in every township to represent this society as organizer. Profitable employment for your spare time and permanent positions for capable people.

Reference required. Address

American Society of Equity
940 N. Penna St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Up-to-Date Farming

Now has subscribers at

26,371 Postoffices out of a total of 70,000 in the Country and in **2,724**

Counties out of a total of about 2800 adapted to Agriculture.

With this remarkable distribution—covering the country like a blanket—it would be only a little while until the farmers would be the leaders if each present subscriber will induce a few neighbors to subscribe.

50 CENTS

THIS PAPER

should have the largest circulation because it is the only paper that teaches how to market farm crops.

Every farmer who reads Up-to-Date Farming will get more money for his crops than the farmer who does not. If you doubt this send for booklet

"Portraits and Proofs"

and your eyes will be opened. It will be sent free.

We cannot do better than refer you to this number, or any number, of Up-to-Date Farming. Read this number carefully then decide for yourself if you can afford to be without Up-to-Date Farming.

Original, fearless, the pioneer to attempt to bring farmers to the front where they belong—This is Up-to-Date Farming.

ubscription price 50 cents a year

A Club of Five $2.00

Up-to-Date Farming

INDIANAPOLIS, IND

While farmers were dozing in the fancied security of fair prices they have been building up a great surplus of wheat in central markets. This surplus, or visible supply, estimated at about 50,000,000 bushels, is an awful club to be held over what is left on the farms and the new crop that is coming on.

—o—

It was great folly to allow it to be built up. Up-to-Date Farming assumes much of the responsibility for it, as, while we were busy along other lines, we did not notice how fast it was growing and did not warn the farmers early enough. We will be more watchful in the future and we will do all we can to remedy the trouble.

—o—

It is not necessary to wipe out the visible entirely. Control marketing and start it to decreasing, when prices will at once begin to go up. Keep it gradually decreasing and a demand will spring up, both domestice and foreign, as has not been known for a long time. Start the ball rolling, keep it rolling and you will be surprised at the improvement in price in a short time. In each future number we will print the visible supply and other important facts about the leading crops.

—o—

The visible supply of corn is about 20,000,000 bushels. This needs doctoring also. Hold up your corn a little while. Tell all your neighbors to do the same. Don't think it won't do any good. We know it will. You do your part and others will do their's, and the trick is done.

—o—

The visible supply of oats also is too large. It is about 32,000,000 bushels. Treat it to a reduction also. It will make the price better and stimulate the demand.

—o—

Read this paper and circulate it.

—o—

Subscribers are asked to not take offense if a statement of their subscription account had been mailed after they remitted. It takes several days for a renewal to be handled, the old stencil removed and the new one substituted.

—o—

Never write a letter unless you enclose some Equity literature. We will supply it free on request.

—o—

The tariff measure—admitting Philippine farm products into this country free—it is reported, has been defeated in Congress.

—o—

Cut out some of the toll gates.

—o—

That's what we're going to do in the future when marketing potatoes, fruit and other produce of similar nature.

—o—

A revolution is impending. We see it in the unrest of the times. It will be accomplished, and humanity will throw off the burdens of inequalities under which the world is groaning. This revolution will come through the education and rise of the farmers to their rightful position.

—o—

As we advanced from competitive manufacture, competitive transportation and competitive labor to cooperation in all those lines, so we will advance from competitive agriculture to cooperative agriculture. We will have the greatest triumph in economics and government. Get ready! The third power is rising. The world has waited long for such a power as this is to be, but its accomplishment is almost realized.

PLEASE DON'T

We mean that we don't want any of our subscribers to take offense if they receive a statement of their subscription account after they have paid up. It takes time to change your address, but it will be done all right. Remember the publisher would rather give you a year's subscription than ask you double pay. Please don't take such a thing seriously if it happens.

Strange, isn't it? The city papers and the country weeklies have very generally had something to say about the Farmers' Strike and quite uniformly treated it seriously. But not one farm paper, as far as we have seen, has printed a word about it.

THE PROBLEM OF DISTRIBUTION

How to Meet Increasing Consumption

The greatest problem for farmers is the one of distribution of their crops.

It is plainly evident that they have never raised more than the world consumed. There may have been temporary surpluses and there were, but eventually the crops all went into consumption.

That farmers will overproduce in the near future is quite improbable. That they will produce as large crops in the next four years as in the past four is equally improbable. The large crops of the last four years have been due more to the favorable seasons than to any considerable increase in acreage or superior farming.

All must admit that since the great drought of 1901 the seasons have been especially auspicious, as though nature was determined to compensate for her stinginess in that season. To understand this matter we give below two tables showing the yields of four chief food crops—potatoes, oats, wheat and corn—for two periods of four years each:

	Potatoes.	Oats.	Wheat.	Corn.
1902	284,632,000	987,842,000	670,063,000	2,523,648,000
1903	247,127,000	784,094,000	637,000,000	2,244,176,000
1904	332,830,000	894,595,000	552,399,000	2,467,480,000
1905	260,741,000	953,216,000	692,978,000	2,709,993,000
	1,125,330,000	3,619,747,000	2,552,440,000	9,945,297,000
1898	192,306,000	730,906,000	675,148,000	1,924,184,000
1899	228,783,000	796,177,000	547,303,000	2,078,143,000
1900	210,926,000	809,125,000	522,229,000	2,105,102,000
1901	187,598,000	736,808,000	748,460,000	1,522,519,000
	819,613,000	3,073,016,000	2,493,140,000	7,629,948,000

As will be seen, the total production of four leading food crops for the last period—1902 to 1905—was 17,242,814,000 bushels, and of the next preceding period of four years—1898 to 1901—was 14,015,717,000 bushels. This is a difference of 3,227,097,000 bushels in favor of the latter, or the latter period produced 21.6 per cent (almost one-fourth) more than the former.

Is it any wonder that a surplus should result from such an enormous production? Is it not a matter to wonder at that the surplus was not in evidence before? Is it not evidence of an enormous increase in consumption that has practically met the greatest increase in production that this country is capable of for many years? It must also be borne in mind that there were no great shortages of these crops in any other part of the world.

Since the world has taken these great crops at a fair price for three years, is it not a pity that the farmers would fall down the fourth year and sacrifice what they have stood so manfully for for three years? It must not be so. When the farmers of America thoroughly understand that they cannot get rid of the temporary surplus by dumping it; THAT THEY ABSOLUTELY DON'T HELP THEIR CASE ONE IOTA, BUT DAMAGE IT MORE BY EVERY ADDITIONAL BUSHEL THEY DUMP ON A SATIATED MARKET, it will not be so.

We have seen that the last four years witnessed almost one-fourth more production than the preceding period of four years. (And it would compare equally high with any other period). We also see that the surplus at this time is not large, considering the size of the crops produced, hence we conclude that the consumption has increased by leaps and bounds in recent years. Now, let us see how to take care of this increased demand.

It must not be expected that another four years' period will follow when the natural (weather) conditions will be as favorable to producers as the last four. If it does the law of averages has been ssupended, and we might as well talk about suspending the laws of nature. The seasons past, noted for an abundance, and in many places a superabundance, of rainfall have caused our farms to be prodigal of giving up their plant food to produce the large crops. In an average season this will be evident, and the soil will respond grudgingly, lacking the stimulant that makes plant food available, and shorter crops will result. But without the necessity of proving how short crops will result we all know that the maximum crops cannot always be grown. There will be the minimum and medium crops which have not been raised lately. Also we cannot depend on any large increase in acreage, as all our free lands are taken up.

Then how are we to increase production, taking averages seasons, to correspond with the constantly increasing consumption? Or why should farmers be alarmed at a comparatively small surplus at the present time?

We will reply to the question, how to increase production? By increasing the average acre yield. This, however, can only be done if crops sell for prices that will allow building up the soil faster than it is depleted by the crops—constantly making the farms more productive.

Watch and see if our reply is not correct. Remember what we say now about normal seasons or seasons below normal, and average crops, and see if the supposed surpluses (which may not be real surpluses by the time the crop years are around) are not imaginary bugaboos. The only reason they are causing any trouble at this time is because they are in the other fellows' hands and not in the farmers' hands, where they belong.

We cannot imagine a healthier condition for agriculture than the farmers to always carry some hundreds of millions of bushels of grain over every time they have large crops. It will all be needed in the short years, and then we will hope to see a uniform price maintained for all staple grain and other non-perishable crops for years. This will be the ideal condition, and is very probable to obtain in this country in the near future. Think of the advantage such stability of price of agricultural products would give us in treating with foreign countries for entrance of our surplus.

We have printed page after page in Up-to-Date Farming telling farmers how to market their crops to solve the problem of distribution. We have repeated the advice over and over again, so new readers would understand and old readers would not forget. Frequency that we have done this reminds us of Ben King's little poem which starts out this way:

"How often, Oh- How often,
How often, Oh! How oft,
How often, Oh! How often.
How often, Oh! How oft."

We believe if there is one thing that should be printed in every issue, it is the instructions how to market. Therefore we repeat it again.

You raise only one crop of each kind a year and you have this all at once. Take the crop in all farmers' hands and it is the supply.

The demand, however, does not come in the same way; it don't come all at once for a whole year, but it comes daily, and just about as much one day as another. Now, you see you have the supply all at once and at one time it is all in your hands, but never is there more than one-fifty-second of the demand in evidence any one week, or one three-hundred-sixty-fifth present any day. The problem is to make the supply only equal the demand for the period, or control the supply so it won't overwhelm the demand.

In the past you gave no thought to the demand; or perhaps you did not understand the demand. You may have thought, when the buyer would grudgingly take your grain at prices made by himself or by boards of trade, that was demand. But it was not. However, when a call comes out to the farm seeking for your grain and it says: "We need wheat," or "corn," or "oats," or any other produce, "what is your price?" This is demand. Do you now distinguish between the spurious article and the genuine? And the more urgent the demand is and the harder it is seeking the supply, the higher you can put your prices.

To work out this problem you must keep the visible supply low or eliminate it entirely. When you do this and keep it that way you have done everything. Then market only when the demand will pay your price and you will market as much as you can possibly market at any other price, because no person will pay any price, not even a cent a bushel, for something they can't get off on the demand sometime. It is a question if you will hold the supply or the other people.

As we write this there comes to our desk the Chicago Evening Post of March 3, in which is the following:

E. W. WAGNER.

WHEAT—The present wheat situation is nothing more than the logical outgrowth of a crop about 100,000,000 bushels larger than home requirements.

To have marketed five-sixths of it and held the remainder would have paid producers at least 90 cents a bushel, and, perhaps, a dollar.

To force it all upon the market is to get about 75 cents a bushel. Our farmers have clearly chosen the latter course. It is folly.

It is folly for this reason, that we can enter the exporting trade as a factor only in making a low price and ruining our home markets.

Our producers are doing this now and still do not get this trade; we are in fact farther away from export sales than when the price was 90 cents.

Our exports are smaller than then. Why? Because we are offering wheat at a time when the foreign buyer is not in want of our goods.

Ten years ago we were supplying the wheat buying nations with fully 60 per cent of their importations. Now we cannot offer them 25 per cent.

We are in the market only as disturbers, who are sacrificing their own prosperity, and the cry is that we must get down to an exporting basis.

Wheat is 80 cents, and we are out of line 5 cents to 7 cents a bushel. We shall be just as much out of line should wheat go to 75 cents a bushel.

I believe further that we would be just as much out of line if we should get down to 70 cents a bushel. Our price is made by producers, not exporters.

We have insufficient surplus to cut any real figure in the world's market; we are on the home basis of production and consumption.

Three years have demonstrated two things—we can have a home market at $1 a bushel, but cannot have the foreign market at 70 cents a bushel.

Producers are learning this and in time we shall see whether they know enough to act upon it; either they will be or the price they have paid for land will be cut in two.

I have contended for some two months that there would be no bull market in wheat till farmers marketed less freely; this is more evident every week.

An accident may happen to restore prices, but for calm health of trade the patient must minister to himself or a sick market will continue.

There is no other relief to count upon, and there is no use to buy stbubornly until you see indications of this change. Farmers must realize this fact.



Farmers are coming to the front in all the states, but in Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota their power will be felt for all.

Is not all of the above exactly what Up-to-Date Farming has been teaching? Are the recommendations not exactly the plan of the A. S. of E.? Would any person have made such utterances two or three years ago? We all know that then board of trade men knew farmers were not factors in controlling marketing, and they never expected they would be.

It will pay you to study Wagner's statements. See, he says: "Our prices are made by producers, not exporters." Exactly what we have been pounding on for years. When the price is low it it because the farmers have put a club in the hands of buyers to beat the prices down. Take the club away from them and you take their power away.

THE "EQUITY" PRESS

In reply to our inquiry as to how the manufacturers were progressing with the new press, we received the following telegram:

Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1906.
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis:
Equity press progressing well; confidently expect to deliver July 1st next.
GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO.

The date given in the telegram is one month later than the contract calls for and we will at once take the time feature up with them. Inasmuch as they are under a cash penalty for every day's delay after June 1, we do not expect much delay in delivery.

GRAIN SITUATION

The Farmers' Strike to Stop Declining Prices

Visible supply of grain in the U. S. on Feb. 24, 1906:

	Bu.
Wheat	49,735,000
Corn	23,002,000
Oats	32,832,000

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

Wheat—	Cash	May
Mch. 8, '06	80½	78
Year ago	1 16	1 14
Corn—		
Mch. 8, '06	41½	44
Year ago	47	48½
Oats—		
Mch. 8, '06	30	30
Year ago	31¾	32½

Cash prices in principle markets March 8, 1906:

Chicago—No. 2 red wheat, 79@80c; corn, No. 2, 41½@41¾c; oats, 30@32c.

New York—Wheat, 84¼@86c; corn, 48¼@50c; oats, 34@35c.

St. Louis—Wheat, 88@93c; corn, 40@41c; oats, 30@31c.

Kansas City—Wheat, 88@89c; corn, 38¼@38½c; oats, 31@32c.

Cincinnati—Wheat, 85@86½c; corn, 44c; oats, 32½c.

Indianapolis—Wheat, 81¼c; corn, 43c; oats, 31½c.

The features of the grain markets have been declining prices and slow demand. Neither of these features should cause any wonder, when it is considered how recklessly farmers have been feeding the oversatisfied demand. Particularly is this the case with wheat. As is the visible supply, so is the price—the greater the visible the smaller the price and the smaller the visible the higher the price. This is the way the law of supply and demand works and the power that regulates the visible supply regulates, or works the law. If the farmers would wipe out the visible entirely then they would be the only people having any supply. They could then get any price the would ask.

By reference to the tables above we see that the price of wheat has declined about 36 cents a bushel since a year ago. To show what this means we will take the crop of 1904, 552,000,000 bushels (Depart of Agriculture figures), and multiply by $1.16, and we have the value of that crop—$640,320,000.

We will now take the crop of 1905, reported by the government also, 693,000,000 bushels, and multiply it by 80 cents, and we have $554,400,000.

The 1905 crop was 141,000,000 bushels more than the 1904 crop, but it was worth $85,920,000 less. In other words, the farmers raised 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and are asked to give it away for nothing and pay a bonus of $85,920,000 for the privilege of growing it to give away.

But this is not unusual in farmers' business. They have been doing such foolish things all their lives. They complain of hard work, exhausted soil, expensive fertilizer, scarcity of farm labor and high wages when they actually produced in the season of 1905 over twenty per cent more wheat than anybody wants (from the buyers's own acts they say this), and then they are asked to give it away to other people so, when they do produce what the people would take at a fair price, this will come on the market and ruin their price again.

Let us see what this twenty per cent means. It is one-fifth of the crop. If all the farmers who sowed ten acres had sown eight, or those who sowed fifty acres had sown forty, they would have had more money for the crop. Besides they could have saved one-fifth the seed, one-fifth the labor, one-fifth the hand hire, one-fifth the expense of threshing and marketing and had more money.

We might extend this illustration if necessary, and we might apply it to other crops, but our readers can do that themselves.

But buyers are not satisfied yet. They want to force the price still lower. Read the following:

Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.,
February 28, 1906.

Mr. J. A. Everitt, City:

Dear Sir—I notice you have advised holding wheat for $1. May be you are right and may be you are wrong.

As long as farmers raise more wheat than will supply domestic trade, sooner or later they must accept the "world's value."

We are paying today 84 cents for wheat. * * * We are making no profit whatever in grinding. We must buy cheaper and will buy cheaper, probably 75 cents, before July 1. We would like to sell a million bushels at 90 cents for May and June delivery.

GEO. T. EVANS & SON.

Who makes the "world's value?" We would like to know if the farmers of America have no part in fixing this value. People talk like it. If the farmers of America have no part in it then does Russia set it, or Argentina, or India, or Australia? These are all the exporting countries of wheat. Or will Mr. Evans claim that the importing countries set the price. Most likely he would say that Liverpool sets the price on wheat.

Be this matter of price-making in the hands of any of the countries or of Liverpool, the question is: If the price was set higher by America would not the price go up all over the world? There was not more than a normal crop of wheat grown in the world. It will most likely all be needed. It is conceded that the demand is slow and the threat is made that prices will be put lower. Who wants to buy under these conditions. Is it any wonder the domestic trade and the export trade is slow or dead, and that there is no money in grinding flour? Who wants to stock up with flour on a steadily declining market? Everybody wants to wait until it reaches bottom. There is no surer way to kill demand or make it buy from hand to mouth than to start the price downward.

But start the price the other way and note the difference. If Mr. Evans and other millers want to make a profit in grinding; if they want to see an export demand; if farmers want to see the demand for wheat increase let them do something to start the prices upward. If all interested people want a steady demand and a steady, sure profit, let prices be made equitable and steadily maintianed.

It is not so much a matter who or what have been making prices in the past. If Liverpool makes the price and the peasants of Russia or the peons of Argentina are willing to meet the starvation wages, does it follow that the farmers of America can or will or must meet these prices also? Must the farmers of this country sink to the level of those half-starved, half-clothed, half-human creatures and compete with them on equal terms? No. The farmers of the United States and Canada must never submit to such degradation. They have right at their doors, in their own countries, markets for enough grain to make them well-to-do at farming. If foreign countries won't pay a decent price then they will quit working to feed them, and it will be a case of American markets for American farm products. They will work less, raise less and make more money.

If conditions do not change before the time to put out the next crop the American Society of Equity will call upon the farmers to sow 20 per cent less acreage and we believe the farmers of American will obey the call.

"We must buy cheaper and will buy cheaper," writes Mr. Evans. Perhaps you will, and if the price of wheat can be forced to 75 cents we know you will try to force it to 70 cents, and then to 65 cents. It cannot go low enough to suit the buyers, but you will feel the same pinch of "no profit in grinding" while you are forcing it down.

We don't know how long it will require for the farmer to make an impression on the visible supply. We know, however, that that is the point to attack and the A. S. of E. is going to train all its guns on that spot. You express doubt whether we are right or wrong. We know we are right, and if the millers of America were not so shortsighted to their own interests they would be in this fight with us, and when we win, or the farmers win, they, the millers, will have put their business on a plane for certainty and profits that it never experienced before.

"We would like to sell a million bushels for May or June delivery," wrote Mr. Evans. You know, Mr. Evans, you don't mean what you say. You would not sell a bushel of real wheat, but one thousand millers with the same bearish sentiment that you have, because the weather is good, would go through the form of selling nearly double as much wheat as the harvest of 1906 is likely to produce. This devilish gambling, more than anything else, is responsible for low prices. As soon as the weather is good and prospects are bright the bulls shed their horns and smooth hair, grow claws and a shaggy coat and come out swaggering bears that despises what the farmers have an abundance of. But let conditions change and they soon appear with the cloven hoof and horns, and bellow and paw and tear up the soil in their attempt to buy what the farmers have little of.

The grain situation is not good now, but farmers can quickly change it. If one million grain growers could read Up-to-Date Farming, only this and nothing more, a change could be wrought in two weeks. It looks like all grain growers reading the only paper that is solving their problems, therefore increases its circulation. Read and study this issue carefully and then strengthen our arms by subscribers and inducing your neighbors to subscribe also.

(March 1st number of Up-to-Date Farming contained "A Farmers' Strike" as it relates to grain. If you have not read that number get it at once. It contains facts and figures such as were never given to farmers before, but were for the use of board of trade and elvator people.)

Up-to-Date

SHORT SIGHTEDNESS

We have a letter from Organizer L. Wakefield, Atlantic, Ia., in which he states, as follows:

I failed to organize a union at Wiota, as expected. Feeders are inclined to fight the A. S. of E., as they claim it would have a tendency to increase the price of corn immediately, and they are afraid it would not raise the prices of cattle and hogs. As a few leading farmers were opposed to it, they kept the balance from joining.

These Iowa farmers take a very short-sighted view of their business. While it is true that hogs are relatively higher in prices at the present time than corn, yet farmers should understand that it will not take many months to reverse this condition. We would not be surprised if, at the present time, there is not a crop of hogs coming on, which are expected to be fed with cheap corn, that will force the prices for hogs much lower than at present, and possibly put the price of corn in the ascendency.

It has always been so, and will always remain so, that one extreme will follow another; one crop will be promoted and another neglected until the farmers are organized into the American Society of Equity and all crops command profitable prices. When this condition is brought about, then there will be no inclination to neglect any one or more crops in favor of others, but the average of each, we may assume, will be planted and produced each year. Farmers in this particular section of Iowa have made a mistake in rejecting the A. S. of E., and we predict they will be forced to see their mistake at no far distant day.

Up-to-Date

PRODUCE MARKETING

What do you think of the plan to market potatoes, fruit, etc,, as published in this paper? Big, did you say? Well, yes, it will be quite a big undertaking. But is that a valid reason why we should not tackle the job?

The system, or machine, to market all farm crops will not be as large or as complicated as the system employed by the Standard Oil Company, or as one of the large railroad companies.

Now compare what the respective machines will do. In the case of the Standard it principally has to do with the production and marketing of one commodity that comes out of the earth. With the railroad company, it transports the people and products, of one or several strips of the country. The farmers' system, however, has to do with everything that grows on the earth in America.

Give this machine into the hands of Mr. Crawley, of Wisconsin, Mr. Wattles of Michigan and Vice-President Whiting of New York and stand by them, as loyal stockholders in the Standard Oil Company and in railroad corporations do, who want good dividends, and they will run it so it will give every result promised. Come now, good brethren, lets us build the machine while we are planting and waiting for our crops to grow and don't be stingy of a little time to drive a few nails or screws for the big machines. Also remember that every nail or screw you drive, builds the coffin and screws the lid down in which will be buried the last manipulator who has in the past prevented you from getting fair prices for your produce.

Up-to-Date

THE FARMERS' STRIKE

Sets Country in Fever of Excitement—A Congress Proposed

That the country is more sensitive now as to what the farmers propose to do than ever before is clearly evidenced by its reception of the news of "The Farmers' Strike," to go into effect March 1.

No sooner was the first intimation of the farmers' demand for equity made than it was flashed all over the country. Newspapers gave it more attention than anything else of an agricultural nature since the memorable Dollar Wheat campaign of 1903.

Also on March 1, the time set for the strike to go into effect, many telegrams were received asking for further information, and newspapers. when they were assured of the loyalty of the members of the society and that many other farmers would cooperate to make the strike effective, announced to the country that "The Farmers' Strike Is On."

Our organizer in South Dakota writes: "The Farmers' Strike is the greatest and best step taken yet. The Associated Press has spread it all over this country through the big papers, and now the little papers are taking it up. This educates the farmers. The A. S. of E. and the 'Farmers' Strike' are the most talked of matters in South Dakota. The Republican contest for the governorship does not attract half the attention. You certainly have wakened the country up."

Many thousands of letters are being received at headquarters containing remittances for memberships and asking for more information regarding this movement; also a number of farmers came to Indianapolis on March 1 who thought some meetings would be held, although no such announcements were made.

It is now hoped that the farmers themselves will rise to the necessities of the case and demonstrate to the world their ability to exercise the power that all admit they hold.

Up-to-Date

POLISH AND BOHEMIAN OFFICIAL PAPERS

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Stephen J. Napieralski, publisher of "Gospodarz," a Polish monthly magazine devoted to the interests of agriculture in America, to make that paper the Official Organ of the American Society of Equity for the Polish and Bohemian farmers in America.

This news will be welcomed by our members who speak and read those languages, and the society is much elated over this arrangement. The Polish farmers alone number over 100,000 in the United States.

Mr. Napieralski, whose address is 1513 W. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I have founded my 'Gospadarz' with the very ideals of the American Society of Equity in mind and for the past year have strictly adhered to the same line of teaching, not being aware of the existence of your beneficial organization. I own the only Polish farm journal this side of the Atlantic and am ready and willing to help strengthen one central body by becoming one of the sound timbers in the construction of a great and powerful organization such as this society is bound to be."

Up-to-Date

THE GERMAN TARIFF

The German government has decided to extend the present existing tariff duties on American farm products until June, 1907.

This wil give our farmers another opportunity to put themselves in a position to make and maintain equitable prices on their farm products, and thus be ready to treat with the German government in due time, on a basis that will be fair and just to the farmers of this country, and also to the farmers of Germany. This, of course, as we have often said, means organization. We hope the organiaztion will be sufficient before the date set as above.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming will be interested in a letter written by an owner of an O. K. Potato Digger to an intending purchaser. Here it is:

Mr. H. R. Phelps, Lockport, Ill.:

Dear Sir—Replying to your favor of recent date, I will say that the work done by the Hallock O. K. elevator digger was very satisfactory to us here. Two horses would handle it about as easy as four did the ——— which I had before this one. Also there is almost nothing to wear out about it as compared with the large four-horse machines.

I understand that they have been improved since I bought mine. Yours respectfully,

C. M. GATES,
Clinton Junction, Wis., Feb. 19, '06.

This letter is short and to the point. It speaks volumes. Intending purchasers should write for information and literature to D. Y. Hallock & Sons, Box 841, York, Pa.

FOR ALL SECTIONS

Some farmers in the eastern part of the country are needlessly alarmed about the rise of the American Society of Equity and its development in the Central and Western states.

When we say "needlessly" we will qualify it to the extent that the eastern farmers must organize also and then the equitibility of agricultural interests will be maintained and the benefits, such as the A. S. of E. can only give, will be shared by all.

To illustrate: Suppose the Western farmers, those who produce the surplus grain and hay, would compel fair prices, which will be profitable prices; and the Eastern farmers would refuse to organize and secure equally fair prices for their products, but continue the masters in the price-making business, then the benefits would be for one section of the country and the movement would operate against another. This, however, our readers must understand will be the condition if the farmers of the East reject the A. S. of E. and refuse to garner the benefits of a movement that was designed with a National scope.

To further elaborate this idea we will now suppose the West and East are both organized. The West produces the surplus grain and hay. The East manufacturers the surplus into meat, milk, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs. The eastern manufacturers pay the western farmers profitable prices for the raw material. But they also are in a position to make the prices on the products and will put them high enough to be profitable. The extra price for raw material will not measure up to the extra price received for its finished product.

We think this matter is now so clear that any person can understand it, also our eastern friends should understand it is not a matter of choice with them whether they accept the A. S. of E. or not. They cannot stop the organization in the West. In fact they have already been subject to the increased prices because of the A. S. of E. for more than two years. Their salvation is in joining heartily in the movement, not in trying to delay it.

Many eastern farmers are already awakened; they see in the A. S. of E. their way to independence from the old-time masters for whom they have been working these many years. We receive many letters indicating that this is a fact, but have not space to print them. We will however print extracts from two letters received Feb. 28th as follows:

I have read with care all the literature of the A. S. of E. sent me. The plan and objects of this society are right in line with my ideas. I am intensely interested and it is my ambition to become acquainted with every detail of the work you are doing. I am acquainted over a wide territory in this state, having packed apples for shipment for seven years. I know for a fact that apple raisers have been swindled most wickedly every year. I have many times urged them to combine in some way to stop the loss. It will be a great pleasure to me to present to these people the plan and objects of your noble society with the hope that our farmers will organize, cooperate and be guided for their own good. C. F. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 26, 1906. Livermore, Maine.

Since writing to you today I have been reading very carefully your booklet, E 37. It certainly presents the A. S. of E. very strongly. The questions and answers are capital and present the whole thing in a nutshell. The more I learn of your society the more deeply it interests me.
WM. REDFIELD STOCKING.
Feb. 24, 1906. Williamstown Sta., Mass.

People who understand agriculture in America and also understand the American Society of Equity know that the farmer needs one great National society, and they also know that this is the only society ever devised that is broad enough and comprehensive enough to meet the requirements.

Up-To-Date

EDITOR WOULD SELL WHEAT

"The Indiana Farmer says: The growing crop of wheat is so promising that there is a marked downward tendency in the price in Western markets. We do not like to advise our readers what to do with their surplus, but if they should ask us what we would do if we had any to sell, we would tell them we would let it go soon."—Indianapolis News.

The editor of the Indiana Farmer would sell wheat soon if he had any to sell. He would not advise his readers what to do, but it may be assumed, if he has influence with his readers, that they would follow his example as quickly as to act on his advice.

"The growing wheat crop of Indiana is so promising," he says. We again assume that he expects a large crop and he thinks it will be wise to get rid of the old crop before the new one comes. This is a popular line of reasoning with old-line publishers and farmers. But let us see if it is sound.

The farmers now have considerable wheat back on the farms and there is promise of a good crop coming on. This, we will say, is the condition that confronts us. The farmers are advised to sell their wheat. When? Not gradually, but "soon." We may safely assume that the editor of the Indiana Farmer is alarmed about the wheat in farmers' hands because "the growing crop is so promising" and he would not stand on the order of selling but would sell at once. Also if he were giving advice instead of setting an example he would say the same words to his readers.

Therefore the wheat in farmers' hands would "soon" change hands. But what would become of it? Will the simple act of selling the wheat—dumping it—amount to putting it out of existence? Will the family that now consumes a loaf of bread a day, consume two because the farmers have thrown an unusual supply on the market? Or the person who eats three meals a day double up and eat six meals?

Well, we think not. The consumption will not be one bushel greater; therefore the supply cannot decrease one bushel. If the farmers will follow the example of the Indiana Farmer editor the wheat will simply change owners, nothing more and nothing less. Instead of the wheat belonging to the farmers and being out on the farms, it will belong to the speculators and be in elevators. Instead of wheat selling for 85 cents or more, by this dumping process is will be forced still lower and will sell for 75 cents or 65 cents, depending on the determination of farmers to get rid of it. Instead of the visible supply club measuring about 50,000,000 bushels it can be increased to 60,000,000 or 75,000,000 bushels, and its power to drive farmers' prices down is measured exactly by its size.

A new crop is coming, but it is not here yet. Let the farmers examine themselves and how do the chances past, for damage to the wheat crop compare with the chances future. Take short crops and when did the causes that made the crops short exist? Before March 1st or after that date? We believe there are ten times as many perils to run between March 1st and harvest time as before that time. In 1904 the prospects for a good crop were excellent up to a couple of weeks before harvest. Then rust struck it, the crop was short and we had $1.20 wheat.

If there is a short crop of wheat this year would not the farmers like to have the wheat they dumped? But if there is not a short crop, what will be the condition?

If the farmers follow the example of the editor of the Indiana Farmer they will have increased the visible supply to such an extent that it will absolutely prevent the new crop from selling at a good price at the beginning of the crop year and perhaps for the whole year. This is just as certain as that 2 and 2 make 4. If there is any surplus wheat this year that the world won't take at the farmers' price, and nobody knows this, it is the farmers' duty to hold it. Short crops are bound to come sometime and when they do come the surplus, if any, should be in the farmers' hands. Then they will get the benefit of the advance that short crops compel. Besides, by keeping the surplus, whether real or temporary, on the farms and out of elevators, good prices can be compelled always. The harm such ill considered advice works to the farmers cannot be estimated. Any editor who will print, or cause to be printed such matter could not work more to the benefit of the speculators' and elevators' interests and against farmers if he was actually in the employ of the former mentioned people.

Up-To-Date

SHALL WE ADMIT FARMERS EXCLUSIVELY?

From a western farm paper, which has taken umbrage because the American Society of Equity has entered what it claims is its pre-empted territory, we produce the following:

A good feature about the ——— ——— is that it is an exclusive farmer organization. None but farmers or those depending immediately upon farmers can become members. Merchants, lawyers, bankers and speculators are excluded and rightly, too.

When an organization purports to be a farmer institution and admits to its membership people in every walk of life you are safe to put it down that such an institution will not succeed. Uusualy such organizations are dominated by a lot of grafters whose purpose it is to work the farmer and we warn our readers to steer clear of all such propositions.

Farmers are fooling away their time and money when they take up with an organization that admits bankers. We believe in organization and no class on earth needs organization as the farmers do, but when you join the American Society of Equity, you are going into an organization that admits to its membership the very people who oppose your interests. Just keep clear of all such grafts when it comes around if you would succeed in building up an organization that will stand the test of time and prove a benefit to you. We welcome all true farmer organizations, but when grafters come to our teritory to work we feel it our duty to warn our readers against them.

Replying to the above, a friend and member of the American Society of Equity, one who has read our teachings carefully and understands its plans and objects, quotes from the constitution of the society, as follows:

"The American Society of Equity shall consist of farmers and other persons who endeavor and are willing to assist in the accomplishment and purpose of the society, etc."

He futher says, as follows:

Technical knowledge and practical experience are not requisite for these other persons who are elegible for membership. That they endeavor and are willing to assist in the accomplishment of the purpose of the society are the requisites." Hence the banker with his ready capital may display sympathy and cooperate for the cause of the society; the merchant whose heart pulses with his pocket for the cause; the lawyer whose counsel may be needed; the teacher whose rolls are filled with sons of successful tillers of the soil; the editor whose publication is interested in and whose circulation lists are measured by the prosperity of the producers; the preacher and the priest whose hands and pulpits are upheld by the Godly cooperation and support of the farmer; the doctor whose "saddlebags," as somebody well said, "swell or sag with the rise or fall of price of the farmers' products;" the manufacturers whose plants are built upon, kept going and developed in the riches of the ruling staple crops;—all these have their place and sympathy in the work of this society and are clearly eligible for membership, and besides all these why should not, by far the largest class, the consumers of farm products, be as vitally interested as any in the record of agricultural promotion, have the same spirit; join their views and their efforts for the accomplishment of the purposes of the society.

The founder of the A. S. of E. did not have in mind an exclusively farmers' society, and this is clearly expressed in that work, the Third Power, which has had a very large reading and study. The society is intended principally for farmers, but knowing that whatever benefits the farmers must also benefit every other class and every legitimate industry, it was clear from the beginning that it could not be exclusively a farmers' society, but must be in its benefits, at least, an American Society of Equity, hence its name. Also, if the design was to admit farmers only, where would the line be drawn? Many of the best and most successful farmers, those whose counsel would be most needed in local union meetings, are also engaged in other enterprises. For instance, there are many farmers interested in manufactories, in banking, in merchandising; farmers interested in, and actually practicing, every line of industry and every profession.

Need more be said in defense of the A. S. of E. membership? Need more be said in condemnation of any plan that is not broad enough and unselfish enough to include in the farmers' society those "others"; persons who endeavor and are willing to assist in the accomplishment of the purpose of the society.

The editor does not like to consume his time and space defending the A. S. of E., but our readers and members are so urgent in their demands that these attacks be not pased by that occasionally we yield. We know full well that "He that pelts every barking dog must pick up many stones."

Use this American Manure Spreader



A MONTH FREE

TO PROVE ALL THE CLAIMS WE MAKE FOR IT

WE sell *direct to you.*

We sell direct to you *because* we are able to give you much better value for your money than we otherwise could, and a better understanding of your machine than any one else could. We always keep in close touch with our customers. They tell us what our Spreaders are doing. Sometimes they surprise even us.

We find out just what it means to countless farmers to own a Manure Spreader that will double the value of every bit of manure put on their land.

The American Manure Spreader will do this because it breaks up and pulverizes all the manure so that it mixes readily with the soil. It distributes evenly. Every square foot of land gets its share. This means a good crop all over the field. You don't find any "*skinned*" places in a field manured with the American Spreader.

But we don't ask you to take any hearsay evidence.

We want you to *find out for yourself* what our Manure Spreader will do.

So we make you this remarkable offer. We will send you one of our Spreaders *on trial* and *prepay the freight.*

Use it a month on your own farm.

If you find it exactly as we have represented, after the month's free trial, you can settle for the machine on terms convenient for you.

But, if the American Manure Spreader is not what we claim, send it back *at our expense.* You don't owe us anything. The trial don't cost you a penny. The month's use you have had of the Spreader is **FREE.**

Could we do more to *prove* to you that the American Manure Spreader is what we say? Would we dare to make such an offer if we didn't know what our Spreader will do? Remember—when you deal with us, you are doing business with an independent concern.

We do not belong to any Trust or Combination.

And by our plan of making and selling *direct,* you get a dollars' worth of Manure Spreader for every dollar you pay.

You see we make more Manure Spreaders than any other concern in the world.

We own and operate the largest factory ever built for this purpose.

It is equipped with every modern labor-saving device. All our machinery is up-to-date—the very "latest improved".

This means the best possible machines at the lowest possible cost.

The American Manure Spreader is today an example of the very highest development in modern agricultural implements.

It is absolutely up-to-date.

The principles upon which it is constructed are *sensible and practical.*

There are no complicated parts to get out of order. It is simple, and carefully constructed.

And you take as much time as you require to pay for the Spreader after you have used it **A MONTH FREE.**

The Spreader may earn its own cost, before you send us a shilling.

Will you be as fair with us as we are willing to be with you?

Will you send for information of our generous proposition today?

Even though you do not wish to buy now, send for particulars.

Some day you may wish to buy, and then knowledge of our New Selling Plan will come in handy. You will know *how to save money.*

If you will tell us how much land you own, and how many horses, cattle, sheep and hogs you keep, we will give you the Government statistics as to the value of your manure crop.

Write to us today. Put down this paper and write before the matter has a chance to slip your memory.

Address at once—

AMERICAN HARROW CO., 5333 Hastings St. Detroit, Mich.

COTTON SITUATION

We have many letters from our Southern friends, some seeking advice and some giving advice. There appears to be quite a mixed state of affairs down there, which might be expected when two or more associations undertake to work out the same problem, and particularly so if neither of them are very firmly established on bed-rock principles of Equity.

There is one from an old member of the A. S. of E. and a member of the S. C. A. from the time of its organization. He recites the work of the society up to the point where they set the minimum price of cotton at 11 cents. After that time much cotton was sold for less than 11 cents before this price was reached. He writes: "The S. C. A. decided that to maintain the 11-cent minimum it could only be done by selling the balance of the crop at 15 cents. We believed 11 cents for the crop of last year was enough had the entire crop been sold at that price."

But how can the 15-cent price, if it could be obtained, benefit those who sold at less than 11 cents. Again, if "11 cents was enough, had the entire crop been sold at that price," why is it not enough for the individuals who can sell at that price now? The cotton was not pooled and there will be no prorata distribution of money in proportion to cotton owned or contributed. Hence the man who sold for less than 11 cents got too little, and the sale by thers of any part of the crop can not help him. Also, if 11 cents is enough, then the planters who get 15 cents, providing the price can be forced there, will receive more than an equitable price. We cannot yet acknowledge that it was equitable to make a second minimum price, but should it be realized, the second holders of cotton will profit more by it than the farmers who still have cotton.

Another correspondent starts his letter with this statement: "I am discouraged and out of confidence in southern farmers. * * * They resolute and resolve and pledge and swear that they will reduce acreage and hold for the minimum prices. But in defiance and disregard of all their vehement resolutions, solemn oaths and obligations, they go and plant a larger acreage, and right now they are dumping their cotton on a falling market at 9 cents to 10 cents.

"They planted all their land in cotton and thought they could keep it a secret. This is one reason why so many want crop reporting stopped by the department. They think they can plant thirty-five or forty million acres and make the world believe they have planted only twenty-five millions.

"The southern farmers won't stand together on anything but politics. They won't unite on a business proposition."

We believe our correspondent is in error in his conclusions that southern farmers "won't unite on a business proposition." We believe they can and will be united, not only to control their marketing, but to control production through controled acreage. To accomplish these things, however, they must organize into local bodies and all be bound together and directed from one central head, as the plan of the A. S. of E. contemplates.

A practical example to prove this is far better than volumes of theory, and the A. S. of E. can give such. We refer to the tobacco growers, where this society has done most of its work, so it could demonstrate whether its plans were sound and practicable.

The heart of the tobacco district has been organized solidly, but this is not all. Wherever tobacco is grown to any considerable extent, there the A. S. of E. has entered. To show what can be done we refer to Daviess county, Kentucky, which has 2,000 members, and Ohio county, Kentucky, has 2,500 members.

With the tobacco growers, when it is decided to reduce acreage, as it was for 1905 and 1906, practically all the growers responded by signing the pledge. Some counties have signed as high as 95 per cent of all the growers.

These growers belong to local unions. They know it will not be pleasant to meet their brothers in meetings if they have broken a pledge, and very few have ever done it. The penalty for breaking a pledge is expulsion from the local union, and the expelled member cannot join another until he makes his peace with the first union and receives a "demit."

As all the farmers of good character and standing are members of the A. S. of E. in these organized districts, it is not very pleasant to be outside. The outsider is virtually ostracized from good society, without any member or members assuming any active offensive movement against the offending citizen. We have known families to move out of an A. S. of E. community because the social atmosphere was uncongenial. Add to the many inducements that appeal to farmers to join A. S. of E. local unions, and that unite them in a common bond of self-interest, the additional and greatest inducement of all—financial reward—and farmers anywhere will hold to their society.

The cotton territory is larger than the tobacco districts, we admit. But what has been done in a few states can be done in more or for any farm crop in America. Since the correct plan has been found, and since the plan has been demonstrated to be practical, and since it does give all the benefits it promised, farmers everywhere, when they feel the pinch of low prices, will turn to the A. S. of E.

We are now turning our attention to larger fields to conquer. Witness the Farmers' Strike for equity in prices of grain, potatoes, fruit, etc. The cotton states will have attention as soon as possible, but this section of the country is suffering less than any other from low prices. If a state or two or three states can be organized, as has been proven, to control their chief crop, then a dozen states or more can be organized to control larger industries. At the same time these organized sections always exert their power on other crops besides their leaders by virtue of one society for all crops. Give us any state or any group of states representing any farm crops organized as thoroughly as are the tobacco districts and the A. S. of E. will be as permanent as agriculture.

This society is always ready to welcome members from any part of the country, and earnestly seeks organizers who will carry the doctrine of Controlled Marketing and preach equity to the people.

The cotton states wait for the A. S. of E. It will be good for them to be associated with their brothers of the north. All farmers north and south, east and west should march under one standard, and on that standard there must be the word "Equity."

PAPERS THAT OPPOSE THE A. S. OF E.

In this list appears the names of those papers that have recently opposed and hindered the development of the American Society of Equity, consequently have delayed the time when controlled marketing, profitable prices and many other things farmers need can be realized.

OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, O.
MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.
RURAL NEW YORKER, New York, N. Y.
NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCKMAN, Pittsburg, Pa.
WALLACES FARMER, Des Moines, Ia.
COUNTRL GENTLEMAN, Albany, N. Y.
FARM STOCK AND HOME, Minneapolis, Minn.
UNION FARMER, Murphysboro, Ill.
NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST, Minneapolis, Minn.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming and members of the A. S. of E. are requested to send clippings from other papers that oppose this movement and such papers will be added. Also to be entirely fair, they are requested to report the first evidence or expression from above named papers of fairness in their relation to the society and the name will be removed from the list.

We want all to understand that this is not an attempt to injure any publication, but it is an act of self-defense in the highest spirit of equity. We ask no more than fairness and one of the principles of the A. S. of E. is to not be content with less than fairness. We do not demand the support of any paper, but will resent its open opposition.

SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS

There are still some subscribers in arrears with their subscriptions. Please renew this month.

What we might *say* here about the Studebaker line of farm wagons, carriages, buggies and harness, might or might not have much weight with you.

What you can see *with your own eyes* will tell the story better than volumes of our talk. Therefore we say

See the Studebaker Agent

Here are some of the things he will show you:

Why the Studebaker Wagon, while stronger, heavier and more durable (being made of heavier timber and more heavily ironed) is nevertheless the *lightest running wagon on earth.*

Why the Studebaker axles (⅛ to ¼ inch *deeper* than others and reinforced with heavy truss) have *greater carrying capacity.*

Why the Studebaker hub does not split, check nor crack.

Why the Studebaker slope-shoulder spokes (larger than others) make a stronger wheel.

Why the Studebaker wagon-box with reinforced bottom, is the strongest and most convenient box made.

Why the Studebaker vehicles are so popular; why more people buy them than any other; why more than one million are in daily use all over the world.

Studebaker



See the Studebaker Agent

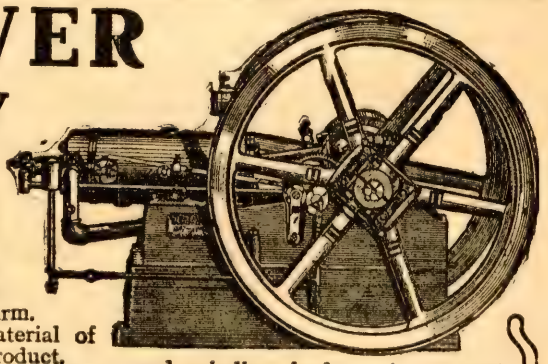
before you buy a farm wagon, a buggy, a carriage or anything in the vehicle or harness line. He will not ask you to buy on *reputation* alone. He will show you *point by point* wherein the Studebaker excels and you can see for yourself.

If you don't know a Studebaker agent, write to us. Enclose a two cent stamp and we'll send you the Studebaker Farmer's Almanac for 1906—Free. Please address Dept. 87

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., South Bend, Indiana.

The Studebaker—A wagon with a reputation behind it.

A POWER on Every Farm



THERE should be a power of some kind on every farm.

It saves labor, time and money, and increases the earning capacity of the farm.

It will work the raw material of the farm into a finished product.

All up-to-date farmers agree that the modern gasoline engine is the best farm power

Our I. H. C gasoline engine is the **best gasoline engine.**

It is strong, durable, long lived and is of full rated, actual (not estimated) horse power.

It is easy to operate and is easily kept in working order.

It developes the maximum of power with the minimum of fuel.

Specially adapted to cutting dry fodder and ensilage, husking, shredding and shelling corn; threshing and grinding feed; sawing wood, separating cream, pumping water, etc.

Indeed there is no service required of a power that will not be performed most satisfactorily by this engine.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

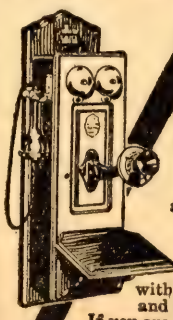
Vertical—2, 3 @ 5 Horse Power;

Horizontal—(Portable and Stationary), **4, 6, 8, 10, 12 @ 15 Horse Power.**

If you are not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

Call on our Local Agent, let him show you the engines and supply you with catalog, or write for further information. Do it now.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL.
(INCORPORATED.)



SIX BILLION DOLLARS

were earned last year by the American Farmer—he has changed the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation.

During the last five years the value of farms has increased 33⅓%.

Today he is a loaner of money—instead of a borrower.

What has brought about this change in conditions?

Modern Methods—time and labor saving devices principally.

THE WILLIAMS FARM TELEPHONE

as an instance, puts him in touch profitably, with his dealer, freight-agent, repair man, banker, doctor, without material cost at a saving of much valuable time and labor.

If you are interested, think it over—and write us for booklet "OVER THE WIRE."

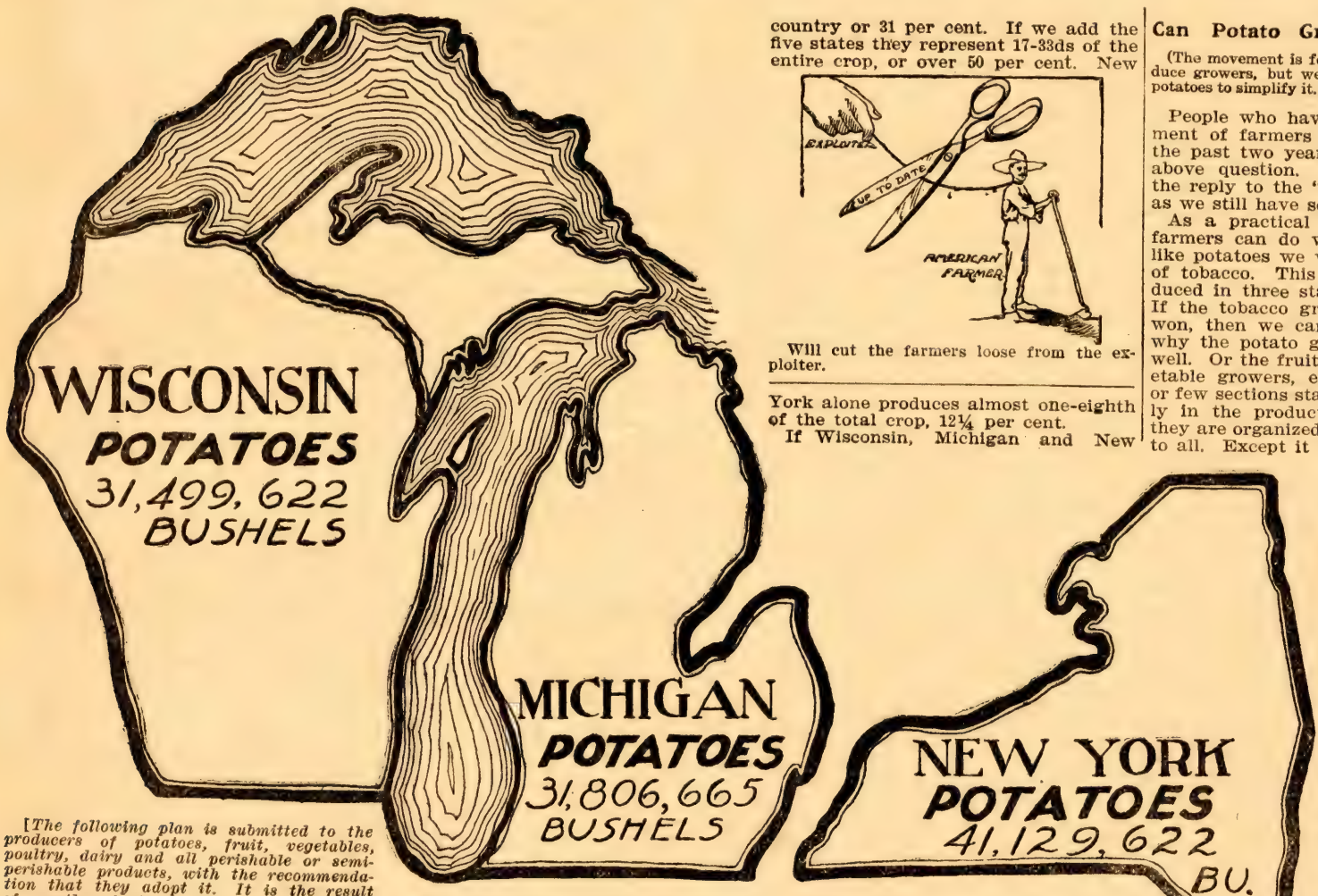
The Williams Telephone & Supply Co., 88 Central Ave., Cleveland, O

The Farmers Strike Broadens

Growers of Potatoes, Fruit, Vegetables, Etc., and Poultry and Dairy Products to be Included

MARCH 15 THE STRIKE BEGINS

A Practical Plan For Growers to Eliminate the Exploiters, Enlarge Their Markets and Secure Equitable Prices



[The following plan is submitted to the producers of potatoes, fruit, vegetables, poultry, dairy and all perishable or semi-perishable products, with the recommendation that they adopt it. It is the result of months of study with a comprehensive understanding of the interests affected—producers, consumers and middle-men. We believe it will meet the requirements of the producers to place their business on a plane of certainty for results, protect the consumers from exhorbitant prices and remove the opportunities of the middle class to hold up both the other classes, but at the same time put the business of the handler who wants to give a "fair deal" on a healthier basis than was ever known in the past.

From the nature and magnitude of the interests, this exposition can only be an outline. The details are expected to be worked out later with the help of the people directly interested.—Editor.]

Call to Fruit and Produce Growers

The call now made is for all producers of potatoes; fruit of all kinds; veg tables of all kinds; dairy products and poultry and poultry products to join the farmers' strike for equitable prices for the 1906 crops.

Originally it was expected to make this call to potato growers only, but the machine and utilities that will mar ket the potato crop at profitable prices will also market every perishable or semi-perishable farm crop. Hence the call is made to all these producers.

Disappointment must not be felt if the perfect results are not secured on all these crops this year. We know the specifications we give for the machine of marketing them are now correct and that the machine will do the work for which it is intended when built. But how soon it will be doing the work depends entirely on the producers themselves. You can have its full benefits this year if you will, or you can delay its complete construction a year or two. One thing is certain, however, we will keep building until every timber, every rod, every wheel, every bolt, screw and nail are in place and the machine is perfect in all particulars.

Sufficient for All

We have said that the machine for marketing the potato crop will be sufficient for every other perishable or semi-perishable farm product. This will be the case with a few slight modifications, which will be made clear in this or future members of Up-to-Date Farming. In order to simplify the description of the plan to market these crops we will refer mainly to the one crop—potatoes.

The Potato Grop

The Potato crop of the United States in 1904 (the 1905 figures are not completely available) was, by government report, 332,830,300 bushels. (This is the largest crop ever produced.) The leading states in production are New York, 41,129,622 bushels; Michigan, 31,806,665 bushels; Wisconsin, 31,499,622 bushels. These three states produced a total of of 104,435,909 bushels.

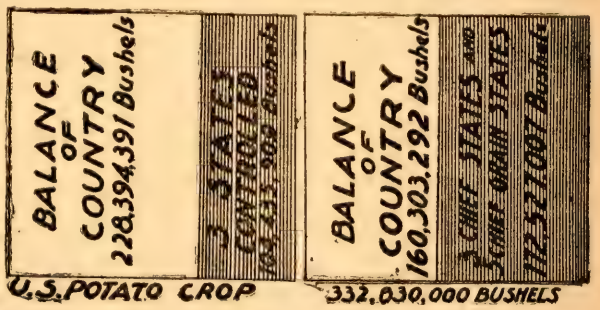
In the five state, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas—(the leading grain states which are expected to organize solidly to control the grain crops) are raised an additional amount of 68,091,098 bushels. These added to the three leading states make a grand total of 172,527,007 bushels. These figures can be compared readily by the aid of the lines and figures below:

The three states named produce about 10-33ds of the entire crop of the country or 31 per cent. If we add the five states they represent 17-33ds of the entire crop, or over 50 per cent. New York alone produces almost one-eighth of the total crop, 12¼ per cent.

Will cut the farmers loose from the exploiter.

If Wisconsin, Michigan and New York growers were organized, they would throw such a weight against the potato market that prices would be made and maintained for every bushel of potatoes grown in the country. If to this, however, is added the control that will be exercised in the other five states and in the balance of the country by organized farmers, the corner or control, will be so firm that the demand must go hunting for practically every bushel it gets. The following illustration will help illustrate the figures.

We will be even more liberal in our construction. Everybody knows that outside of New York, Michigan and Wisconsin there are only two other states that enter considerably in the shipping of potatoes. They are Maine and Minnesota. Therefore the great bulk of potatoes produced outside of the three states named are consumed near home. It would be quite interesting to know what each state shipps, but no figures have ever been prepared. We will venture the assertion, however, that with any one of the three states, Wisconsin, Michigan or New York, organized and controling its crop, a condition would be produced that would compel the agreed price on every bushel of potatoes in the country.



U.S. POTATO CROP 332,830,300 BU.
3 STATES POTATO CROP 104,435,909 BU.
3 STATES POTATO CROP & 5 LEADING GRAIN STATES 172,527,007 BU.

Can Potato Growers Organize?

(The movement is for fruit growers and produce growers, but we confine the discussion to potatoes to simplify it.)

People who have noted the development of farmers organizations during the past two years would not ask the above question. We therefore direct the reply to the "doubting Thomases," as we still have some of them with us.

As a practical illustration of what farmers can do with a sectional crop like potatoes we will refer to the crop of tobacco. This crop is mainly produced in three states, as potatoes are. If the tobacco growers organized and won, then we can imagine no reason why the potato growers cannot do as well. Or the fruit growers, or the vegetable growers, etc., etc. Some state or few sections stand out so prominently in the production of each that if they are organized the results will com to all. Except it will be easier for the fruit and produce growers than for the tobacco growers, if the farmers themselves take the same interest.

Less than two years ago organization began in the tobacco district of Kentucky when the leaf was selling at an average price of less than, or about, 4 cents per pound. Organization and cooperation has forced the price to an average of 9 cents a pound and the planters are now in a condition that they not only control their marketing, but they also control the production. There is scarcely a remote probability that tobacco growing in this country will ever again be an unprofitable industry. The tobacco growers are not only organized, but they have their machine for marketing. They have "Equity" warehouses where they handle and prepare the crops for market and pool them. The producers do not sell their individual crops, but this is attended to by a "District Committee." This committee has charge of that district which usually produces one type of tobacco. The plan has been so successful, satisfactory and profitable that the growers almost to a man sign or pledge their nevt crop by the time it is planted.

In the potato district Wisconsin is already quite well organized and has a state union in charge of organization. Michigan is a close second in development and will have a meeting to organize a state union April 27-28, 1906.

The western part of New York has many local unions of the A. S. of E. and is only waiting for the announcement of this definite movement affecting its greatest crops—potatoes and fruit—when it may be expected to awaken to rapid development.

Every month the people understand this 20th century plan of organization better, organizers gain more experience, the newspapers give more support because they must admit the righteousness of the contest. Therefore more can be accomplished in the future with the same effort. But the society itself is stronger in every respect, particularly in the fact that it has earned a position among the great and benficent institutions of the times.

Fruit and produce growers can organize. They will organize, because they are forced to by the powers that now exploit them with uncontrolled greed. Their every interest demands it. Their hopes for better things for the present and the future all centers around organization and cooperation, and the American Society of Equity supplies the only practical plan.

First Things to Do

The plan for marketing potatoes (and other crops in the same class) must be different from grain from the nature of the commodities. The plan we will now outline is different from any that has ever been proposed or attempted before. We want every reader to follow our description and explanation very closely. We may not make it entirely clear in every particular, but whatever is lacking in the plan or ambiguous in description in this presentation, we will aim to cover in subsequent numbers of Up-to-Date Farming.

As it has been with every industry that is on a basis for certainty of profits, and as it must be with every crop farmers produce, first must come organization.

The producers must first organize and build their machine. They must have the members, the officers, the utilities. Then they can use the machine, and this is called cooperation. We want to impress this on every person who expects to receive benefits. Each person must do his or her share and the person who will not help should not share in the benefits. This means more members to the A. S. of E; more local unions; more people reading the only paper that is lifting farmers up, elevating agriculture and putting farmers and agriculture above and beyond the power and exploitations of the middle class. This paper is Up-to-Date Farming. Particularly in the states shown on the map—Wisconsin, Michigan and New York—every producer of fruit, potatoes and other produce should be a reader of Up-to-Date Farming. Also, there should be a local union of the A. S. of E. in every town or school district. There is scarcely a county in these states where there are not readers and members now. These people are urged to bring others into the army and to send for blanks and instructions to organize local unions.

A National Convention

As soon as possible a national convention for these interests must be called. This convention may convene at Indianapolis or some other city. The duty of the convention will be to agree on a name for this branch of the A. S. of E national movement; also to organize; adopt constitution and by-laws; elect officers, agree on all the details for carrying on the work of organizing and the business of the Association — principally marketing the members' crops.

The Name

As a suggestion we offer this name, "The American Society of Equity Department of Fruit and Produce." This may be abbreviated to A. S. of E. Dept. of Fruit and Produce; or American Society of Equity Dept. of F. & P., or A. S. of E. Dept. of F. & P.

The society will not need to be incorporated, as it will be a part of the A. S. of E. It will not have any capital stock and won't need any. Also it follows there will be no stockholders and there cannot be any dividends, except such as members get through better prices.

In Operation

We will assume that the fruit and produce branch is organized and it is ready to serve its members. The first step will be for members to use it. This they can do by reporting to their local union how many acres of potatoes; how many trees of apples, or how many acres or fraction of acres of truck they have to sell and authorize the society to market these crops for them. Later, when the crops are produced, they will supplement their report of acreage by the more definite information of number of bushels, barrels, crates or tons of the respective crops. The local union will telephone this information to the county union or district committee, which in turn will telephone or telegraph it to headquarters. The country will be divided into sections and there will be more than one headquarters. These will also be in close communication with each other, and if a surplus exists in one and a shortage in another, the shortage can easily be filled by the surplus.

There will be maintained an office in every principal city. The A. S. of E. representative will be in close touch with all the towns tributary to that principal city. He will receive from the dealers in the city and all the tributary towns their demands for surplus, and

UP-TO—DATE—3

daily these demands (reports) will be sent to the headquarters for his city. Likewise all other representatives in other cities will do the same. Thus the supply (received direct from the producers) will be known daily and the demand (received direct from the places of consumption) will be known daily, and it will be possible to always bring only enough supply forward to meet the demand and to so direct the supply so there will be sufficient on every market (providing the supply is large enough) and never an oversupply anywhere. If there ever should be a real surplus, which if sent to market would not find a purchaser, this will be left to spoil at home or might be fed to stock or preserved. In cases of this kind all supplies in a district reported for that day will be cut equally; that is, if there is ten per cent. too much reported, only nine-tenths of each person's supply would be accepted.

By this system, where Equity in pric will prevail, and where there will always be a full supply (if the crop warrants it) never at exorbitant prices, we will estimate the consumption of every crop will increase from a small per cent. to a hundred per cent. Nothing operates to curtail production more than the old system of uncertainty of prices, lack of knowledge of supply and demand and abnormally bad distribution of supplies.

Of cours a system of grading must be included in the system, and care must be exercised in packing and in shipping. But all of these things can be cared for much better in such an association than in the present system. In short, all these things can be carried out to the advantage of the receiver and shipper better than is possible under the present system. Then the producers will have their representatives to look after their interests and one of their interests will be to get their goods to the consumer in the very best condition.

Buying in the Country

There is nothing in this plan that will prevent buying in the country, where the fruit or produce originates. Country dealers and shippers, or representatives from distant cities, can place their orders with the business agent representing the organized farmers who may be at the county union headquarters or at every town depending on the nature and volume of the products. But they cannot buy from the producers direct except what they may not have pledged to their association.

Liberal Portion Must Be Controlled

For this plan to succeed a liberal portion of each crop must be controlled by the association. But it is not necessary that all, or even half of any crop be controlled. However the more control there is the more definite will be the results. The benefits of the producers having their own association to control production and marketing, and always getting their own prices, are so great that we cannot imagine any reason why any person will refuse to join. At the national convention a percentage of acreage may be agreed upon that shall be pledged before the marketing plan goes into effect.

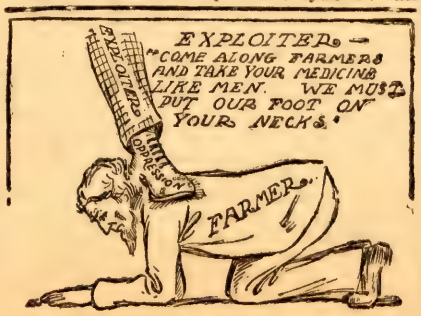
Minimum Prices

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. *If those who can hold will hold all, and those who cannot hold all will hold part, then those who cannot hold may market and all will get the price.* This is the key to controlled marketing. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per Bushel	$ 1.00
Corn, No. 2 Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906	.50
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	.55
Rye No. 2, Chicago	.75
Oats No. 2, Chicago	.38
Barley, good malting, Chicago	.45
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, per ton	12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit	2.00
Cotton, Middilngs, New York, per lb	.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	$85.00 to 100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$6.00 to 6.50
Cattle, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$5.00 to 6.00
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb	.30
Potatoes, Chicago	.65
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market	.75

Other prices will be made in season.



The "Dumper" says by his action he favors the foot of oppression on his neck; that he wants his neighbors oppressed; that he wants his wife and children oppressed; that he wants the Divinely ordained business of agriculture oppressed.

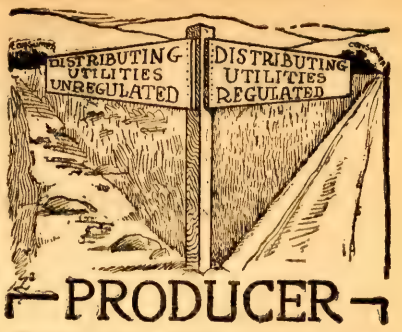
Cost and How Met

There will be some expense connected with this system. But why should this concern the producers? One of the objects of organization is to pass the expense along. Farmers have paid indirectly in the past enormous sums for marketing their crops without the least show to get them back. Other people pay for marketing their products, but they get it back—they are able to pass the expense along in the goods and get it all back. You know this is true and you cannot think of a single article you buy that does not have the expense of marketing wrapped up in the price, and oftentimes it is as much as the article costs to make first, and you pay for it.

Let us consider what you have been paying to market your fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs, etc., under the old system:

Inquiry among the commission men at Indianapolis disclosed the fact that 10 per cent. is charged for receiving and selling such stuff. Only one firm said it would do it for 7 per cent. But the others said, "He may promise to do it for 7 per cent., but you will find before you get through that he'll get more than 10." With your own representatives on the markets this expense can be reduced and all dishonesty and trickery cut out. In the new system the price will be made by your association and there will be no dickering. There will be only one price for one grade and you will know, if you supply the grade, that you will get the price.

But this is only a small part of the cost to you. The big item is the difference between what you have been obliged to take and what you should



Contrast the smooth road to the consumers when the Distributing Utilities are regulated with the road when they are not regulated, as at present.

have had—what the other person would give and what you would have taken if in a position to make the price. This difference oftentimes represents a large part of the cost of production and all your profits. There is no way to estimate the gross loss or cost to producers of potatoes, fruit, etc., to market on the old plan, but it would run into hundreds of millions of dollars. Each individual can, however, make an estimate for himself. Put down your production of potatoes, fruit of all kinds, vegetables of all kinds, poultry, eggs and dairy products. When you have this list made for one year or five years, then set opposite, the figures you received for them in a column, and then in another colunm the figures you should have had for them on a basis to make you a good profit, or on the basis the consumer paid for them less a fair allowance for handling. Now foot the two columns and subtract the sums. The difference is what you have been paying to have other people do your marketing. By the A. S. of E. plan you can do the work for a small fraction of the old cost. Yes you can do it for no cost at all. Because, after you decide (your association decides) what your stuff is worth, they will then add enough on top to pay all expenses.

Do you now begin to see the advanaages of this system? If you should have 50 cents a bushel for potatoes and it is estimated your association needs 1 cent a bushel for marketing, then the price would be set at 51 cents. You will get your 50 cents, the association get 1 cent and the purchaser pays the bill. If Michigan growers pledge 20,000,000 bushels of potatoes the income to the association will be $200,000 to maintain your system of marketing.

If it is agreed that a certain grade of apples shall sell for $2.00 a barrel, and it is decided to charge 10 cents a barrel for marketing them, then the buyers must pay $2.10. You will get your price, the association will get funds to market your crops and the purchaser pays the bill. If New York would pledge 1,000,000 barrels of apples the income to the association would be $100,000.

Strawberries, eggs, poultry and other produce will take the same course.

Now, understand, we are not attempting to set a tax for marketing the crops, nor to decide what it shall be. We are only explaining the plan. The details of it must be worked out at the national convention referred to and by your own officers. We do, however, advise one and all to not refuse to put power into the hands of your selected officers. There will be no trouble to raise sufficient funds by this plan. If more than actual needs are raised any time it will do no harm to have a sum in your treasury. People and institutions are respected and obeyed now-a-days much in proportion to the money in their treasury. You should be proud to have a few hundred thousand dollars in your treasury and then the tax could be reduced. Also through this tax or an additional tax you can erect warehouse, cold storage houses and utilities, such as are necessary.

There are good and true men in the country. The rise of the American Society of Equity will make more good and true men, because it will remove many of the necessities for graft as present-day business methods seem to require to be successful. Also safeguards can be thrown around the association that will keep it free from dishonesty and graft. Don't hesitate to accept this plan, unless a better one can be offered, because the association must handle some money to operate your machine of marketing.

Power of Producers to Command Their Prices

Comparisons of the farmers with other classes, when it comes to the inherent power of each to demand and



Is there any difference between the highwayman who holds you up and takes your money and valuables and the man who misrepresents yields of crops and markets and takes your produce at unfair prices? Or the man who will make false returns on produce you entrusted to him?

secure equity in dealings and price, are always in favor of the farmer. The great difference that exists now in getting equity lies entirely in organization. Manufacturers are organized and they sell their goods and get their prices, notwithstanding the consumer can stave off the day of purchase of a new suit of clothes; a new piece of furniture, or a new machine, or almost any article, a month longer, or a year. But it is not so with the farmers' products. As soon as the effect of one meal is gone the person or animal must have another. The largest fortune possessed by any individual in the world would be paid for a year's supply of food if that was the price and no person would supply it for less.

"When power puts in its pleas the laws are silent."

The power has been monopolized by the corporations in the past, but the power of the organized formers in control of farm products will make comparisons or power odious. Yet the farmer power will, and must, always be exerted for the welfare of all.

American People Determined

We know the American people have the spirit of independence in them. It will never die and the A. S. of E. is an institution to foster independence. They resent the idea of MASTERS. But is it not true that the fruit and produce growers have been slaves to the masters as truly as the black slaves were before the war? You know you produced all the stuff but often the masters took it and gave you a bare living. They talked "overproduction and slow demand" to you when buying and "short supply and big demand" to the consumer when selling. Then next spring they pointed to the good prices and predicted, this is the year to put out a big crop, because in ——— they are putting out a short crop and prices will be high. In this way you were kept in the dark. You could either take your master's word for it or guess for yourself, because you had no organization of your own to keep you informed, and no paper that would tell you the truth.

They would defeat you in inducing you to put out big crops to make your price low. Then they would administer double defeat by making the price to the consumer high and curtail consumption.

You can change all these things. We depend on the people to change them when once they are awakening to the calamity that has attended their business, and when they see an opportunity to escape. Any other people in the country would embrace such an opportunity at once. Are the American farmers less sagacious than other people? Will they come into their rights or reject them?

The farmers own the earth on which all must stand. They once a year have all in their possession, all the goods on which the life of all christendom depends, and on which all our industries depend. Will they rise to their opportunity, protect themselves; protect the unorganized consumers; insure continued prosperity to the nation and rid industrial America of an army of tricksters and gamblers in the neccessities and comforts of life? Make a vow today that you will never in the future meekly inquire "what will you give" for what is your own, but let this be your answer, "This do I ask."

Do this and the farmers' strike will soon win.

WILL THE FARMERS' STRIKE WIN?

Two or three years ago to propose a strike by farmers to stop declining prices of any farm products, the person would have been held up to ridicule by almost the entire nation. As recent as two or three years ago it was universally conceded that farmers had no power in shaping prices of their own products and few people believed such power would ever be in their hands.

But in this short time a revolution has been worked in the minds of the farmers as well as in their method of marketing. Today there are nearly a million organized farmers in various farmers' organizations, which have adopted the plan of the American Society of Equity to compel profitable prices. These farmers have been educated along lines as farmers never were before and more than this, they have felt their power and tasted of the sweet fruits of victory. Witness the victories gained by the wheat growers in the past, the better maintained prices on all other grains, notwithstanding very large crops; the victory of the cotton growers, tobacco growers; grape growers, etc. These organized farmers, and we will say millions more, have learned of the new doctrine, new as it is applied to agriculture, of Controlled Marketing, and, to a great or small extent, have begun to practice it in their business. Every farm crop has felt the uplift in price because of the new practice. To what extent we of course do not know, but it is safe to assume that without the change that has come over marketing of farm crops prices would now be down to the old levels because of the largest crops the county ever grew.

It was always so in the past. Buyers and speculators have tried as strenuously as ever to make new records and would have succeeded had not the farmers supplied the sustaining elements by keeping the "visible" small.

Recently this society has been giving its chief attention to some special crops and it has not given the usual attention to the grain crops. Also, farmers have not been wise in marketing and they have caused quite a large "visible" to accumulate of some important crops. This is unfortunate, as, in proportion to the visible supply (the temporary surplus) will be the price. The larger the visible the lower the price and the smaller it is the higher can prices be maintained. If farmers want to get fair prices and maintain them nniformly there is only one thing for them to do. They must keep the visible (temporary surplus) of every crop, low—control marketing so the supply only equals the demand.

This declaration is sound. It makes no difference whether the crop is grain, cattle, hogs, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, apples, strawberries, eggs, cranberries, or any other crop. Also the law applies equally to all other commodities outside of farm crops. If the standard Oil Co. did not control the supply of oil it could not control the price, but the people or corporation who accumulated a large "visible supply" of oil would help control the price. And if the Standard Oil Company's pipes continued to run large streams into other people's tanks, and increases the visible supply we defy that company to control the price as they do now.

In Conclusion

We have given you a description of the machine that it is necessary to build to market potatoes, fruit of all kinds, vegetables of all kinds, dairy products and poultry and eggs.

The producers must build it.

The producers must run it.

The American Society of Equity shows you the opportunity. Up-to-Date Farming will in each succeeding number help to carry the movement along to a successful conclusion.

The machine as described, with some details arranged later, when organization is effected, will market your crops and cure all the evils as experienced by both producers and consumers at the present time. A machine you have waited for and wished for these many years. It is now possible of attainment. If it was a machine to reduce labor so you could produce cheaper; or a machine to enable you to cultivate more acreage and thus increase your yiels; or if it was a superior and more productive variety of potatoes or fruit or vegetables you would rush to pay a fancy price for it and in doing so defeat your best interests, as every increase in yield without the ability to make the price defeats what should be the prime object of your effort, viz., a good profit. Will you now make haste to have this machine? How soon you will have it to use depends entirely on yourself. While you are buying seeds and plants to plant for the 1906 crops, and ploughing, planting and cultivating for the 1906 crops, all of which represent outlay of money and labor, we beseech you to lay out a few cents of cash and a few hours of your time for the machine that will give you certainty of price and profitable prices on every crop you grow.

JONES PAYS FREIGHT

WAGON SCALES $40

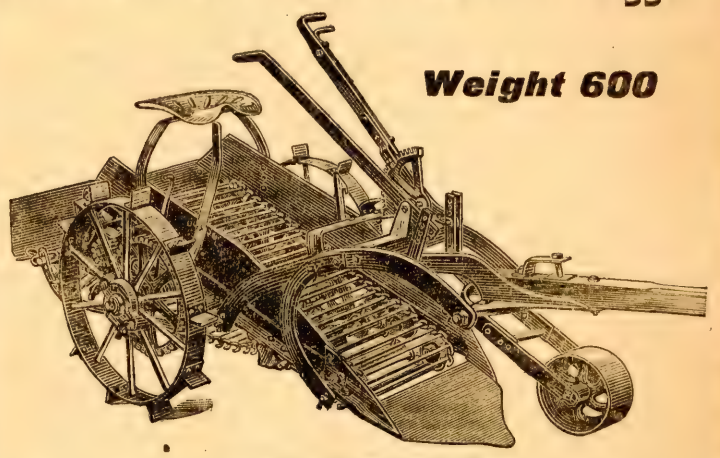
ON TRIAL

ALL IRON, STEEL AND BRASS

JONES Box 386 BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Hallock's Two Horse Elevator Digger

Weight 600



Patented and Patent Applied For

Potato Growers do you want **Gold Dust** in exchange for your check?

Let us tell you how you can have it. Read what farmers think of it.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, January 31, 1905.

I bought a half interest in your O. K. Digger last fall of Mr. Crance who had been trying for three years to find a digger that suited us. L. M. YALE.

West Webster, N. Y., February 8.

I have already taken forty orders as a result of our sweeping victory on Mr. Eldrige's farm last fall; shows merit, don't it? G. S. BREWER.

Guaranteed as good as the best.

We have a rich field for agents.

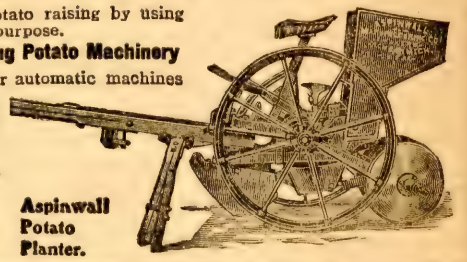
D. Y. HALLOCK & SONS, Box 841 York, Pa.

ASPINWALL POTATO MACHINES

Double up your acreage and profits in potato raising by using machines suited to the purpose.

Twenty-Five Years Experience Building Potato Machinery

enables us to meet all requirements. Our automatic machines cut potatoes to best advantage; **plant**, fertilize and cover to any depth or width of row; **spray vines**, and **dig** and **sort** at least labor and expense.



Our Free Catalogue is full of information for potato growers. Write for it.

ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING CO.,
151 Sabine St., Jackson, Mich.

Aspinwall Potato Planter.

The Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow



See this Harrow! No tongue to it. Nothing to annoy the team. They don't have to crowd against a tongue to guide the machine or make a short turn. Gives them room to pull steadily. It is straight ahead work with them all the time. That Front Truck works on a swivel and controls every movement of the Harrow. It carries the frame—takes off all "neck weight," and there's no "side draft." The double levers make handling easy. Ball bearings take the "end thrust."

The New Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow is the **only Tongueless** Disc Harrow made. It is the *only* Disc Harrow that does not overwork and fag your horses. We thought of this and developed it. We've patented it. So it is exclusive with us.

This high grade Disc Harrow is a specialty with us. It's the very latest practical development in Harrow building. We are an old established concern. But we don't ask you to go on our "say so" or anything you hear about this Harrow. Our New Harrow Book tells how you can get a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow on **FREE** trial for a month. Pick out the size you want and send for it at once. We will ship the Harrow promptly and prepay the freight. Give it a thorough, practical test in your own way, on your own land. Use it as your own for a month. If it isn't all we claim, ship it back *at our expense.* Don't pay a cent. The use you have had of it costs you nothing—and we pay the freight both ways. If the Harrow is all right, keep it and pay us for it *on time*, to suit your convenience.

By dealing direct with us, we are able to give you the most value for your money.

Drop us a line at once. The Harrow Book will reach you *by return mail.*

What a Practical Farmer Says:

Ft. Jennings, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1905.

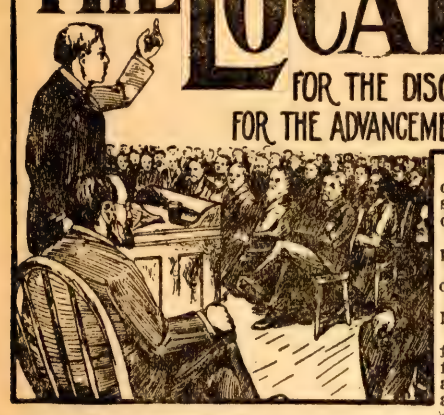
American Harrow Co., Detroit, Mich. Sirs:—I am well pleased with the Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow. It runs light. **My horses' necks were sore from using one with a tongue, and they healed up while using the Detroit Tongueless.**

Yours truly, J. D. SEITZ.

AMERICAN HARROW CO.
5332 Hastings St. Detroit, Mich.

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters Indianapolis, Ind.

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, and whose first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

The National Union

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies. The present officers are:

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Vice President, J. B. Whiting, Interlachen, N. Y.
Secretary, M. Wes. Tubbs, Indianapolis.
Treasurer, Andrew Smith, Indianapolis.
Nat. Org., H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind.
Directors, President, Secretary and Treasurer. Also W. C. Weber, Rochester, Minn.; C. N. Stacy, Amelia C. H., Va.; C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; Dr. W. C. Bellinger, Royal, Ala.

The unit of organization is

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the interests that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

State and County Unions

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

Fees and Dues

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1.00, payable when becoming a member. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local Union if one is in his neighborhood. The fee is the same.

THE DUES are $1.20 each year, payable wholly in advance, or may be paid 30c quarterly, or 10c monthly in advance, (except the dues for Members at Large is $1.00, payable in advance to headquarters.)

The MEMBERSHIP FEE is apportioned 60c to organization fund and 40c to headquarter expenses and to supply the official paper to each member one year. The DUES are apportioned 40c to headquarter expenses and for the official paper; 20c to the county union, 10c to the state union and 50 cents is retained in the local union treasury.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, which is included when he pays his membership fee and dues.

Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request how to organize local and county and state unions and all information about fees, dues etc.,

The Emblem

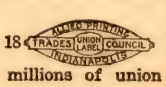
of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.



The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come through Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.



Objects of the A. S. of E.

1. The first and great object of this society is: TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

2. To have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principal market cities, and in all localities where necessary, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for an advantageous price, instead of passing into the hands of middlemen or trusts.

3. To secure equitable rates of transportation.

4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.

5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.

6. To secure new and pure seeds, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., from home, and from foreign countries, and distribute them with a view of improving present crops, giving a greater diversity and curing the weed curse.

7. To report crops in this and foreign countries, so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.

8. To establish institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming, the best methods of marketing and for the general advancement of agriculture.

9. To improve our highways.

10. To irrigate our land.

11. To prevent adulteration of food and marketing of same.

12. To promote social intercourse.

13. To settle disputes without recourse to law.

14. To promote farmers' insurance; life, fire and crop.

15. To establish similar societies in foreign countries.

How to Conduct a Meeting—Order of Business

It has been several months since the local union order of business was published, therefore we print it here. We suggest that this be cut out of the paper and posted inside of record book for future reference:

We must have system, an orderly proceeding, in our local meetings. A certain amount of parliamentary dignity is necessary to the maintenance of good order and decorum. With this object in view, we would suggest the following system of conducting a meeting of the local union:

1. Call to order by the president.
2. Call the roll of officers and note those present. The president will fill vacancies.
3. Call the roll of members, noting those present.
4. Reading and dispoing of the minutes of the preceding meeting.
5. Call for applications for membership.
6. Reports of committees.
7. Does any member know of a case of sickness or distress or death in the neighborhood that needs special attention?
8. Has any member anything that he wishes to sell?
9. Does any member wish to buy something which might be obtained in the neighborhood?
10. Does any member wish to employ a hand to work?
11. Does any member wish a job of work or know of a person who does?
12. Have any communications been received of interest to the members?
13. Has any person any grievance to report?
14. Will any person propose anything that this union or any member can do for the good of the society?
15. What is the conditions of the markets affecting products of the neighborhood?
16. What are the general crop prospects of the neighborhood?
17. Is there any unfinished business to be attended to?
18. Is there any new business to be taken up at this meeting?
19. Discussion of special topics for the good of the farmers and the society.
20. Adjournment.

Do you use the program as a guide in your local union meetings?

Wheaton L. U. No. 1, Chippewa Falls, Wis., is at work on an Equity banner for their union. They talk about "Star of Equity," "rays or stripes of blue and white," "border of scarlet," etc.

The A. S. of E. wants an official banner—a national standard—and we would like to see some competition. It will be a great honor to the individual or local union submitting the successful candidate that the society can adopt.

Elligibility

Members and others will do well to read the editorial, "Shall We Admit Farmers Exclusively?" in this issue. This should forever make it unnecessary to refer to this matter again as far as our present readers are concerned. Of course, local unions are expected to consider the desirability of every applicant. If he or she is a person you would admit into your home he or she may safely be taken into your union, providing the person will uphold the principles of the society and work for their accomplishment.

In view of the new and definite work the A. S. of E. has taken up, the field for its development becomes immensely more fertile for results at once. Our present organizers are expected to see this and embrace their improved opportunities. In sections where there are no organizers we want them at once. Terms will be arranged on application.

Equity Band

The farmer boys of Habit, Ky., have organized an "Equity" band. They have not had the assistance of musical instruction, and their leader is a countryside blacksmith, but they play melodies as sweetly as the songs of the birds. On account or their excellent work at the county union meeting of Daviess county, they were chosen the official band for the society in that county. The names of the members of this, the first official band of the American Society of Equity, are: Fred May, leader; Walter Rager, Oscar Camp, Myrl Harrison, Freeman Miller, John Crady, Emmett Jones, Will Bowlds, Fred Compton, Herman Riddle, Paul Camp, John Taylor, Roy Jones, Jubal McCann.

The Programs

Brothers and sisters, how do you like the programs for the first quarter of the new year? Are they not rock-ribbed and bound up in the organization sentiment? It is hoped that they will be found helpful in the work of strengthening the locals and in carrying the meeting on in such a way as to make them as interesting and attractive as possibly can be. The programs for the second quarter will be of a stirring nature, with suggestions for planting and raising profitable crops—that is, crops which are the most profitable for any given community, as discussion among the members may develop; and the crops that may be sold cooperatively with the most profit to the growers. The midsummer programs—those for the third quarter—will have unique features suggestive of midsummer work and play, too; for all work and no play is not the purpose of this society. Rather would we lengthen the days of recreation and local pleasures without neglecting the things necesasry to success both personally and as an organized body.

Women in Equity

We want to enlist the women and girls in this fight for equity. The writer has great faith in the always powerful, never ending influence of woman for good, in this world. Put a band of good women behind a just cause, and they will never tire or let up, until the object has been attained. In the South, there is no more noble, no more powerful organization of women, than that noble order known as "The Daughters of Confederacy,"—an organization as live and active today as any other society in the world: They are gentle, kind, winsome, and persistent in their noble work for a generation of heroes who lived and fought in the most stirring times of our country's history. The women will not let them be forgotten or neglected; they keep ever green their graves, and ever fresh, tender and true the memories of them. They have erected monuments to the men who wore the gray, all over the South. And, they do it while preaching loyalty, honor and integrity to their children. This illustrates the never-dying love and veneration of the female heart. And, it is this same glorious quality that we would enlist in support of the cause of equity today. Let the ladies and the girls have active parts in the local unions in everything that a woman can do for a good cause. Do this, and we will guarantee the strength and growth of every union where this uplifting influence is recognized and utilized. H. B. GEER.

How to Organize

A Farmers' Telephone Co.



We have published a very instructive telephone book especially for the man who wants to know ALL about telephone matters. It tells how to organize, how to build the lines; about different types of 'phones, construction; gives by-laws, and constitutions; in fact it is a telephone encyclopedia every farmer should have. We send it free if you mention this paper. Ask for Book 56O, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer." You will get it by return mail. Address nearest office.

Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Chicago, Ill.

OUR ADVERTISERS

THEY are a fine lot of honorable, enterprising business men. They will give you a square deal because the editor says they will, and the publisher guarantees it. You won't lose anything by dealing with them but they are just the people who, if you give them the opportunity, will make it to your interest to favor them with your orders.

Also by writing to the advertisers in Up-to-Date Farming and buying from them you help yourself indirectly. It will encourage them to use more space; this will give the publisher more revenue; this will enable us to send out larger editions; this will make more converts which in the end makes your prices better. See!

Buy from the advertisers in Up-to-Date Farming and be sure to tell them "I am a member of the A. S. of E. and proud of it."

STEVENS FIRE ARMS



A father and son Can have no end of fun When the shooting season comes, Enjoying to gether the fine Autumn weather Armed with Stevens guns.

We make every style of shotgun and rifle that is made. Send for our 140-page catalogue of modern firearms. **It's free,** and will interest you. It describes the latest styles in rifles, shotguns and pistols; tells how to choose them, and how to care for them; together with much other useful information. Send 4 cents in stamps for postage.

Stevens-Maynard, Jr. $3
Crack Shot, . . . $4
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Favorite, No. 17, . $6

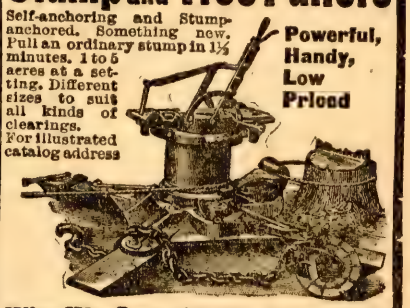
If your dealer can't supply the Stevens, order from us. We send prepaid, any of our shotguns, rifles or pistols on receipt of price.

J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co.
225 High St. Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Stump and Tree Pullers

Self-anchoring and Stump-anchored. Something new. Pull an ordinary stump in 1½ minutes. 1 to 5 acres at a setting. Different sizes to suit all kinds of clearings. For illustrated catalog address

Powerful, Handy, Low Priced



Milne Mfg. Co. 835 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.

DeLOACH PATENT
is the Original and Simplest Variable Friction Feed.

SAW MILLS

Avoid imitators and infringers and buy the Genuine. Saw Mills, 4 H.P. and up. Shingle, Planing, Lath and Corn Mills, 4 Stroke Hay Presses, Water Wheels. Catalog free. We pay the freight.
DeLOACH Mill M'f'g Co., Box 550, Atlanta, Ga.

FREE Farm Telephone—We will send every farmer absolutely free a fine Telephone. Try it 30 days; if not the best telephone made, you don't pay us one cent. Cost very little; almost nothing to maintain; great help, convenience and money saver. Send at once. **Standard Telephone & Electric Co., 352 Jefferson Street, Milwaukee, Wis.**

Meetings and Conventions

Organizers are urged to keep their appointments at least thirty days ahead, so as to give abundant opportunity for publicity. This is very important. Send the list to headquarters for publication; also hand it to your local papers and they will usually print. Also this invitation is extended to local and county unions to publish any special meetings.

State Unions

State unions of the A. S. of E. exist in Wisconsin and Illinois.

Meetings to organize state unions will be held for the following states and territories on dates given:

OKLAHOMA. At O'Keen, March 30 and 31.

ARKANSAS. At Clarksville, April 6 and 7.

KENTUCKY. At Greenville, April 13 and 14.

VIRGINIA. At Lynchburg, April 20 and 21.

MICHIGAN. At Owosso, April 27 and 28.

A representative from headquarters will be at each of these meetings.

Officers, members and organizers will please take notice and do all you can to promote these meetings and insure their success.

The advantage of state unions are many. They will become the organizers of their respective states which will be one great advantage. Also each state has crops and conditions peculiar to itself that can be better attended to by a state union than by the national union.

The 60 per cent of membership fees go into the state union treasury for organization purposes as soon as one is organized.

Nebraska Meetings

Address for dates and appointments, H B. Sherman, National Organizer, Hastings, Neb.

Kansas Meetings

Address for dates and appointments, James Butler, 1255 West street, Topeka, Kan.

Later—A message received from Mr. Butler gives the unpleasant news that he slipped on the ice at Norton, Kas., and broke a limb. He will be unable to do field work for about six weeks.

South Dakota Meetings

Adress Theron Fisk, Huron, S. D.

Wisconsin Meetings

Address N. C. Crawley, State Organizer, Baraboo, Wis.

Illinois Meetings

Address C. O. Drayton, State Organizer, Greenville, Ill.

OKLAHOMA STATE UNION: A meeting to organize a state union of the A. S. of E. will be held at O'Keen, Blaine county, March 30-31. All members and others wanting information may write to the undersigned, H. E. Rindfleasch, President Blaine County Union, O'Keen, Okla.

Mass Meetings

Members of the A. S. of E. and farmers of southern Illinois are invited to attend a mass meeting in Turners' Hall, Highland, Ill., April 14, at 9 a. m.

Questions of great interest and importance to farmers will be discussed by able speakers. The Farmers' Equity Band and an able quartet of singers will enliven the occasion with good music. Our national president, J. A. Everitt, of Indianapolis, will give us an address on "Equity." Judge C. J. Lindly, of Greenville, will speak on "The Power of Organization in Securing Friendly Legislation," and our state vice-president, N. R. Lessley, of Randolph county, on "Farmers' Telephones."

Nothing is helping the farmers' prices like the agitation, education and noble efforts of the American Society of Equity. Nothing will so boom the Equity's cause as a large attendance of farmers at Turner Hall, Highland, Ill., April 14, 1906.

C. O. DRAYTON, President.
JULIUS REINHART, Secretary.

Arkansas State Union

A meeting to organize a state union of the A. S. of E. is to be held at Clarksville, Ark., April 6-7. Parties desiring information as to ararngements for delegates, etc., may correspond with the undersigned.

T. J. WOODWARD,
Clarksville, Ark.

ILLINOIS STATE UNION Board of Directors will hold a meeting in Highland, land, Ill., April 14, at the Commercial Hotel. Every member is urged to be present. L. N. STAATS, Secretary.

LOGAN COUNTY (ARK.) COUNTY UNION will hold its next quarterly meeting at Paris, Ark., Saturday, April 14, 1906, at 11 a. m.

ST. CLAIR CO. (ILL.) COUNTY UNION will hold its next meeting the first Saturday in April (April 7) at Mascoutah, Ill. I. N. STAATS. Lebanon, Ill., Sec.

OWEN COUNTY (KY.) MEETINGS.

Organizer George Mills, Jr., of Monterey, Ky., will hold meetings as follows:

Harrisburg, Saturday, March 24, 7:30 p. m.

Sweet Owen, Saturday, March 331, 8:00 p. m.

Cleveland, Saturday, April 7, 8:00 p. m.

Persons desiring the services of an organizer in Owen and adjoining counties should communicate with Mr. Mills at once.

County Unions

"The regular meetings of county unions shall be held quarterly; in January, April, " Foregoing is quoted from the by-laws of the A. S. of E. Therefore, prepare for the April meeting.

BRANCH COUNTY (MICH.) LOCAL UNIONS are requested to send delegates to a meeting at Sherwood, Mich., March 22. Object, to organize a county union. Meeting in opera house at 10 a. m. This meeting is important so our county can be properly represented at the meeting to organize a state union at Owosso April 27-28. Address George C. Wattles, Sherwood, Mich.

GET READY FOR HARVEST DO IT NOW

The Way to Get Ready for Harvest

It is not enough to *grow* a good crop.

You have to *harvest* it, before you get your profits.

And your profits now depend very largely upon the *way* you harvest it.

A worn-out harvesting machine, or one that is not very good, even when new, may delay you long enough and waste enough grain, to turn your profits into loss.

It is a mighty poor policy to grow a good crop of grain and then let a part of it rot in the field.

It does not take a great deal of *waste* to eat up all your profits.

It may be only a spoonful of grain at a time but it counts.

Don't waste.

You can't afford it, and there is no necessity for it.

Get ready for a *profitable harvest.*

Do it now, while you have time.

Here is the way:

Go to an International Harvester Company of America dealer and ask him for a catalogue of the machine he handles.

He will be pleased to give you the book—and you will be pleased to get it.

He will be pleased to show you the machine—and you will be pleased to see it.

You will find the book extremely handsome, well illustrated with good pictures, interesting from start to finish and full of good, common sense about harvesting machines.

But more important, you will find a *good* harvesting machine.

That is what you are most interested in for that means dollars and cents to you.

We take it that you want a harvesting machine

—that you can depend upon to see you through the harvest without break or delay;

—that will save you the greatest amount of time and labor and worry and trouble in the busy harvest days;

—that will harvest the grain you have grown with the least possible waste;

—that will not go to pieces after cutting a few hundred acres;

—that will be easy on your team;

—that you can get repairs for easily and quickly when you need them;

—that will, in short, give you thorough satisfaction in every way—doing for you everything that you can in reason expect a harvesting machine to do.

If that's what you want, all the more reason for looking up the agents of the International line.

You know the line—the six leading makes of harvesting and haying machines, used wherever grain and grass are grown:

Champion, Deering, McCormick
Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano.

Better harvesting and haying machines cannot be made.

As good harvesting and haying machines cannot be made *without* such facilities as the International Harvester Company possesses.

Such facilities are made possible *only* through the co-operation of the manufacturers of these several lines of machines.

It is co-operation which enables them to produce from forest and mine their own raw materials—and thus be independent of uncertain and fluctuating markets. Acting together, they own, control and operate their own coal and iron mines, their own coke-ovens and steel mills, their own lumber camps and saw mills. They not only get their raw materials of first quality, but what is of equal importance they get them when they want them.

It is co-operation which enables them to maintain experimental shops where every effort is made to perfect the principle and improve the design of the International Line.

It is the great *demand* for their machines which enables them to equip their factories with every possible facility for producing machines of the highest excellence—factories and workmen which could not by any possibility be maintained to supply a small demand.

It is this *demand* which enables them to maintain agencies almost everywhere where grain is grown—convenient to you—convenient to buy—convenient to secure repair parts.

The fact that so many farmers cannot be persuaded to buy any other,—the fact that so many farmers continue to buy them,—the fact that they are considered the standard wherever grain is grown in every part of the world is sufficient indication of their reputation and their reliability.

We don't believe that you will be willing to let harvest time approach without knowing more about the International line for 1906; we *know* you will be glad to get the catalogue. Call on the dealer at your very first opportunity.

Go to the dealer *now*, and get whichever catalogue you want.

If you don't know an International Dealer—write to us for the name and address of the one nearest you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO., OF AMERICA,

(INCORPORATED)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

International Line:—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Knife Grinders, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, Bettendorf Wagons and Binder Twine.

ADVERTISE YOUR MEETINGS

The best organizers invariably use the newspapers to advertise their meetings to organize and give them a report after organization. The most successful local unions ask the local papers to announce their meetings and furnish them with a report of the meeting after it is over.

The newspapers like to get such items of news, even many papers printed in large cities tributary will print brief news items if submitted. We urge organizers and officers to avail themselves of this great help in their work.

As aids in writing notices we print a few below as used by others.

Society of Equity Meeting

There will be a meeting Friday evening in the interest of the American Society of Equity and profitable prices for farm products. The meeting will be held at the Christian church and will begin at 8 p. m. The speaker will be Mr. R. Sherod. The merchants have agreed to close their stores at 8 o'clock, so as to give the speaker a hearing. All are invited.

Protect Farmers

Society Being Organized in Kalamazoo County—Has Headquarters in Indianapolis.

H. W. Piper,, of Alamo, who represents in Kalamazoo county the American Society of Equity, with headquarters at Indianapolis, has organized a branch society in Alamo. The society has for its object the protection of farmers from stock market gamblers who attempt to force the farmer to place his produce upon the market when prices are the lowest.

To uphold prices of farmers' produce and prevent a farmer from selling at times when prices are way down is the object of the organization. As some believe, there is no politics connected with the movement.

FARMERS' MEETING

Gathering in Aberdeen on March 10th to Organize

A meeting to organize a local union to the State and National Union, to get better prices, will be held at the court house, Aberdeen, Saturday, March 10th, at 1:30 sharp. Everybody is organized but farmers. This is a great national movement. Every state and county is being organized. Thousands of farmers are joining daily. No fake or graft. No capital stock to sell. THERON FISK, State Organizer.

FARMERS' UNION

Flandreau Organization Contains 105 Members

Flandreau, S. D., Feb. 24.—Special to The Press.—Col. Fisk, farmers' organizer, and ex-Congressman J. E. Kelly talked organization to a big meeting of farmers and touched upon the corruption that has been exposed throughout the country, declaring that unorganized farmers were at the mercy of the corruptionists. A union of the American Society of Equity has been organized here with 108 members. The officers are: Sheriff, M. A. Davis, president; ex-Congressman Kely, vice-president; G. E. Pettigrew, secretary; M. S. Coagley, secretary; T. S. Watters, local organizer.

The Red Hill lodge of the A. S. of E. met at the school house on Saturday night.

Society Meetings

At a meeting of the farmers in the village hall in Kellogg last Saturday a branch of the American Society of Equity of North America was organized, with the following list of officers:

President, J. R. Keating; vice-president, Edward Lee; secretary, P. F. Ryan; treasurer, J. R. Quigley; corresponding secretary, John Costello.

While the meeting was not very largely attended, yet those present were very enthusiastic. The next meeting will be held March 3.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

In Thirty Hours State Organizer Thompson Organized Three Societies in This Vicinity

The organization of the American Society of Equity is now being rapidly pushed in this county. W. N. Thompson, of this city, who has been appointed a general organizer, is now actively engaged in the work of organization. Friday afternoon he organized a society at Pauline with sixteen charter members.

Mr. Thompson drove from Pauline to Glenville and Saturday afternoon organized a society with forty charter members. From Glenville Mr. Thompson drove to Inland and Saturday evening organized a society there with sixteen charter members.

At each of these places Mr. Thompson made a splendid address in which he explained the objects and aims of the American Society of Equity, which is to unite the farmers in a mutual movement to better safeguard the interests of agriculture.

Importance should also be attached to posters advertising dates and meetings. These can be put up in stores, postoffices, blacksmith shops, etc., where many people will read them. Make your dates ahead as far as possible; two months are not too long.

One of our best organizers uses a hanger like the below reduced facsimile:

FARMERS' MEETING

W. G. Hill of Colfax and F. E. Lentz, of Prairie Farm
Representatives of
The American Society of Equity
Will Meet With the Farmers of

Cameron, Jan. 29.	Almena, Feb. 7
Canton, Jan. 30.	Turtle Lake, Feb. 8
Sumner, Jan. 31.	Comstock, Feb. 9
Chetek, Feb. 1	Cumberland, Feb. 10
Rice Lake, Feb. 2	Barronette, Feb. 12
Prairie Farm, Feb. 3	Haugen, Feb. 13
Arland, Feb. 5	Grill, Feb. 14
Paskin, Feb. 6	Birchwood, Feb. 15
	Mikanna, Feb. 16

At the Public Hall, 1 o'clock, p. m.

Subject of Address

"How to Secure Profitable Prices For All Farm Products"

They will explain in detail the principles of Controlled Marketing and Price-Making on The Farm, and show how the uncertainties in prices for farm crops is being removed and how Certainty of Profitable Prices will be assured.

EVERYBODY COME

This movement affects every product of the farm, including dairy and poultry products. FARMERS, take a little time off, bring out your wife and children and learn about this great movement that is Revolutionizing Agriculture by Compelling
Profitable Prices for All Farm Products
Remember the Day and Date!

This organizer, Mr. William G. Hill, of Colfax, Wis., writes to us as follows:

I endorse your recommendation to announce meetings ahead. Find enclosed a copy of my bill (see above), which I used in Barron county. I organized ten local unions in that county and have two more under way.

RESOLUTIONS

Nebraska Farmers' Elevator Association Joins the American Society of Equity

Lincoln, Feb. 17, 1906.—At a called meeting of the directors of the Nebraska State Farmers' Elevation Association in Lincoln yesterday, the following preamble, resolutions and endorsements were passed:

Whereas, every business, trade and calling is organized for business purposes except the farmer, and

Whereas, the American Society of Equity, which has its headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., is a national organization of farmers and local business men on what we regard as sound business principles and plans, for the primary purpose of establishing and maintaining equitable prices on farm products, which is the paramount question with the farmers in this day of speculating in futures on prices of farm products; therefore,

Resolved, That we give this national organization our endorsement and recommend that the farmers of Nebraska put themselves in touch with this organization at once. That we regard it a business organization that will help every farmer and other business man, and will not injure anyone engaged in legitimate business. Be it further

Resolved, That the members of this elevator association be asked to lend all the assistance possible in extending the organization throughout the state, as we need an educational and business organization such as this very much and as soon as possible. J. S. Canady, O. G. Smith, D. W. Baker.

Colfax (Ky.) Local Union No. 1, convened in regular session February 10, 1906, at Burnett's school house. Meeting opened with prayer.

There was a good turnout of the members. After the regular order of business the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, (1) That this union make a free will offering to be applied to the New Press fund. (Carried unanimously; secretary ordered to send amount to the National Union.)

Resolved, That this union has agreed to make a reduction in the acreage of tobacco planted this year, believing it to be to the best interet of the grower.

Resolved, (3) That this union protest against the immigration bill proposed by Mr. Coineo, Commissioner of Agriculture, to secure foreign labor for Virginia farmers, believing it would be detrimental to their interests, even should we secure desirable immigrants. We do not believe we could keep them on the farm, as we cannot keep our own sons and other labor we have had because we cannot afford to pay the wages that other classes pay.

A committee was appointed to draft and send these resolutions to our representatives.

Topic for discussion at next meeting: "Resolved, That profitable prices may be maintained indefinitely." After discussion on what the American Society of Equity had acomplished the meeting adjourned.

R. C. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

The Logan County (Ark.) Union, at a meeting, February 17, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the county union encourage cooperative purchasing of supplies by the different county locals which deem it wise to do so, and recommends that each local appoint or elect a committee of one to ascertain and keep the lodge posted on current prices.

Bretzville (Ind.) Local Union No. 1 of the A. S. of E., in regular session passed the following resolutions:

First, That we recognize in our society—the American Society of Equity—the only true principles for farmers to cooperate, elevate their calling and secure equity in price for all their products. We acknowledge that even with incomplete organization much good has been accomplished.

Second, We acknowledge our great debt to J. A. Everitt, our president, for having founded this society and for having so persistently and fearlessly championed the farmers' cause, in line of the new principles. Therefore, as we read in the convention number in his annual message that some cowardly editor expressed the following words: "I do not know that I care to go into an open fight with Everitt, but if I could see a chance to give him a neat stab under the fifth rib I think I would rather enjoy doing it." And as we understand this would mean an untimely death to our president, be it further resolved,

Third, That we declare such a desire to be ungodly and in its consummation we believe the said editor hoped to exterminate our society and institution. Therefore, we further resolve,

Fourth, That our official paper make public the name of said miscreant so we may condemn him and declare such expression an insult to every member of the A. S. of E. and every farmer who desires to make another attempt to better his condition; and further, be it resolved,

Fifth, That wherever such editor's paper is read it be discontinued at once.

MAX ENGLER, Secretary.

(The paper is published in Iowa. Unless further provocation comes from the same source we will not make the name public. We are not seeking vengeance, not even revenge, but hope, in time, to merit the cooperation of all farm papers. "The noblest vengeance is to forgive."—Ed.)

Died.

In memory of Brother J. A. Miller.

Whereas, God in His mercy has taken from our membership our most substantial and faithful member, yet we bow in submision to His will.

Whereas, In all the walks of life he will be greatly missed, we owe him much and mourn his loss. God bless the home circle, all who knew and loved him best as well as the whole church. Be it

Resolved, That we try to imitate our dear brother's examples in all the walks of our lives; that we as members of the A. S. of E. be more faithful so we may meet him in that land of joy and rest; that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the A. S. of E. for publication; also a copy be sent to the family. Be it further

Resolved, That they be spread on the minutes of this Echols L. U. No. 1,456 of the A. S. of E.

L. A. ENGLER, President.
P. A. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

Now is the time to make that $100 mentioned by the Thorpe Gate Company of Wapella, Ill. We have reason to believe that you can rely on what they say. Anybody can make the gate. It does not pay to waste time and strength climbing out and in your wagon and wading around to open your old gate when you can have a rope actuated gate and open and close it from the seat. You can put the attachments on your old gate. Better invesigate.

Many readers are thinking of a new buggy or vehicle of some kind at this time of year. Don't forget to send for the catalog of the Union Buggy Company, Pontiac, Mich. See advertisement in this paper.



PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$100,000 offered for one invention; $8,500 for another. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.

Chandlee & Chandlee, Patent Attorneys, 973 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an

Electric Handy Wagon

Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.

Electric Wheel Co. Bx 170, Quincy, Ill.



SAW MILLS



Don't buy until you investigate American Saw Mills. Factory at doors of iron, coal and steel production. Lowest freight rates; prices right, too. Five sizes portable saw mills; shingle machines; lath mills; cord wood, cut-off and rip saws; steam and gasoline engines; feed mills. Free catalog.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO., 138 Hope Street, Hackettstown, N. J.
New York City Office, 637 Engineering Building.
Distributing Points: San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, St. Louis, New Orleans, Atlanta and Richmond.

BUY—INGERSOLL'S—BEST
MIXED PAINT

Direct from Factory. SAVE 50c. a gallon. All Colors. Endorsed by Grange. In use 63 YEARS. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for Prices, Samples, and "INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK," all about Paint and Painting
O. W. INGERSOLL, 234 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale 6,000 pound platform size 4 x 6 ft. complete with two pillars and cap **Scales**

These scales have never been used and are brand new. We have a bargain for the man who wants to invest in a good set of scales. Send $40 and they are yours. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind

MAKE MONEY

pulling stumps, grubs, etc., and clearing land for yourself and others. Hercules Stump Puller is the best.

Catalog FREE. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11 Centerville, Ia.

THE REASONS WHY

WHITE BRONZE MEMORIALS ARE SO POPULAR ARE:

1. Durability
2. Artistic Beauty
3. Cheapness



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Varnishes, Venetian Red, Oils, Stains—everything in the paint and oil line.

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Steel Roofing $1.75 per 100 Sq. Feet

Painted red both sides, most durable and economical roofing, siding or ceiling for barns, sheds houses, stores, cribs, poultry houses, etc. Easier to lay and cheaper than any other material No experience necessary to lay it. A hammer or hatchet are the only tools you need.

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Corrugated V crimped or standing seam, per square..... 1.85
For 25c per square more we furnish this material in 6 and 8 ft. lengths.
Brick siding and beaded ceiling or siding, per 100 square feet..... 2.25
Ask for Free Catalogue No. D204 500 pages of bargains—Roofing Furniture, &c., &c.

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Have You Seen the New Split Hickory Vehicle Book? IT will be well worth your while to send for one. It costs you nothing but a penny for a postal, or a two-cent postage stamp. You can't know what our great proposition is until you get our catalogue. You may not think you will be interested—perhaps you may not. We do not sell every one, but we can save you money. We guarantee every vehicle that we manufacture for two years. Our Guarantee is a legal one and it means full value to every purchaser.

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This is an illustration of our new 1906 Split Hickory Special. You can't see from this small illustration just what it is like. Our catalog shows it gotten up in 19 different styles. We can furnish it any way you want it and ship it promptly. The price is $50.00 with a legal binding guarantee for two years, and shipped anywhere to anyone on 30 Days Free Trial.

Split Hickory Name Plate on a vehicle stands for quality. It stands for fair treatment, and if our goods are not satisfactory after you have given them 30 Days Free Trial, they cost you nothing.

The new catalogue tells you all about the factory we have equipped in which we manufacture our SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL TOP BUGGY. It tells all about the saving that you make in buying from headquarters, how you save the dealer's and middleman's profit, which is at least $25 on a buggy like our Split Hickory Special. We want you to know all about our plan. Will you write for our new catalogue today?

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NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS

February 15, to April 7, 1906

From Indianapolis to Billings $28.40; Helena and Butte $33.40; Spokane and Ellensburg $34.00; Seattle, Tacoma and Portland $36.50

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THE GENUINE SMITH STUMP PULLERS
CATALOG FREE
W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.

Local Union Program

March 15, 1906

These programs are largely suggestive. Songs, recitations, order of business, subjects for debate and contests may be changed to suit the local unions.

Again let us urge local unions to get a supply of "Songs of Equity" song books. (See advertisement elsewhere.) There are only a few more songs with popular tunes. After they are used the titles only will be given, and it will be necessary to have the books.

The president takes the chair and calls the meeting to order.

Song.

Sing as opening song "Up-to-Date," found in Songs of Equity, page 8.

Up-to-Date

To ancient plans let fogies cling,
Their value overrate;
But newer better ways we sing,
And methods up-to-date.

(Chorus.)

Oh we are up-to-date, my boys,
Yes, we are up-to-date,
And all the backward ones we'll bring
To ways right up-to-date.

Should auld acquaintance make us blind
To what is simply "great,"
Content to ever lag behind
Our brothers up-to-date?

(Chorus.)

The world is rushing, whizzing on,
For laggards will not wait,
And heavy rolls her wheels upon
The ones not up-to-date.

(Chorus.)

Prayer may or may not be offered at the close of the song, as the union may prefer.

(The union may now continue the regular order of business, or on motion the regular order may be dispensed with in whole or part. We do not print the regular order here, but it has been printed in previous numbers.

Recommend topic for discussion:

In view of the antagonism of many farm papers to the American Society of Equity and the fact that they don't offer anything as a substitute, shall this local union's members support them while the opposition continues?

Appoint a leader for the above topic to speak not more than fifteen minutes and to be followed by others to speak not more than five minutes. The leader should be selected in advance and notified of the topic.

That Colt of Burley's

A speech for a Boy.

Old Mr. Burley had a colt
That always was contrary;
When other horses sought the wood,
That colt would roam the prairie.

When Mr. Burley's horses all
Were happy in the pasture,
You might be sure that other colt
Was somewhere in disaster.

If Burley put his horses up,
That colt would break the fences,
And roam at large on mischief bent,
In spite of consequences.

But if he turned them out to graze
Wherever choice might lead them,
That colt remained within the barn,
Aud Burley had to feed him.

Some men are much like Burley's colt,
Won't hear to soundest reason;
They drag and toil, and fret and stew,
From season back to season.

When all their neighbors join a plan
To make fair, honest prices,
The men like Burley's colt are found
Still kicking o'er the traces.

But Burley's colt once found its match;
A train came thundering by, sir;
The other horses left the track;
That colt went toward the sky, sir.

A train is passing here today,
The train of Equity, sir;
Just hear it whistle! Seems to me
It says A. S. of E., sir.

How many quick will jump aboard,
And give it a fresh starter?
Or who will stand upon the track,
And hinder its departure?

Those who do may rest assured
They'll get an awful jolt, sir,
Take my advice before too late—
Remember Burley's colt, sir.

The Little Bantam Rooster

Speech for a Small Boy or Girl.

He was a little Bantam
And he thought he knew it all;
When other roosters passed around,
He crowed more than they all.

But once he learned a lesson
He didn't soon forget;
Indeed it is quite probable
He thinks about it yet.

'Twas in the dead of winter,
The snow clouds gathered fast,
The chickens, hastening homeward,
Took refuge from the blast.

Not so the little Bantam,
You couldn't fool him so,
But soon the storm was on him,—
He was buried in the snow.

A storm is now upon us,
And fierce winds 'round us blow;
The speculators' prices
Are chillier than the snow.

But the Bantams still are crowing—
Still think they know it all,
And refuse to run to shelter
At the farmers' warning call.

But by and by they'll feel it
As the price lower go,
And they find themselves a flound'ring
In the poverty drifts of snow.

Boy Philosophy

Dialogue between Tom and Jim.

Tom—Learn a little every day,
Learn much in a week.
Jim—And by and by like me and Tom,
You'll all know how to speak.

Tom—But when you speak say something nice,
To make the people laugh.
Jim—Don't bleat around the barnyard
Like a starved and stunted calf.

Tom—Jim, you're too rough, it seem to me;
Jim—Of course it is, for don't you know
We're all for Washington?

Tom—But let's be quick and be good,
Like boys ought to be.
Jim—We will be good, that is my plan,
We'll join A. S. of E.

Tom—Join Equity! That's just the thing,
And that is what we'll do.
Jim—Then what we raise no longer will
Be stolen from me and you.

Tom—But where will all the dumpers go?
I really cannot tell.
Jim—What matters it? We needn't care;
They may go——well,
We've said enough. Bood-bye.
Bow and march off the stage arm in arm.

Make the Start

Speech for a Little Girl.

By Mrs. Lula Baker.

I'm just a little girl, you see,
And do not think I'm smart,
But every one in this great work
Should do an honest part.

The hardest thing in any task
A people takes to heart,
Is not to push it to success,
But just to make the start.

Then put your shoulder to the wheel,
And never let it stop;
But keep it turning steadily
Until you reach the top.

It may be hard to move at first,
But don't get out of heart;
Remember that the hardest work
Is giving it a start.

'Tis so with the A. S. of E.,
And price in trading mart;
It's easy to accomplish, friends,
When once you make the start.

Debate

Not less than two on a side and none to speak longer than fifteen minutes, the affirmative to have the opening and closing, but opening and closing speeches must not aggregate more than fifteen minutes.

Recommended subject:

Resolved, That farmers should strike for equitable prices.

Song

Union's own selection.

Contest

Not less than four to compete and no speech less than five minutes to be considered, decision to be determined by plurality vote of the audience.

Recommended subject:

We will let the local union select their own subject this time.

The Farmers' Rallying Song

We're a social band of laborers,
And joined both heart and hand,
The people that produce
The wealth of this fair land.
We believe cooperation
Will bring us Equity.
Then join our noble order,
The grand A. S. of E.

(Chorus.)

Then come along ye farmers,
No longer stay away,
And come along, ye laborers,
Who are working day by day.

There's the wiley speculator,
Who forms his ring of steel,
While the honest man is toiling,
In the hot and scorching field.
He is lying awake and planning,
You may rightfully suppose,
To cheat the honest farmer
Out of everything that grows.

(Chorus.)

Oh, why should any falter,
Be faithful, just and true;
Do unto other people,
As you'd have them do to you.
In Equity we'll conquer,
Thro' our great A. S. of E.
Then come and join our number
And strike for liberty.

(Chorus.)

Adjournment

With handshake and good fellowship meeting all around.

916 CARDS NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE; Silk Fringe 20 New Songs, 100 Rich and Racy jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards, 1 Escort, and 1 Acquaintance Cards, Standard Beau Catcher, &c. All for 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.

CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Calling Cards for 1906. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. UNION CARD CO. 813 Columbus, Ohio.

Gold Watch AND RING FREE

An American Movement Watch with beautifully engraved Solid Gold Plated Case equal in appearance to a 25 year Solid Gold Filled Watch. Fully warranted to keep correct time. Also a Solid Rolled Gold Ring set with a rare Cisco Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2, and we positively send you both the watch and ring, and a chain, ladies or gents style. ERIE MFG. CO., DEPT. 36, CHICAGO.

FREE GOLD WATCH

This is a STEM WIND American movement watch, has SOLID GOLD LAID CASE, engraved on BOTH SIDES, correct in size, fully warranted timekeeper, appears equal to Solid Gold Watch GUARANTEED 25 YEARS. We give it FREE for selling 20 pieces of handsome Im. Gold Jewelry at 10c each. Send address and we will send jewelry postpaid. When sold send $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch; also GOLD LAID CHAIN, Ladies' or Gents' Size. Write today. RAND MFG. CO. DEPT. 260 CHICAGO

SHOE REPAIRING EASY

When you have one of our outfits. Don't pay tax to the shoemaker. You can repair shoes better. Repairing two pairs pays for a

MODEL COBBLER

This outfit contains a complete set of tools for general boot and shoe repairing. No toys. Illustration shows contents. Complete instructions for half-soling sent FREE. Price of the Model Cobbler outfit only $1.00. Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED For Mend-a-Rip

Greatly improved. Better than ever. Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting and stitching. Saves its cost many times a year. A perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined. Notice the Automatic Spacer which makes neat, even stitching. To show it means a sale. Agents make $3 to $15 a day. One agent made $20 first day and writes to hurry machines to him. Write for special agts. price. J. B. Foote Foundry Co. Dep. 339 Fredericktown, O

(The Great Agents Supply House)

[NOTE—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—ED.]

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How and why we can sell you this $75.00 Buggy for $40.00. Investigate, we will help you. Ask for our 200 page illustrated Style Book Free. You are not prepared to get the best for your money until you have it. Wheels and gears made of selected "Shell Bark" Hickory, rolled steel tires, forged steel axles, oil tempered springs. Old fashioned oil and lead hand painting. We ship on approval, without one cent in advance, when desired, and give

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Stay at Home

We are trying to tell every boy and girl, every young man and woman, every over-ambitious or too-easily-discouraged man and woman: Stay at Home.

The old "going to the city" spirit has changed for the better and the American people are learning that industrious people win more happiness, health and independence in their own home towns than they can as the hard driven human machines of some great city firm or corporation.

No better chance to earn the most money in the shortest time at the pleasantest occupation has ever been offered than by selling yearly subscriptions to THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

You can secure a handsome start in life or make a generous living in this way. For besides the large commission paid on every subscription there is a rebate plan which applies to accumulated subscriptions. Besides these there is, each month, a distribution of $5,000 in prizes of $500 and less. And, last and best, there is in effect every quarter of the year a prize fund of at least $40,000.

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Best California Grown Onion Seed

My California Grown Onion Seed produces the best bulbs or sets in the world. This seed is not in the same class with much carelessly grown seed that frequently floods the market.

GARDNERS PRICES

	1 lb	10 lbs
YELLOW FLAT DANVERS	$1.10	$10.00
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When ordering small lots to come by mail add 8c per lb. to pay postage.

Write for 160 page Descriptive catalogue, every thing in farm, garden, and flower seeds.

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Our STEM-WIND AMERICAN movement watch has SOLID GOLD LAID CASE, ENGRAVED ON BOTH SIDES. Fully warranted timekeeper; of proper size, appears equal to SOLID GOLD WATCH GUARANTEED 25 YEARS. We give it FREE to Boys or Girls for selling 20 Jewelry articles at 10c. each. Send address and we will send Jewelry postpaid; when sold send $2.00 and we will SEND watch EXACTLY AS DESCRIBED by return mail; also GOLD LAID CHAIN, LADIES' or GENT'S STYLE.

LIBERTY JEWEL CO. Dept. 252 CHICAGO

TELEGRAPH Operators Needed

Our school endorsed by officials W. U. Tel. Co. & Railroads. Total cost, tuition, board, room, 6 months, $31., can be reduced. Home study also. Catalog free.
DODGE'S INSTITUTE, Day St., VALPARAISO, INDIANA

Question Box

(Correspondents must write their questions on a separate sheet from all other correspondence to insure attention.)

Question: In what way do papers that oppose injure the farmers in price of their products?—L. E. C., Kentucky.

Answer: By discrediting the only institution that is teaching them the only plan of marketing for profitable prices and continually holding up that hobgoblin of supply and demand, while neither the editors nor the farmers understand supply and demand and how the supposed law operates. There are many other ways.

Q. Can I still subscribe for shares in the new press.

A. No. The subscription list is closed and the press is ordered. Contract calls for delivery June 1st.

Q. Are organizers paid a salary or commission and how much?

A. Both ways. The pay and commission are variable; send for full particulars. Will, however, say that good organizers for the American Society of Equity can make more at this business than they can at farming under the old conditions, and they ought to. One organizer's commission on unions reported in one week was $238.80, but he organized the farmers in droves. This was very extraordinary as the rate of commission is only equitable.

Q. We expelled a member from our local union and he went and joined another, was this right?

A. Once a member of a local union the person cannot join another, except by demit. The receiving local union must require the member to adjust all his differences with the original one, secure a demit, and then he may be received.

Q. 1. Did the constitution as amended as the annual meeting held in Indianapolis last October go into immediate effect? 2. If so, was it binding on all locals previously organized at that date? 3. If a local union refuses to ratify or accept this constitution, how are they regarded at headquarters?

A. 1 Yes. 2. Yes. 3. They are not in good standing and, to be in good standing, must be governed by the revised constitution and by-laws.

Q. Has the finance committee of a county or district any right to raise the selling price of any product from the minimum price decided upon by the national union?

A. Yes. The American Society of Equity as a national body decides what is a fair price but does not bind any member to not depart from it. Some local and county unions and districts have such agreements with their members that bind them for particular crops and prices. These latter agreements if properly drawn are enforceable. Also, oftentimes, there are grades of crops worth more or less than the minimum price. While it is desired to have uniformity—yet a fast rule cannot be applied in all cases.

Q. 1 My membership card is marked Jan. 21, 1906. Must I pay 40 cents to our secretary, and then 30 cents per quarter during the year? 2. Mr. B. joined our local at our last meeting, paying $1. Must he begin at once to pay dues? 3. Mr. R. has been a complimentary member up until now, having paid 10 cents. He is now 21 years of age. Must he pay $1 for full membership?

A. Begin paying quarterly dues (30 cents) March 1st. 2. If he joined at the beginning of a quarter the first dues should be omitted. If he joined between quarters then begin at next quarter. 3. No.

Q. I wish Up-to-Date Farming would conduct a crusade against the bottle makers. Bottles are now made of such shape as to be deceptive, and they appear to contain much more than they really do.—W. E. S., Alvis, Ark.

A. It would be useless to agitate it. We must first organize a body of people who can back up their demands.

Q. Will declining prices, if they continue, jeopardize the success of the A. S. of E.?

A. No. The lower prices go the more need there will be for this society, which represents the only plan for farmers to make and keep prices good. The more they are oppressed by low prices the more ready they will be to turn to the only source of relief. It would then not be a matter of choice, but of necessity. If prices had been down to the '90's level the A. S. of E. would have had its million members long ago.

Q. Can the reports of visible supply of grain be relied upon as being correct?

A. The visible supply as printed in Up-to-Date Farming is reported by Bradstreet's Commercial Agency. If managers of elevators would report wrong figure then, of course, Bradstreet's reports would be wrong. We don't know what the chances are for this.

Q. Do you think the visible supply will decrease by April 1?

A. Yes.

Q. I want the names of the leading organizers in the following States: Minnesota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan and New York.

A. Theron Fisk, Fairmount, Minn., for South Dakota; W. C. Webber, Rochester, Minn.; N. C. Crawley, Baraboo, Wis.; George G. Winans, Hamburg, Mich.; J. B. Whiting, Interlachen, N. Y.

Q. We want to organize a local union. How can we get help.—M. C. L., Athens, O.

A. Read Up-to-Date Farming or send to headquarters for blanks and instructions, or write to a convenient speaker in "list of speakers" printed in nearly all issues of this paper.

Q. If there is a surplus of wheat or any other grain, when the 1906 harvest for the grain comes what should be done with it?

A. If there is a surplus of a 1905 crop unsold and the 1906 crop is short, it will be needed to fil lthe shortage. But if the 1906 crop is large then the acreage of the next crop must be reduced.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

New Terms

If any of the old workers have not received the new terms, write for them at once. We are able to make more attractive terms now than ever before.

A Local Union

Of the A. S. of E. is needed in every neighborhood. Any person who reads this notice is invited to send for necessary blanks and instructions to organize one.

Constitution and By-Laws

Revised constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. can be had for a 2c. stamp or 10c a dozen.

Organizers Wanted

The National Union of the American Society of Equity wants more organizers. Write for terms and instructions. There is a good business opportunity for one or more good people in each county.

Report Promptly

All organizers are directed to send in the names of members and subscribers very promptly. If held several days the individuals are likely to write to headquarters.

Report Blanks

Secretaries of local unions are requested to send to headquarters for blanks to report new local unions, to report new members and to make quarterly reports. These will be much more satisfactory than to send reports on odd sheets of paper.

Names Wanted

Send us a list of farmers' names and we will send them some copies of Up-to-Date Farming. When you send the list, please use a separate sheet for each post-office, also write the name of county on each sheet. Do this so the campaign of education may be carried forward.

Publicity

Are your local papers printing the news of your community as it relates to farming? Are they printing announcements of your meetings and reports of same? If they are not, why not? We venture the guess, if they are not doing this for you, that you are not furnishing them with the items. That corresponding secretary will solve the matter.

Educational Bureau

There has always been a dearth of sound, farm news matter. There are thousands of papers that will be glad to get such if they can. To supply this need a bureau has been started at Indianapolis called The Economic Educational Press Bureau. Tell your editor to get this service; it is free.

Membership Cards and Badges

It has been found the most satisfactory to issue membership cards and badges to members at the time of securing them. To do this all organizers and all local unions must have a supply. They are furnished at 1 cent each set, (1 badge and 1 card.) In cases where members lose their badge they should pay 5c each for a new one.

Organizers and local union secretaries will please take notice.

Meetings and Reports

Officers of local unions are urged to have regular meetings twice a month. Headquarters is doing all it can to relieve them of the labor of originating programs for these meetings and we hope our efforts will be appreciated and justified in the regularity and interest in meetings. Also officers are requested to be prompt in collecting dues and reporting them.

Nothing will contribute more to the value of the union than attention to these two things. Every evidence of lack of interest in a member should be promptly checked.

If any of our old workers have not received new terms, application blank, commission, etc., write for them at once.

FROM THE FIELD

Dear Sir—Enclosed find membership fee in the A. S. of E. and our official paper. The paper alone is worth more than the price. I have taken Up-to-Date Farming one year and have read the Third Power Book. In my opinion, this book stands next to the bible in importance to the farmers.

I am very much interested in the work you are doing and will help organize in this section.—Chester D. Wolf, Geiger Mills.

Dear Friend and Brother—I could not do without Up-to-Date Farming even though I am away down here in the South. It is an educator in my family and the best farm instructor that we have ever read. The principles are grand and noble. I enclose $2 herewith, for which give me credit and send the paper as long as this pays. I wish Up-to-Date Farming was in every home in the south and that its principles were practiced by every farmer.—W. H. Jenkins, Hico, Tex.

Mr. Everitt—You are certainly to be congratulated on the stand you have taken on behalf of the farmers of America. If they do not succeed now in "coming to the front" with the able teachings of Up-to-Date Farming, and on the plan of the grand American Society of Equity, it is their own fault.—J. D. Heck, Tennville, W. Va.

To the Readers of Up-to-Date—Years ago we had the Farmers' Club. That was bent on raising better qualities of farm products; then came the Grange, that was going to do away with middle men and touch up the law-making power; then came the Farmers' Alliance, that was going to buy and sell and run the politics of the country; and now comes the American Society of Equity that is going to tell you what is a fair price at which to sell your farm products.

We have no reason to "kick" on this historic past and promising present, but there are some other things to be taken into consideration, and I advise the farmers who can evenly distribute their products to cooperate with the transportation companies, so that cars cannot be had to aid the dumpers. Railroads are just as much interested in having thrifty patrons as anybody. The less a farmer gets for his products, the more empties will be carried over the lines. Farmers should get the railroads to join with them to fight this battle.—G. A. Pearley, Flandreau, S. D.

Mr. J. A. Everitt—The cause you have taken up for the farmers is a good one. May it succeed and long may it live. I know the ups and downs the farmer has to contend with, and know that if there are any people on earth who need encouragement, advice and education, they are the farmers. I joined the A. S. of E. because I was satisfied it was a good thing for farmers and even others than farmers. Without the farmers, ours will soon be a blank and depopulated earth.—T. H. Bennett, J. P., Henderson, Ky.

Mr. Everitt—Up-to-Date Farming is a welcome guest at our home, and I wish, as a friend of yours, and a sympathizer in the cause you espouse, to express my gratitude to you for the stand you have taken in behalf of the farmers. If the American Society of Equity has been assailed, it goes to show that the robber bees in the hive of Agriculture are somewhat annoyed at the opposition they are meeting, but we all know what becomes of bees when they lose their sting. Yours for equity.—E. R. Emery, Baraboo, Wis.

Publisher Up-to-Date Farming—I am a coal miner and belong to the union. I enjoy reading your paper and do not see how any farmer can afford to do without it. It seems to me the farmers are slow to appreciate a "good thing." If we miners were producing something that the people could not do without, we would not be long in making our demands and enforcing them.—James L. Myers, Massillon, O.

M. Wes Tubbs, Secretary—Find enclosed reports of two more local unions. I started from home last Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, drove twenty-five miles, organized five local unions and got home Saturday night. This was in a locality where three weeks ago they had never heard of the A. S. of E. If my health is spared you will hear from me often in the future.—C. G. Billings, Eau Galey, Wis.

Dear Mr. Everitt—Up-to-Date Farming is the best farm paper published. It is the only paper advocating the right thing for the farmers. There is going to be "something doing" in this section before long. The farmers are being forced to do something.

We now have to pay $1.85 per cwt. for middlings, $1.70 for bran, while our wheat market is down in the eighties. The mills have shut down. They say they have no orders. That isn't it. They have no wheat and they can not get it at 85 cents or 90 cents.—H. H. Stroebe, Appleton, Wis.

(You are right, Brother Stroebe. Equity must be enforced by the farmers. The consumers of Indianapolis and other cities are paying $1 per bushel for potatoes you people are asked to sell for 35 cents or 40 cents.—Ed.)



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THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Department of Canada

By NESTER NOEL

The editor of Up-to-Date Farming is not responsible for utterances in departments conducted by others.

The following minimum prices have been set at Edmonton, Alberta, Can.:

Wheat, best grade, per bu	75c
Oats, milling, per bu	30c
Barley, malting, per bu	45c
Hogs, live, per lb	5½c
Hogs, dressed, per lb	7½c
Beef, live, per lb	4c
Beef, dressed, per lb	6½c
Hay, per ton	$10 00

This list does not represent the current prices, but it does represent what the prices ought to be to enable the farmers to obtain a reasonable profit and make a decent living.

When a nation is preparing for war, her soldiers are not only enrolled but drilled and trained for marches and battles. The farmers at last realize the great power they have in their hands. Now if they would only exert it by union and cooperation and march shoulder to shoulder to emancipate themselves from their drudgery and financial serfdom, nothing could stand against them.

But it is not enough to enlist in the A. S. of E. Next fall the farmers' organiaztion in Alberta should be strong enough to make a stand for profitable prices. Therefore, brother farmers, you must prepare for it if you want to succeed. You must first understand the plan of the society. Those who know must teach others who do not know. You must read the official paper. You must be true and loyal to your local union by paying your dues promptly and thus help spread the organization throughout this country and in other countries. You must attend the local union meetings, not only to know each other better and enjoy yourselves, but to educate yourselves by discussing the various questions pertaining to your interests as farmers. You must not fail to send delegates or at least one delegate to the provincial conventions. (Do not forget the April convention.)

The first year with but imperfect organiaztion the prices have been kept higher than ever before in years of good crops, and the prospects are good that the minimum prices will be reached before long.

Next month the first legislative assembly of Alberta will meet at Edmonton. Although the farmers form the great majority of the electors in this province, as a rule they prefer to elect lawyers and business men to represent them. This is very wrong. It is true that those gentlemen made them nice promises. They promise to do all in their power to promote the interests of the farmers. But have they done it in the past? Some laws enacted by the late Northwest Territory Legislature, like the Hail insurance ordinance and the exemption ordinance, are all right and had better be left as they are now. Some others, like the local improvement ordinance and the judicature ordinance, will probably be amended. At all events, the actions of our legislators during their first session will be closely watched by the organized farmers of Alberta.

GOVERNMENT OR CITY PACKING HOUSES

It appears now that the Canadian packers have not been able lately to procure sufficient hogs, but only from 30 to 50 per cent of the capacity of their factories, and that the industry of stock raising is in danger to become seriously demoralized.

From the producer's standpoint hog raising is at present a business where the profits are most uncertain. When a farmer goes into hog raising he does not know what the supply and demand and consequently the price will be one year afterwards. Once the hogs are ready for the market, once they are "finished," they must be sold promptly or else all the feed they consume is a loss to the farmer, unless he gains through price. But under the old system he has not gained much. It is all guess work about the price. Of course this makes the packers' opportunity. After the farmer has sold his hogs at a loss he goes home with the determination to raise hogs "only for himself."

There has been no certainty that hog raising will pay year in and year out. On the contrary, many farmers in Alberta think they have been losing money for several years. According to the estimate of Prof. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, the average cost of producing hogs is $4.30 per 100 pounds live weight, and most of the hogs raised in Alberta last year have been sold for 3 1-2 and 4 cents. Still the price of lard and bacon did not come down a cent and car loads of cured meat were imported from the United States.

After this what will the Alberta farmers think of the advice given them that the packer and farmer must cooperate, the farmer by producing a steady supply of hogs and the packer by paying a fairly unifor mprice.

Some time ago the Alberta Society of Equity set the price for hogs at 5 1-2 cents per pound alive, and at that price the farmers are ready to fill the capacity of the factories. At the prices charged the consumers the packers can certainly afford to pay the farmers their price and still make good profits. But how will you compel them to play fair. The packers are in business to make as much money as they can. It is to their interest to pay the farmer the lowest possible price and charge the consumer the highest. They enjoy the discretional power to make, unmake and manipulate prices. The farmers feel that they are completely at their mercy.

It has been suggested that the farmers club together and build packing houses themselves. But the farmers have neither the experience nor the capital necessary to compete successfully with the existing concerns. Here in Alberta the farmers have tried joint stock companies to operate threshing machines, saw mills, flour mills, etc., but most of those farmers' companies have proved complete failures. It is certain that they would not succeed any better in the packing business.

The establishment of a chilled meat and cured meat trade by the government or by the leading cities of Alberta seems a better solution of the problem, and a resolution to that effect was passed at the convention of the Society of Equity last month. If the government or the cities owned packing plants they would be in a position to control the prices. They could insure a fair and uniform price to be paid to the producers and a moderate price to be charged to the consumer and our foreign trade would be enlarged. The confidence in the hog industry would be immediately restored and the dread of a packers' combine would be done away with forever. Then the production would be controlled also.

A few years ago, when the government made arrangements for shipping of our oats to South Africa and made provisions for a fair price to be paid to the farmers, it was a boon not only to the farmers but to the whole community.

What the government is doing now for our creamery trade it can do for our meat trade.

Why should not our progressive cities engage in this business? Now the city people, like the farmers, are at the mercy of an always possible combine of butchers and packers. Their supply of meat is equal in importance to their supply of water. The cities build and operate water works. Why could they not build and operate packing houses? They have in their midst the capital and the business ability required, and, like the government, they should be interested in the general welfare of all the people.

The ownership of packing plants by the government or the cities with their control of prices would be a blessing for producers and consumers, and would be the dawn of unprecedented prosperity for this province. The farmers' organizations and the city labor unions are equally interested in this question and should give it their earnest attention.

By C. W. Thompson, Leavings, Alberta.

The Grain Growers' Association of Alberta takes the lead. Although it is the youngest brother of that association, it is to advance and join hands with the great A. S. of E. There was quite a number of A. S. of E. members at Claresholm on Saturday, February 24, to welcome the Grain Growers into their ranks, as Mr. R. W. Wallace, president of the Grain Growers' Association of Alberta, called a meeting on February 24 for the purpose of joining the A. S. of E. Mr. R. C. Owens, our organizer, addressed the meeting to the satisfaction of all, delivering an able and instructive talk, from which they were all led to see and admire the plans taught by the A. S. of E. We might say: "They were once blind, but now they can see."

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PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

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SHEEP

Different Breeds—Selecting Sheep for a Farm

Where access to large and good city markets is rapid and cheap, and especially on high priced and high tilled farms, where sheep are kept in but limited numbers, as part of a system of convertable husbandry, improved mutton sheep are the most profitable. Interior situations, remote from such markets, the Merino or fine wool sheep yield the best returns. Mutton sheep, to develop their characteristic qualities successfully, requires soils ranging medium to first class, and consequently those yielding regular and good food. Some mutton breeds like the Southdowns, thrive best on dry uplands, producing abundant and nutritious but not rank vegetation. Others



like the Lincolns and Leicesters, prefer moist, rich, alluvial valleys, where the grasses are abundant rather than delicate. With the Merinos dryness of soil is indispensable. There may be swamps or other wet lands on their range to which they have free access but they cannot be confined to these without injury to their health. They will thrive on scantier feeds than any other of the improved mutton breeds, and may be made to travel farther to obtain it. The Merinos are capable of enduring greater extremes of temperature with comparative impunity. The improved mutton breeds which have found most favor in the United States are the Shropshire, Oxford-Down, Southdown, Lincoln, Cotswold, Merino, Hamshire-Down and Rambouillet.

The Leichester

The Leichester sheep, under the most favorable circumstances for developement, perhaps excel others in earliness of maturity, and none make better returns with the amount of food consumed by them. But they require better shelter, keep, care, than any other variety. The ewes are not so prolific, nor so good nurses, as those of the other mutton families; and their lambs when first dropped, demand a good deal of attention. The mutton is only medium in quality, and, owing to its great amount of outside fat is not generally sought to supply American tables. In England, however, these sheep particularly meet the wants of a large class of producers and customers, and have been more extensively grown there than any of the large mutton varities. The weathers are marketed in England at from twelve to fifteen month old, and weigh from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds each. The fleeces are composed of long combing wool, and average from six to seven pounds each. In small selected breeding flocks in the United States, yearlings and weathers have yielded from ten to fifteen pounds of wool, and breeding ewes eight pounds.

The Cotswolds

The Cotswolds are larger, hardier, and more prolific sheep than the preceding, and the ewes are better mothers. They furnish a valuable combing wool, and the average of fleeces is from seven to eight pounds. Selected flocks produce considerable more wool. The weathers, fattened at fourteen months old, in England, weigh from fifteen to twenty-four pounds per quarter, and at two years old from twenty to thirty pounds per quarter. They fequently are made to weigh considerably more in this country. Their mutton is superior to that of the Leicesters, the fat being less abundant, and better mixed with lean meat. They are much used in crossing other breeds and varieties. They impart more hardiness with stronger constitutions and better qualities as breeders, to the Leicesters, and thicken them in the hind quarters. They give size, longer wool, and more wool, to some of the short wool families. They are decidedly favored sheep with the breeders of long wools in the United States.

This subject will be continued in our next issue, with a description of the popular sheep of today, with up-to-date methods of breeding, care, etc.

Sheep Notes

Take care of the lamb if you expect first class sheep.

Sheep men are wearing diamonds this year. What is there to prevent you from doing the same?

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WORLD'S BEST BUTTER

De Laval Separator Triumph At National Dairy Show

The great DAIRY SHOW and NATIONAL BUTTERMAKERS CONVENTION held at CHICAGO, February 15th to 24th, awarded ALL HIGHEST BUTTER PRICES to entries made from DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CREAM, the prizes and scores being as follows:

GRAND PRIZE—GOLD MEDAL

A. CARLSON, Rush City, Minn.....Score 97

SILVER MEDAL

J. E. HOWE, Oakland, Minn.....Score 96½

SILVER CUPS

E. J. SIMONSON, Milton, Wis.....Score 96
W. H. BECHTEL, Caro, Mich.....Score 96
LOUIS NIELSON, Camp Point, Ill.....Score 96
F. L. Odell, Greenfield, Iowa.....Score 95½

Out of the total 610 butter entries 559 were DE LAVAL users, the other 51 representing the users of all other separators combined, while of the 496 entries scoring 90 and over, 463 were DE LAVAL made, the other 33 covering all competitive users together.

All this is in keeping with what has happened at every previous Convention Contest of the National Buttermakers Association since its organization in 1892, all highest awards having been made, without exception, to DE LAVAL users.

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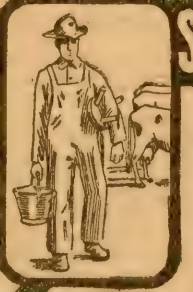
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FEEDING BEEF CATTLE
Selecting and Feeding

There is an old saying that change of pasture makes fat calves, but like many another wise saw, this has more sound than sense. Cattle never gain flesh when in a field new to them. Three or four days pass before they will become accustomed to their new surroundings and settle in their regular round of habits. If moved from one field to another adjoining, the same restlessness will appear, although if a gate between the two fields be left open they will pass from one field into the other without the sign of uneasiness. Introducing strange beeves into a field occupied by a herd will cause the same disturbance. The social position of each of the new comers must be settled by much fighting and more threatening before the chief business of their lives can go on quietly and comfortably. Having got a herd together, it would be advisable to avoid as far as possible changing from field to field, and especially sudden changes of diet, as such are almost certain to either "throw the cattle off their feed" or to lead them to overeating with more disastrous results. If the intention is to feed cattle in the winter months, attention should be given to providing a feed lot, in which cattle may be fed comfortably and profitably. Much will be gained by providing shelter from the biting winds, from the west and the north. In such a place the cattle will be protected from all but the south and east winds, which are seldom very cold, and will be fairly ly warm by the direct rays of the sun, instead of standing until late in the day shivering away the flesh they have slowly gained. Less of the food eaten is needed for merely keeping up the cutting winds and warmed by the sun's rays than when exposed to the former and cut off from the latter. It is especially important that the sunlight should reach the stock early in the day, for even when there is little perceptible warmth in the rays, there is in them that which enlivens the spirits of beast as well as man. It has been found that cattle fatten better in an open field, exposed to the winds from every point of the compass, than they do in fields in the midst of timber, where the sun's rays seldom or never reach them, although in the timber they were sheltered from the winds. Where there is not much timber much can be done to secure comparative comfort for the stock, and at small expense, by building rough sheds of posts, poles and brush, with perhaps a covering of corn stalks, straw, coarse hay or other material. And it is beyond question true that an ample return will be made by the cattle for any attention given to providing cheap shelter in the way suggested. Salt should be placed where every beast in the herd can easily reach it whenever appetite leads then to take a taste. By this plan the crowding and fighting, when salt is given only at rare intervals, will be avoided, and the animals will be much better for it. No great labor is required in feeding, and no part of the farmer's life can give him more satisfaction than that of putting into the most condensed and most pleasing form the raw materials resulting from his toil.

This argument presupposes that the breeder has a good animal to start on; scrubs pay poorly at best and often do not pay at all, to say nothing of those which are a clear loss. The prices of the coarse grain and feed stuffs is low, but to feed it to a poor animal is almost like putting salt into a sieve, while to feed it to one of good blood is to give your "five talents to make five other talents." Besides these considerations the feeder will have had the additional great advantage of a supply of manure, which will bring very tangible profits to increase crops.

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It contains what I have learned by 30 years of study and experience in the hog business. A valuable treatise touching everything concerning the hog. Free to readers of this paper.

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Tested by 30 years' constant use. Guaranteed to be the best hog medicine on the market.

I cannot say too much in praise of your Hog Remedy. My hogs took sick last winter and I lost eighty head. I then got some of your Hog Remedy and have not lost a hog since I began feeding it. I do not think any farmer can afford to be without it.
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Your Hog Remedy is the best and most satisfactory medicine I have ever used. In more than 25 years of feeding it has given me the quickest results. I had 100 or more hogs in poor condition. They have improved one-half in appearance and weight in the last 65 days. Are looking well now. Enclosed find $12.50 for another can of your Hog Remedy and cholera preventative for hogs.
Yates City, Knox Co., Ill. JOHN H. MATHEWS.

FREE TRIAL OFFER:—Any reader of this paper who will remit direct to me for a can or half can at prices quoted below, and will give same a trial for 30 days, will have his money refunded if at the end of that time he is not satisfied that his hogs have been benefitted, that the Remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and that it is the best hog medicine he has ever used.

I Will Pay For All Hogs That Die
If my Remedy is used as a preventative, according to the rules of my insurance plan, fully explained in "Hogology." This Insurance proposition is worthy of your careful consideration. I could not make it if my Remedy will not do all I claim for it. Take advantage of the Free Trial Offer and be convinced.

Dr. JOS. HAAS, V. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

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25 lb. Can	$12.50
12 ½ lb. Can	6.50
Packages	$2.50, $1.25 and 50c each.

Express Paid on Cans and Half Cans.

Buying the Cow

Opie Read missed a chance of making another common-place scene immortal by never having visited a Chicago cow market. Irish blood, brogue and wit are as much in evidence there daily as at a poling place during a municipal election. The sales made there any day in the week would furnish many a diner out with stories enough to last a lifetime; the buyer's distrust, the seller's feigned aloofness, the bickering, jabbering and dickering, regarding merit, demerit and price, being a pages from life's commonplace book.

A character, which once seen is not soon to be forgotten, is the frequently occuring old woman who comes to buy a cow to assist in the family support. One minute she pleads with pathetic accents, the next she argues vehemently, and again she lifts her voice to an Italian opera pitch and scolds shrilly, mercilessly scoring the seller and her meek husband, who only demonstrates his presence by an occasional wheedling word put in when his wife is angriest. Once in a while, however, she allows him to haggle over the price while she looks on with an expression of anxiety, but she only returns to the



charge again with renewed energy. Argument between the dealers, and fun for the bystanders, flies fast and furious.

"Thirty dollars, and a big bargain at that," says the seller, with the air of one uttering an unalterable verdict.

"Ah, sure now, and that's a deal too much for a poor man to pay. Can't yez make it twenty-four?" asks the old man wheedling. Before the dealer can speak the woman breaks in with, "Arrah, now, it's you're the fool, and it's mesself will buy the cow, indade an' I will. Then it's robbery you would be doing to take the last cent from a poor woman now."

"Shure, the cow is worth all I ask for it," says the dealer, and seeing that he can make no sale, he steps close to the old woman and asks, "Have yez a sewer in your house?"

"An' it's a sewer ye say?"

"It is."

"No, I have no sewer."

"Well, then, I can't sell yez the cow, for ye can't take all her milk."

After bargaining with a dealer or two more the couple buy a cow for twenty-three dollars. As the woman relucantly parts with her hard-earned dimes, which evidently look as big as cartwheels to her, and the husband is handed the rope to lead the cow away, her face takes on a look of supreme contentment, and as the trio move away, the man leading the cow, and the old woman, her skirts tucked up, trudging along behind with a big shellala, a picture is seen which will never be forgotten, and is worth going miles to see.

Dr. Jos. Haas' Proposition

Dr. Jos. Haas has perfected an Insurance Proposition which is proving popular among swine-raisers.

Dr. Haas' Hog Remedy has been on the market for 30 years. The doctor insures hogs to which it is fed, agreeing to pay for al lthat die, according to his Insurance Proposition. It is strictly a medicine and not a stock food.

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Dr. Haas calls particular attention to his guarantee. He desires to impress the fact that so strong is his faith in the curative properties of his Hog Remedy that if any hogs die to which it has been fed according to directions and his proposition he has the money to pay for them. A man who offers to back his claims with cash certainly has a proposition which is worth investigating.

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PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

Facts About Turkeys

Inbreeding will quickly invite failure.

Breeding turkeys can be profitably kept up to the fifth year.

Breeders generally will not breed from the same gobbler more than one year, unless the same breeding hens are also retained.

In the selection of Bronze turkey breeders, the body should be long and deepest at the center, with a full breast, broad back, strong thighs, and shanks of moderate length. In young birds the shanks are a dead black, but they grow lighter with age, until they finally become of a pink or flesh color.

The hen turkey is more in demand in market than is the male.

A medium sized carcass sells best.

Mashed potatoes mixed with corn meal, alternated with shelled corn, is the most general diet used for fattening turkeys.

When the least indisposed, the turkey will hold its head down between its shoulders and refuse food.

During incubation, a turkey can cover from 15 to 20 eggs, while an ordinary hen cannot cover more than half that number.



Eight hens to a cock is a good mating, and which should produce about two hundred young.

Geer says the market turkey should be shorter in legs and neck than is the general case, and very full in the breast.

A good plan, in killing turkeys, is to tie their feet together, hang the bird on a pole, and then cut the throat so as to bleed freely. They should be dry-picked, leaving head and wings on. After picked dip in hot water, and then in cold, which will give the skin a fresher look.

Some turkey raisers prefer marketing the toms in the month of December, and keep the hens until later, so that they may increase in weight and command a better price.

A plump young turkey, dressing from 8 to 15 pounds, finds a market at almost any season of the year.

If in good condition when put up, turkey hens can be fattened in about three weeks' time, but cocks would require a week or more longer.

An English writer says there are two points to consider before choosing the breed of turkey, viz., whether the birds are to be reared with the purpose of making a profit with them, or whether they are only for home consumption. If the former, he selects the Bronze variety. He says for profit it is purely a question of obtaining birds of the heaviest possible weight when they are from six to nine months old. He further says that not only does this breed produce heavy weight, but quality of flesh is also obtained.

To obtain turkey cockerels at Christmas, weighing 24 pounds when plucked, and hen 15 pounds in the same state, may fairly be considered good work from poults hatched during the early part of May.

The Commercial Duck

Earth floors in the houses are better than wood or cement.

The laying season has begun, and will continue until the last of August.

Overcrowding ducklings will induce feather-pulling.

The first eggs of the season are hardly ever fertile.

Ducks are good hatchers but poor mothers.

The floor of the house should be bedded with leaves, straw or hay.

Green oats, sweet corn fodder and rye are excellent green food for both old and young ducks.

Medium sized drakes are better than large ones for breeding for market.

Ducks kept on land must be supplied with fresh water three times a day.

It is claimed that the cross of Muscovy on Pekin will produce sterile progeny.

The Pekin is conceded to be the hardiest variety of the duck family.

Where breeding ducks have access to bathing water a less number of drakes are required.

Green food fed the ducks a week before killing for market, is apt to produce a yellow appearance to the carcass.

The egg of the duck is more rich in fat than that of the hen.

Rye or barley should be sown in all unused duck yards during the summer to purify them.

Rankin claims that the food costs about four cents a pound to grow a young duck to ten weeks of age.

There is very little danger of overfattening the laying duck.

On the large Long Island farms, all the ducks are scalded before being dressed.

Steeped or cooked cut clover hay is a good substitute for green food.

Ducklings generally begin molting when eleven weeks old, and continue for about six weeks.

Well grown ducklings very often will begin laying at five months of age.

It is not advisable to allow ducklings bathing water before May.

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That life holds out to all, should most abound,
And least be threaten'd in the fields and groves? —Cowper.

When to Sow and Plant

The following tables will give some useful hints, and aid us in keeping successions:

Period of Germination

	Days.
Beans	5 to 10
Beets	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrots	12 to 20
Cauliflower	5 to 10
Celery	10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber	6 to 10
Endive	5 to 10
Lettuce	6 to 8
Onions	7 to 10
Parsnips	10 to 20
Peas	6 to 10
Pepper	10 to 14
Radish	3 to 6
Salsify	7 to 12
Tomato	6 to 12
Turnip	4 to 8

This table presupposes ordinarily fair conditions, and will vary considerably under the extremes of very poor to ideal surroundings.

Maturity Tables

	Days.
Beets	40 to 60
Cabbage	90 to 115
Carrot	90 to 110
Celery	150 to 160
Corn, sweet	65 to 80
Cucumber	55 to 75
Lettuce	65 to 75
Watermelon	125 to 150
Squash (winter)	120 to 150
Tomatoes	100 to 120
Egg Plant	150 to 175
Muskmelon	125 to 150
Onions	130 to 150
Parsnips	90 to 120
Peas	40 to 75
Peppers	140 to 160
Radish	20 to 40
Spinnach	60 to 80
Squash (summer)	90 to 100
Turnips	60 to 75

The above table refers, generally, to the time from planting to time of full maturity, but is subject to much change in actual work.

Early Vegetables

If growing for the market, the early vegetables always bring the best prices. In growing for the home supply, why not have them early as well as to wait until mid-summer before getting a taste of the good things? The hot beds will help us out in this by weeks of time, as many things can be grown ready for transplanting nearly as soon as the seed can be safely sown in open ground. Tomatoes, lettuce, early cabbage, peppers and egg plants ought all to be sown in the hot bed. Beets and onions can be forwarded several weeks if well started in the hot beds; as also cucumbers, musk and watermelons. Cut turnips in halves, scrape out the inside and fill the shells with rich soil, sow the seed in these, and when safe to go in the open ground plant out the entire mass. Cover them well and the shells will decay, furnishing both plant food and moisture and the plants will go on growing without ever a check.

Grapes and Bush Fruit

Last season was excessively wet and the neglect to spray the grapes early resulted in serious loss to us.

A year's absence from our home and our late return (about April 15), found our work in a sadly neglected state. Grapes were found unprunned and many more things were also left undone. Thus the first spraying of the grapes was put aside, and the pruning had to be left until the growth had started and even until the fruit had set, as they could not be prunned sooner on account of bleeding. So we could prune only sparingly after so much growth had been made. As above stated, the weather became very wet with rains almost every day, so that even the later sprayings had to wait for fair weather. The black rot got started and nearly or quite half the crop was ruined. Now, what is the moral of all this? Simply that locking the stable after the theft did not save the horse.

The grapes should have been prunned in the autumn or during the warmer days of winter, then they would have been done previous to the flow of sap starting. They should have been thoroughly sprayed with the copper sulphate while yet dormant; and this with later sprayings of bordeaux as weather permitted would very likely have prevented nearly or quite all the damage. This season we hope to apply the preventive measures, rather than take chances with the curative, after the diseases have gained a foothold. In using the copper sulphate spray, do not be afraid of an overdose. Spray not only the vines, but the wires, posts and even the ground around the vines. Use it plentifully and follow with the bordeaux in season and we believe there will be little danger of black rot. The bush fruits will also be much benefited by the copper sulphate spraying, always bearing in mind that it must be applied before growth starts.

Save Your Coal Ashes

It is coming to be a fact were substantiated by many good fruit growers, that coal ashes are valuable for fruit of all kinds. Three years ago I wrote of some experiments that I was personally making along these lines. My grapes were badly overrun with grass and I thought it easier and cheaper to mulch it out with ashes than to hoe it out. I used both wood and coal ashes, sometimes mixed and sometimes separate. The following spring being absent, the work was not carried on; but now where those ashes were applied nearly three years ago, the grass can be lifted off by the hand, and the ground underneath is mellow and pliable.

I hope to extend the work this spring still farther and watch results more closely. I find others have been following the practice for years, not only with grapes but also tree fruits, with the most gratifying results. We earnestly hope that others will try it if only with a few vines and trees at first and not only watch but report results.

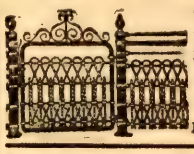
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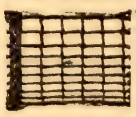
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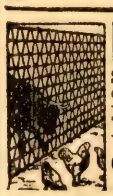
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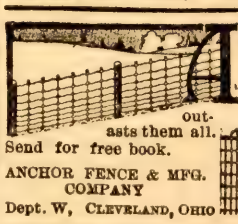
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We want every Market Gardener and Farmer to know what "Northern Grown" seed is and does. How it jumps right up out of the ground and hustles along to maturity in almost no time, while the "lazy" Southern grown seed is taking things easy. We want future customers to know how it is often possible to grow TWO CROPS a season instead of one through using Northern Grown Seed. So we have decided to **GIVE AWAY SEEDS TO THOSE WHO CAN USE THEM,** and who, after they have examined, tested and tried the seeds, and know of their own knowledge how quickly they germinate and how satisfactory they are, will become regular patrons.

Send for Big FREE Catalogue and select the seeds you wish to try (see page 118.) Write today SURE so the seeds will reach you before planting time.

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TREES $5 PER 100, FREIGHT PAID Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, and Carolina Poplars, healthy, true to name and fumigated. All kinds of trees and plants at low wholesale prices. Remember we beat all other reliable Nurseries in quality and price. Catalogue free. Reliance Nursery, Box U, Geneva, N. Y.



$100 for YOUR Pocket

The Carter Wire Fence Machine puts $100 in your pocket every four hundred rods of fence you weave with it. Machine costs but $10 and a boy can operate it. The greatest money saver on the farm. You can

BUILD YOUR OWN FENCE

at cost of wire only, using Coiled Steel Spring Wire. Send for our free catalog—tells how to build fences. We sell fence wire of all kinds in any quantities at wholesale prices. We can save you more than one-third.

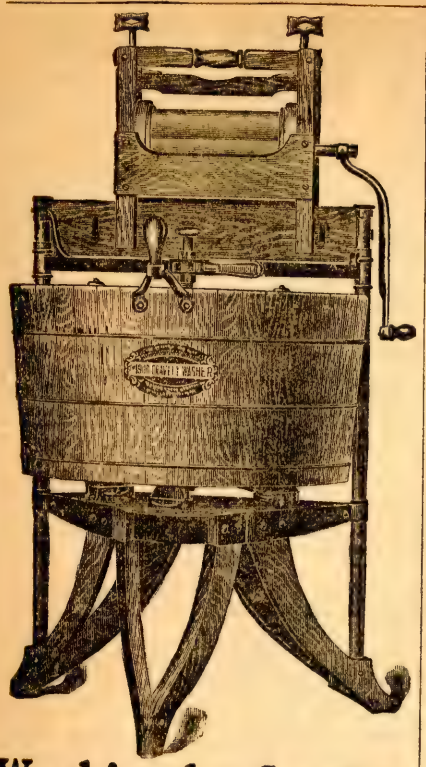
CARTER WIRE FENCE MACHINE CO., Box 96 Mt. Sterling, Ohio.



Iwans' Post Hole & Well Auger

for Fence, Telephone and Telegraph Post Holes, Wells, etc. Best auger in the World for boring into the Earth. The two blades interlock, having notched edges for this purpose, thus holding each other firmly in place, and also helping to hold the dirt. No Suction when being removed from the hole. Little Pressure is needed in operating, except in very hard dry ground, as with the two sets of cutting blades, the auger grips the earth very quickly. Makes a hole Smoothly and Quickly; Empties Easily is very Durable. Will bore in all kinds of ground except solid rock. Takes up gravel and small stones. Three full turns of the auger, and it is full of earth, and lots of it. Sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inch, $2.50 each; 12 inch, $6.00; 14 inch, $8.00. Total length of 12 and 14 inch sizes, 6 feet; all other sizes 4 feet. Sample auger at special price to introduce. Every Farmer, Stockman, Poultryman, Nurseryman, and Telephone Company and everyone who has a fence to build should have this auger Inquire of your Hardware or Implement Dealer or write us for full particulars. We also make Sickle Edge Hay Knives, Tile Drain Cleaners, Tiling Spades and Post Hole Diggers.

IWAN BROTHERS, BOX 2. STREATOR, ILLINOIS.



Washing by Gravity

Pay Me Out Of What It Saves You

You've never seen a Washer like this!

Because it has only been invented a short time ago.

It is as far ahead of ordinary washers as a horse would be ahead of a cow in a race.

And it leaves the Washboard so far behind that it's lost from sight in the distance.

We've sold thousands and thousands of Washers after putting each one of them out on a month's trial test.

Think of that for a test of goodness.

We call the machine shown in the picture our 1900 "Gravity" Washer.

You know, "Gravity" is what makes a stone roll down hill.

And our new Washer is called the "Gravity" because it almost works itself by practically the same principle as the stone rolling down hill.

* * *

You throw the clothes into a tub of soapy water, start off the machine, and the Gravity does nearly all the rest.

I don't mean that it washes all the dirty clothes without a little help from you—mind that!

You must throw the clothes into the tub by hand, and start off the machine working, by hand, and keep it going by hand while it drives the soapy water to and fro through the clothes.

Then you must (in about six minutes after the Gravity has been washing) stop the tub, and run the washed clothes through the Wringer, by hand.

So you see it isn't all play. There's some work left for the Woman.

But she can wash a tub full of very dirty clothes with this new "Gravity Washer" in less than Six minutes, by the clock.

And she can wash them with her Head—her Brains—instead of with her hands, because, she can make the Machine do nearly all the work. She hasn't got to bend over a steaming tub of suds with the "Gravity Washer," nor work one of those back-breaking threshing-machines they call "Washers" in the hardware stores.

The "Gravity Washer" won't tear the finest piece of lace—it won't break a button—nor it won't wear the thinnest white clothes.

Because, all the washing is done by driving soapy water through the threads of the dirty clothes.

And this is done chiefly by Gravity—by the same thing that makes a stone roll down hill.

And this Washer is sold so it must pay for itself.

* * *

Now, I want to send one of these "Gravity Washers" to any person I believe to be honest, for a month's free trial, so they can prove what I say to be true.

I don't want a penny from you for the month's use of it, remember, unless you decide to keep it after that.

But, if you find it will save you its whole cost, you may pay me after each washing 60c a week for it, or $2.00 a month, out of what it saves you, till the machine is fully paid for.

And, you needn't decide whether you'll keep the Washer or not till after you've tested it a full Month—free of charge.

I will pay the freight myself both ways—and I don't ask a penny of security from you.

If you feel you can do without the "Gravity Washer" after you've used it a month, I will take it back from you, without a penny from you for its use, or a growl from me.

Now, How could I make anything out of that kind of deal if our new "Gravity Washer" wouldn't really do all I say it will?

Write me to-day if you want this "Gravity Washer on a month's free trial. Address plainly: R. F. Bieber, Treas. 1900 Washer Co., 6383 Henry St., Binghamton, N.Y., or 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.



SHAKER SIFTER

Sent with 4 other attractive novelties Free to Agents. One hand shaking this sifter works the internal mechanism. Good material and wears well. Catalog free. Dept KC Household Novelty Works, 25 Randolph St., Chicago

UP-TO-DATE Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

If gladness in the home is found,
What matters stormy winds around;
The brightest sunshine God imparts
Is that within the human heart.

If clouds hide the natural sunlight, make sunlight in the home; there is an abundance of material.

Plan the flower beds. Paint and flowers make pretty homes at little cost. And they add to home values, too.

We passed a home on a farm the other day. Everything looked old, out of date and uninviting. There was nothing to suggest progress or prosperity. It was where Uncle Threadbare lives.

It is now a good time to think of what you are going to have in the flower garden and about the house.

A good idea in plants and flowers is to have something you know the neighbors have not—this adds novelty and attractiveness to your home.

There are many young people in what used to be called the border states that never saw a cotton plant. A few cotton seeds planted will afford attractive novelties in such places.

By sowing seeds in boxes now north of an east and west line passing through Louisville, Ky., much earlier flowers may be had than by waiting until the seeds may be planted in the open.

Have an eye to the lawn. Few things add more beauty to the farm home than a well kept lawn. Almost any lawn, if kept clear of weeds, will grow up in grass. Keep it mowed smoothly, and you will soon be proud of the lawn.

Easter comes late this year. This used to be one of the happiest festivals at our "old home on the farm." Let it still be a gladsome time for the young people. The Easter egg is more than a pleasant memory.

Before another issue of Up-to-Date, after this one reaches its readers, there will be many an "April fool" in this country. An innocent joke is harmless, and contributes to the healthful life; but be sure the jokes are innocent.

Oil cloths and linoleum may be polished with coal oil or kerosene. Rub with a cloth, not using much oil.

Never clean windows when the sun is shining through them. They will dry so quickly as to make them look streaked and smeary.

Never sulk, no matter what the provocation. Either get away and cast off the annoyance, or "have it out."

Avoid the little faults. Some of the least seeds produce the biggest weeds.

Whatever we do, we should first consider its effect upon others. Do nothing that will injure or annoy other reasonable people.

The person who thinks the world owes him a living is a very poor collector.

Did you ever feel better after having scolded a child? Children must be reproved sometimes, but scoldings do not ennoble the scolder nor elevate the victim.

Mixed Hints

A recent recipe, telling how to make turnip soup, says, "Cut six turnips into thin slices." We have seen six turnips that made over a bushel of turnips. We have seen other six that was not a pint. The recipe writer must find some other measure for things that have no regularity of size.

It is said that oranges packed in dry sand will keep fresh for a long time.

Everything about the house that looks unsightly, such as a post, stump, fence corner, large stone, or anything of that sort, should have a climbing vine upon it.

To make tough meat tender cook it slowly for a long time. Hard boiling does not make meat tender.

A spoonful of molasses added to buckwheat batter improves the cakes, and makes them brown easily.

Some one recommends slowly walking backwards to relieve a nervous headache.

No matter what makes a baby cry, the first impulse of the mother is to give it the breast. The trouble may be from overeating; but few even think of that.

Proper ventillation may be secured by opening the windows slightly at both top and bottom, and on opposite sides of the room. This induces a current which brings in fresh air and expels the impurities. If this cannot be done, throw the door or doors wide open for a few minutes.

If a child, or other person, for that matter, has swallowed any kind of poison, don't sit down and wait for the doctor; cause the patient to swallow the white of an egg immediately.

Thirst is accasioned by dryness of the mouth and throat. Relief is secured, especially in fever, by the slowness of the passage of the water rather than by the quantity taken. Therefore drink slowly.

A distinguished medical authority gives the following as a valuable breathing exercise: Stand before an open window, rest the weight of the body on the balls of the feet, abdomen in, chest out, head erect. Take long, deep inhalations through the nose, mouth closed; hold the breath for a few moments, and exhale through the nose. Repeat five times, rest a few moments, and repeat again five times. Out in the open air in early morning is a good time and place for this exercise.

Almost any flower cuttings may be made to grow. Thus may plants often be secured from boquets, if not too much withered. In a saucer, soup plate or other deep pan or dish, have clean sharp sand. Keep constantly moist—pretty wet but not flooded with water. In this insert the stems of the flowers, and keep as much as possible in warm sunshine—a south window is an ideal place. Of course the stem must be more than mere flower stalk.

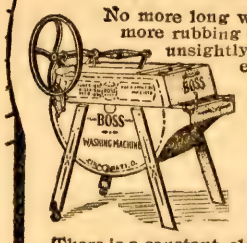
Never eat hurriedly. Thoroughly masticate every mouthful of food before swallowing it, no matter though it may be mashed potatoes or mush. Hasty eating is the cause of more physical troubles than almost any other thoughtless habit.

The following is recommended for good egg cookies that will last until used up, even for several weeks: One cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, five eggs, one a half pints of flour, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, and one cupful of milk. Mix the butter, sugar and eggs smooth, add the flour sifted with the powder, then the milk; mix to a dough soft enough to handle conveniently; flour the board and roll the dough thin; cut in whatever shape desired; bake on greased tin in hot oven five or six minutes.

The use of tobacco is a habit. We had to learn to enjoy it. We like the brand of tobacco best that we have become accustomed to. If we can't get that brand, we try something else, and in time we come to like that best. Therefore, one type of tobacco can be substituted for another. The growers of one type have no monopoly.

Some countries are about solidly organized. Some are half organized. Some are not organized very well. Those behind should make haste to catch up with the others, who are waiting for them. The trusts and dealers are hoping the backward sections will remain backward. Which side are YOU on?

Washing Done—Before Wash Day's Well Begun



No more long washing hours—no more rubbing till your hands are unsightly, crooked and soap-eaten; no more drenching yourself waist down, and breathing in the steam and smell.

The "Boss" Washer supplies the elbow-grease *you* used to furnish. *It* does the rubbing, not *you*.

There is a constant, cleansing (never injurious) rubbing going on all the time the washer works. That's why

THE "BOSS" WASHER

washes clothes snow-white without a spot or a stain—and, remember this—*without wear or tear on the softest fabrics.* The "Boss" Washer will pay for itself in a few months; costs less than 25 cents a week to buy; saves in an ordinary family, from four to six times that amount per week.

Two Weeks' Free Trial—Write us and we will arrange to put a "Boss" Washer right in your home for *two weeks' free trial.* Write *at once.*

BOSS WASHING MACHINE CO.,
Address Dept. E, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

THE BEST COOKING RANGE MADE



Sold for Cash or on Monthly payments

$10 to $20 SAVED

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Your money refunded after six months trial if

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is not 50 per cent. better than others. My superior location on Lake Erie, where iron, steel, coal, freights and skilled labor are cheaper and best, enables me to furnish a **Top Notch** Steel Range at a clean saving of $10 to $20. Send for free catalogues of five distinct lines, 50 styles and sizes, with or without reservoir, for city, town or country use.

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We guarantee to teach you **Bakers** and **Confectioners Methods** and **Secrets.** We enable you to make tasty pastry and dainty candies. Our Diploma means something and is ornamental. Under the direction of one of the best Bakers in the country, viz.: Mr. N. Schouten. One pupil taught FREE in each community. Terms very reasonable. Write today.

Rev. M. S. ACKLES, Secy. and Mgr., Keokuk, Iowa

LETTER FROM DAVID DOBETTER

No. 63.

Near Williamsport, Ind., Mch. 15, '06.
Dear Mr. Everitt:

We have been gathering up the odds and ends of work since my last letter, getting ready for the opening of the spring campaign. After finishing the work of trimming up the young fruit trees, we gathered up the brush and piled it, ready to be burned when it gets dry enough. We drew it out to a spot in the meadow, having in mind to test for ourselves the real truth about ashes. We hear a great deal about that nowadays, and I want to know for myself. Some of the best things we know are those that we have dug out for ourselves.

The orchard looks real nice since we got it trimmed up. We took pains to cut out enough of the top so that the light could get down through the branches, to the very roots of the trees. All the branches that crossed one another, so as to rub and scrape together, we removed. And the lower limbs that were in the way we sawed off. We want it so that a team can go anywhere under the branches. I have seen orchards where it was a tough job to plow or do any other kind or work, and then the horses were all the time getting their heads scratched, and you felt very thankful if you got through yourself alive. None of that for me.

I think we will plow the orchard up this spring. It seems to me that a young orchard is like any other kind of a growing thing. It needs loosening up around the roots now and then. I know some are in favor of never seeding an orchard. They say it is better to keep it in some kind of a crop all the time; or if not really cropped, at least never seeded down. Seems to me that it is most too much of a good thing; so is rest now and then. Nobody likes to be all the time under the hetchel. There was a lot of goodness in that old law they used to have away back in Bible times, when they let the land rest one year in seven. Not a thing growing there for a whole year. There is a lesson here for the farmers of our day.

We have the stuff mostly on the ground now for the new house. The old folks take lots of comfort planning and looking ahead to it, and I am wonderfully glad. I want them to feel that we are doing what is for their best good. If I thought they felt as if we were taking any undue advantage of the situation I never should want to set foot on that land again. It would be a second edition of Naboth's vineyard to me. But I know it is not so. They look at it as a kindness now. There will be more happiness in that little cottage when the old folks get settled down in it than they have known for a great many years.

But I can't help feeling bad about one thing; I know you will feel the same way when I tell you about it. You know I told you about the son that went away from the farm our neighbor lived on? Well, the other day while down town I met him. For a minute I did not know him. We used to meet almost every week. He was a good likely enough fellow. Frank, honest and kind as ever a man was.

But now—why, the look on his face made me fairly tremble for him. Such a change as has come over the boy. I say "boy" because it seems only a few days since he went away from his home. Something has happened to him since then. I couldn't help thinking when I was talking with him that he had made an awful mistake in going away. I believe drink has got the upper hands of him. His face shows it.

But this is not just what makes me anxious about it. He seemed to want to talk that day. I could hardly get away from him. He inquired a great deal about the changes that were coming out at the farm, and spoke as he wanted to come out and see the old folks when they get fairly located. That's the rub. I am afraid he will want to crawl in there and not go away. If he should do that, think of the injury he might work to the young folks at Four-Leaf-Clover Farm, as well as to the other young men and women of the neighborhood; I tried to discourage the idea as much as I could. Do you think that was right? I have wondered about it since. I don't blame him from wanting to get away from his old associations. That might be a help to him; but can we have him out there in our quiet little Eden?

We have done pretty fairly well with our seed potatoes this spring. Most of them kept first rate and found a ready market. I have sent away for a new kind myself. I think it is a good plan to change seed sometimes. It seems to be a fact that after a time old seed will lose its vitality and a change will work wonders, even on the same soil. We are going to put in more early potatoes this spring. For a number of years I have noticed that they have been more profitable than the later ones. If we can get them into the market early we can realize some money on them.

Quit a problem, this farming these days, isn't it? Well, now goodbye.

Yours truly,
DAVID DOBETTER.

Do You Know Thiery? He is the piano and oragn man of Milwaukee. In last issue of Up-to-Date Farming our readers will find his advertisement headed, Your Name Please. Mr. Thiery wants every Up-to-Date Farming reader to cut out the coupon in his advertisement and mail it to his address, so that he can send you a copy of his new piano and organ book, which sets forth one of the most remarkable offers of this kind ever made. Mr. Thiery sells a tremendous number of pianos and organs each year, and every instrument is sold direct to the home. He has no branch stores or agents. So sure is he that his pianos and organs will give absolute satisfaction that you can order one direct from him, and give it a thorough trial before paying for it. A good many Up-to-Date Farming readers have already purchased one of his instruments and report the greatest satisfaction, both with quality of tone and workmanship, as well as with their dealings with Mr. Thiery. The offer is from an honest man, and all who answer it will thank us for the opportunity it places before them. Write Mr. Thiery today, sending him the coupon in his advertisement properly filled out.



MARK THE BABY'S GRAVE
Headstones - $4 Up
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Blue or White Marble nicely lettered. Instructions for setting. Save agent's commissions. *Send for Catalogue.*
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$1,000.00 IN EXTRA CASH COMMISSIONS
will be given for the twenty largest lists sent in between now and MAY 31st, 1906. This $1,000.00 will be given in addition to the regular commission, so that you are sure to get the regular commission, and have as good a chance as any one else to get one of the extra cash awards. Don't put it off, but write today. A postal will do. Address
B. E. THOMPSON, Manager, The Woman's Farm Journal, St. Louis, Mo.

WE WANT NAMES
We want YOU to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States, each one having five cows or more. You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you FOUR BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten farmers.
We want to send a sample copy of the special dairy issue of the RURAL HOME to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper and that is the reason we want these names.
Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you, ABSOLUTELY FREE, FOUR REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURE.
Address THE RURAL HOME, 20 North William St., New York, N. Y.

A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Punkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man" "How to Go a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Filiay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had his Feelings Upset," "Jones's Baby-"Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, postpaid. 3 for 25c. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Ind. **FOR 10c**

$200.00
IN CASH PRIZES FREE

Other Prizes are Given for Sending us Subscriptions; but THIS $200.00 IN CASH PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED ON APRIL 16, ABSOLUTELY FREE to the persons sending us the neatest correct solutions.

Arrange the 48 letters printed in the centre groups into the names of six cities of the United States. Can you do it? Large CASH PRIZES, as listed below, to those who send in the neatest solutions, will be given away on **April 16. First Prize, $50.00 in Gold. Second Prize, $25.00 in Gold. Third Prize, $15.00 in Gold. Fourth Prize, $10.00 in Gold. Five Prizes of $5.00 each. Ten Prizes of $2.50 each. Fifty Prizes of $1.00 each, Making a Total of Two Hundred Dollars in Prizes.** Don't send us ANY MONEY when you answer this advertisement as there is absolutely no condition to secure any one of these prizes. **RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST.**—In preparing the names of the six cities, the letters in each group can only be used as many times as they appear, and no letter can be used that does not appear. After you have found the six correct names you will have used every letter in the 48 exactly as many times as it appears. These prizes ARE GIVEN, as we wish to have our Magazine brought prominently to the attention of everyone living in the United States. Our Magazine is carefully edited and filled with the choicest literary matter that the best authors produce. **TRY AND WIN.** If you make out the six names, send the solutions at once—who knows, but what you will WIN A LARGE PRIZE? Anyway, we do not want you to send any money with your letter, and a contest like this is very interesting. Our Magazine is a fine, large paper, filled with fascinating stories of love and adventure, and now has a circulation of 400,000 copies each issue. We will send **FREE** a copy of the latest issue of our Magazine, to every one who answers this advertisement. **COMMENCE RIGHT AWAY ON THIS CONTEST** and you will find it a very ingenious mix-up of letters, which can be straightened out to spell the names of six well-known cities of the United States. Send in the names right away. As soon as the contest closes you will be notified if you have won a prize. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States. **WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY.** When you have made out the names of these cities, write them neatly and plainly and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. A copy of our fascinating MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send in your answer immediately. Understand, the neatest correct solutions win the prizes. WE INTEND TO GIVE AWAY VAST SUMS OF MONEY in the future, just as we have done in the past, to advertise our CHARMING MAGAZINE. We find it is the very best advertising we can get to offer LARGE PRIZES. Here are the names and addresses of a few people we have recently awarded PRIZES: M. M. Hannah, Fernwood, Miss., $75; H. A. Parmelee, Millford, Neb., $61; Kate E. Dunlap, 138 N. Hill street, Los Angeles, Cal., $61; Mrs. E. Preiter, Richmond, Tex., $55; M. G. Christenson, Gregg, Minn., $50; Mrs. C. E. Welting, 1330 Lauderdale street, Memphis, Tenn., $50; Mrs. Harriet S. Bullard, 120 Intendencia street, Pensacola, Fla., $40; J. C. Henry, Box 118, Sligo, Pa. $25; Henry Perry, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y., $25; James A. Cooter, Holden, Mo., $25; Evelyn S. Murray, 132 S. Central Avenue, Austin, Chicago, Ill., $25; Mrs. L. D. Puffenberger, 340 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City, N. Y., $20.

THIS IS THE PUZZLE

O	C	A	C	H	C
I	N	O	T	S	O
B	E	L	S	E	T
A	T	A	H	O	A
M	T	I	D	O	E
R	T	L	A	N	T

CAN YOU SOLVE IT?

We could go on and point to hundreds of names of people who have gained large sums of money from our contests, but only give a few names. The solution can be worked out by an alert and clever person, and it will amply pay you to TRY AND SPELL OUT THESE CITIES. Brains and energy nowadays are winning many golden prizes. Study it very carefully and let us see if you are clever and smart enough to spell out the cities. We would rather take this way of advertising our excellent Magazine than spending many thousands of dollars in other foolish ways. We freely and cheerfully give the money away. YOU MAY WIN. We do not care who gets the money. TO PLEASE OUR READERS IS OUR DELIGHT. The question is, Can you get the correct solution? If you can do so, write the names of the cities and your full address plainly in a letter and mail it to us, and you will hear from us promptly by return mail. Lazy and foolish people neglect these grand free offers and then wonder and complain about their bad luck. There are always plenty of opportunities for clever, brainy people who are always alert and ready to grasp a real good thing. We have built up our enormous business by being alert and liberal in our GREAT OFFERS. We are continually offering our readers RARE AND UNUSUAL prizes. We have a big capital, and anyone can easily ascertain about our financial condition. We intend to have the largest circulation for our high-class Magazine in the world. In this progressive age publishers find that they must be liberal in giving away prizes. It is the successful way to get your Magazine talked about. Of course, if you are easily discouraged and are not patient and are not willing to spend any time in trying to work out the solution, you certainly cannot expect to win. USE YOUR BRAINS. Write the names of the cities and send them to us, and we will be just as much pleased as you are. We desire someone to be successful, and as it does not cost you one cent to solve and answer this contest, it will be very foolish for you to pass it by. In all fairness give it some of your leisure time. SUCCESS IS FOR ENERGETIC AND THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE, and the cause of FAILURE IS LACK OF INTEREST AND LAZINESS. So, dear reader, do not pass this advertisement without trying hard to make A SOLUTION OF THE LINES OF LETTERS PRINTED IN THE CENTRE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT. We suggest that you carefully read this offer several times before giving up the idea of solving the puzzle. Many people write us kind and grateful letters, profusely thanking us for our prompt and honest dealings. It always pays to give attention to our grand and liberal offers. OUR PRIZES have gladdened the hearts of many persons who needed the money. If you need money you will give attention to this special offer this very minute. If you solve it, write us immediately.

DON'T DELAY. **WE WILL GIVE OTHER PRIZES THIS SEASON.** Get your name on our list and win a prize. Do not delay. Write plainly.

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22 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



FREE
To introduce our up-to-date jewelry we will give away, absolutely free, this handsome Perfumed Lucky Charm, the latest novelty. Send your name and address to-day and we will forward it to you at once without expense to you. Wear one and be in luck all the time. Address,
MILFORD JEWELRY CO.,
Dept. 1419 Milford, Conn.

AGENTS SELL FARMERS TOOLS



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Wanted for our Forged Steel Combination Hatchet, Wire Cutter, Staple Puller, etc., 8 tools in one. Remarkable seller. You can sell more than you have any idea. *It is simply a wonder.* Agents sell as high as fifty a day. Get a sample quick. Why work for small wages when you can make big money? Sample case also contains Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined for repairing harness, one Sticktight Buttoner Machine, 1 box Lice Killing Nest Eggs. Write today for catalog of novelties, special prices, plans to agents.

J. B. Foote Foundry Co., Dept. 327, Fredericktown, Ohio.



Gold Watch AND RING FREE

We positively give both a Solid Gold Laid STEM WIND American movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring, set with a Famous Congo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain. Ladies or Gents style. ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 11, Chicago.

Twenty-five Bushels of WHEAT to the Acre

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

means a productive capacity in dollars of over

$16 per Acre

This on land, which has cost the farmer nothing, but the price of tilling it, tells its own story. The

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

gives absolutely free to every settler 160 acres of such land. Lands adjoining can be purchased at from $6 to $10 per acre from railroads and other corporations.

Already 175,000 farmers from the United States have made their homes in Canada. For pamphlet "20th Century Canada," and all information apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent

W. H. ROGERS

3rd Floor, Terminal Traction Bldg., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mention this paper.

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For your farm, ranch, home or business, no matter what it is worth or where located. If you want your property sold quickly, send us description and price at once.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY tell us what you want and where you want it. We can fill your requirements and save you time and money.

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543 Commerce Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Farm Wanted

Will pay fair price for medium sized farm, not particular about location only it must be in good agricultural section, good soil and title perfect. Party will pay cash if place suits. Wants the best he can get for his money. Send description and price. Address, **Continental Commercial Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.**

IT IS YOUR MOVE.

Come to Johnson County, the home of the Elberta. Farm, Timber, Fruit Lands; improved and unimproved for sale. Lands five to fifteen dollars an acre. Send for booklet, entitled, "DO YOU KNOW." Our people are prosperous. Write us. What is better, come investigate. We substantiate any claim we make.

The Johnson County Realty Co., Clarksville, Ark

ARKANSAS improved agriculture and fruit farms for sale, cash or easy payments: Also coal lands. L. G. Dawson Realty Co., Lamar, Ark.

A New Colony on a New Plan. Excellent opportunities, work for all. Wm. Waughtel, Mgr., Folkston, Ga.



The Fertile Lands of Colorado are best reached by the

Denver and Rio Grand Railroad

The Scenic Line of the World

Colorado has fertile valleys surpassed by no other land under the sun, and by means of irrigation the farmer is absolutely insured against crop failure. Low Colonist rates in effect February 15 to March 31, 1906. Write for free booklet and all information.

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R. C. Nichol, General Agent, 242 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.



You Can't Buy

THE EARTH FOR 10c

Nor can you get much of anything else for this small sum. But 10c will buy a patented novelty, **The Musical Zobo**, that will give anyone, old or young, a dime's worth of fun. Used for home entertainments, amateur theatricals and furnishes good dance music. Full instructions with each instrument. Anyone can play without a moment's practice. Made of strong material. Send 10c for one or a dollar bill for a dozen. I pay the postage. If you want your money instead of the Zobo I will cheerfully refund it on request. Try one on my guarantee; this paper backs me up.

S. E. FERRY

842 Capitol Ave. N.

Indianapolis, Indiana



This is the farmer's own department, or for any person who wants to be heard in the interest and for the welfare of agriculture. Use it, so your brother farmers will know what your mind is regarding the great farmers' problems of the day. Readers must not assume that articles printed in this department are always endorsed by the publisher.

Speculation

Board of Trade on the Farm.

The establishment of "bucket shops" and "commission rooms" in the larger villages and towns of the west has brought the allurement of speculation to our country population, whose sturdy character has been our boast and in no small degree our national security. What the results are in private life, and what they may be in their social influence, is indicated in this description by a correspondent whose business gives him opportunities to know the conditions intimately and who says, simply, "I write what I have seen."

"When in his slack time a farmer visits the village to meet his neighbors and talk over family doings and crop returns, he see a newly-opened 'office,' with spacious entrance, double doors and a plate-glass window. He stops and looks. Within he sees, 'Wheat 82 1-2, 83 1-4, 84 7-8.' He enters and is greeted by a neighbor seated in a comfortable leather chair. The place begins to fascinate him; its smoking room and free cigar are seductive baits. He feels good and finds himself at home among neighbors. The blackboard and its columns of changing figures are entertaining; his neighbor tells him of a neat turn he made; and as he watches the fluctuations in wheat, oats and corn he thinks, 'What's the harm in taking a try myself?'

"He buys wheat; wheat rises two points and he sells. From that hour the man is changed. His spirits are light that night, and as he sits at the family fireside he takes out an extra cigar and smokes with the enjoyment of a man who feels that the days of 'easy money' have come. The drudgery of farm life seems a huge mistake; too slow for one who can hire help and pay them out of the easy profits of the trading room. Yet his thoughts find no expression that his wife may share his anticipations. All his life she has been his safe counsellor; but this little venture is his own, and he gloats over it.

"There is a change coming over that home. No longer is there an exchange of ideas at the fireside as to how the stock looks, or how the wheat is heading out; yet wheat and stocks are in the brain of the man who has been a pattern to his children and the pride of a devoted wife. The farm machinery rusts in the barnyard, the grain grows overripe, the stock becomes thin; and the once faithful man is buying and seling in the trading room wheat that is not his and never will be his—pursuing a phantom, playing a game that no man can beat in the long run, a game the dealer dares not play himself, for he knows it will break him.

"When the telephone rings he dare not let his wife answer it. The message is, 'Send down $500 to sustain your margins. Wheat is off two points.' He lies to his family. The farm must carry a mortgage at last.

"Months pass; the interest is not paid; the foreclosure notice is in the weekly paper."

My Brother Farmers: I want to say a few words about what I consider the best organization on the face of the globe.

Its objects, its constitution and its by-laws stand as beacon lights, chart and compass to all farmers and laborers.

However, it matters not how good, equitable and pure the rules and regulations, if we will not be guided by them, they will be of no benefit to us. If we fail to do our part it is no fault of the society.

Of course I refer to the American Society of Equity.

I want to urge all farmers everywhere to come into our grand organization. In it we cannot err, being guided by Up-to-Date Farming. It is refreshing to read its columns, so clean and accurate after reading other papers that are constantly making mistakes in interpreting the great problems of the day. I say wake up and do something for yourselves now since the way is so clear at last. Organize a local union in your neighborhood if you have not one and make the organized local unions so large in numbers and so interesting in their meetings that our national president will be proud to refer to it in our official paper.

I send fraternal greetings to all members and may God bless the man who originated our grand A. S. of E. May he live long to proclaim its doctrines throughout the land.

G. W. WEST,
Prest. L. U. N. 59, Coal Hill, Ark.

The Way We Grow

It may interest you to have a communication from me. I spent three weeks in Illinois this winter, visiting four counties, and spending most of the time in the Fix River Valley. The farmers there had not heard of the A. S. of E., so I left a number of "The Third Powers," and distributed a lot of the convention number of Up-to-Date Farming. As a result, I am getting letters from there, showing an awakened enthusiasm. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump."—C. W. Davis, Bridgeman, Mich.

Let the Good Work Go On

I feel it my duty, as well as a great privilege, to thank the leaders of the American Society of Equity for the grand work they are doing, and especially to thank the originator of the great idea unfolding itself through the A. S. of E., for this institution that means so much to us all.

I have been most favorably impressed with the way you have handled the different topics you discuss. You certainly stick to your text, "Equity." There is where our hopes lie. Should we go beyond that, we place ourselves in the same class with dishonest speculators and institutions.

I am always glad to be able to fire an "Equity shot" into the ranks of the dumpers. My brother and I were recently talking over our business matters, and we find that we have saved $120.00 on 8,000 pounds of tobacco. Before organization 10 cents per pound would have been considered a high price, but since we were organized he sold the crop at 13 cents. Let the good work go on. I send in new members whenever I can make a "convert."—C. D. Edmunds, McKenny, Va.

Farmers and Merchants

We are badly in need of a local union of the A. S. of E. in this neighborhood. The closest one is three miles from us. Weir is a good place to establish one and plenty of people have said they will join. I own a small farm and am a merchant by occupation.

We merchants ought to work as hard to establish the union of farmers as any farmer. The country merchant's duty is to stand by them through fortune and adversity; through weal and woe.

I foresee where the the merchants can be great helps in getting profitable prices for farm products. Let's all go hand in hand to put the gamblers, who keep us all in uncertainties and often spoil our best plans, out of business.

MILVIN PARKANY, Weir, Ky.

Well Pleased With A. S. of E.

I write to inform you that Franklin county, Virginia, is hard at work for the success of our society. Our county union met at Craft's school house January 13 and good work was done.

The majority of the members here are well pleased with the plans of this organization and by the way they are carried out. Our own local, Taylor's Store No. 1143, has a membership of 38 regular and 14 special members, a total of 52, and we have begun the new year with more enthusiasm and greater determination than ever before. Best wishes to those throughout the fields and at headquarters.—J. E. Booth, Taylor's Store, Va.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES QUICKLY CURED Send Six Cents for Trial Box. W. Bullard, 349 Theodore St., Detroit, Mich

DYSPEPSIA INDIGESTION

We want the name of every reader of this paper who is troubled with indigestion, dyspepsia, sick headache, or any kind of stomach trouble. We know that we can cure you, and we propose to prove it to you before we ask you to pay us a cent.



Sponga

Try It Free.

Not an old fashioned plaster, nothing unpleasant about its use. A remedy in use among old German families for generations. Has cured men at the edge of the grave. Works on the solar plexus, which is the center of the sympathetic nerve system which controls the organs of digestion. Releases the digestive juices, stimulates and strengthens. A common-sense cure that has cured thousands and will cure you. Don't wait. Just send your name. A postal card sent to us will save you days and weeks of misery.

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of partial or complete Deafness, Headnoises, Ringing in Ears, Discharging Ears, Ulcers in the Ears and all other Ear Diseases, as well as Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, at your own home. Book tells all about Deafness and other ear diseases; how to cure them. Tells how various constitutional diseases affect hearing. Gives all symptoms of approaching Deafness. Tells all about Headnoises. Tells about artificial ear drums and how to prevent Deafness. Tells all about Catarrh. Book is free—write today. Address

DR. W. O. COFFEE, 68 Century Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

Brooks' Sure Cure FOR RUPTURE



Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.

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C. E. BROOKS, 1286 Brooks Bldg., MARSHALL, MICH.



ONLY $6.00 A MONTH

Are you Sick, Weak, Nervous or Despondent? If so, send me a sample of urine for analysis. Consultation, examination of urine and opinion free. Mailing case for urine and my 200 page book explaining my system of treatment sent free. Fee for treatment including all medicines only $6 a month.

DR. J. F. SHAFER, Urinopathist, 222 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Arrest—$500 Reward

A small bottle of Ec-zine will be sent free to every reader of Up-to-Date Farming who is suffering with any kind of skin disease or eruption—Eczema, Blind or Bleeding Piles, Blood Poison, Fever Sores, Milk-leg, Cancer, Rheumatic Pains, or any other Germ or Virus disease or sore of any name or nature.

$50 reward will be paid for any case of Eczema that is not promptly cured with Ec-zine. Ec-zine will heal any sore or cure the worst skin and make it look like velvet. Thousands cured daily. Never mind what you have tried; forget the failure made by other remedies, and send for free sample of Eczine which always gives relief and permanent cure. A $1.00 bottle often cures the worst cases. Ec-zine is successfully used in hospitals and by physicians generally. It is not a patent medicine. If your druggist does not have Ec-zine send direct to us. State nature of disease and years' standing. Address

THE PHYSICIANS LABORATORIES,
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Thro' Tourist cars from St. Louis and Chicago and very low rates—write for information.

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offer the finest opportunities for homeseekers. They are cheap, productive, profitable and in healthful, agreeable, mild climate. Free publications giving information about SOUTHERN RAILWAY territory and opportunity. Cheap rates. Good locations for general farming, stock, dairying, fruit and truck. Special information about new, attractive tobacco lands. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C.; Chas. S. Chase, 622 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.; M. A. Hays, 225 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Come on, Boys! Hurrah, Boys

I write to let all farmers know what Philpot Local No. 479 is doing for Equity. We are fully alive to the situation, and have all turned missionaries. We preach the gospel of Equity wherever we go, and we take it upon ourselves to go places. I think we can soon report every man in our section as an Equity man. We are 90 per cent. solid for Equity now.

We have a fine string band, and we took this band and two four-horse loads of Equity soldiers, with others traveling on foot and horseback, and went to Masonsville one night and held one of the most enthusiastic meetings that locality has ever known. We got 24 recruits, too, and it has since been reported that others waylaid the secretary on his way home and joined the roll of honor. These were followed by others who joined next day in the stores at Masonsville.

A few days after our army, with its band, the four-horse wagons, and cavalry, numbering half-an-hundred, marched on Thompsons, bombarded those farmers with martial music and red-hot speeches and captured a number there, and left many others out on parole. They'll all come in, though.

We have laid siege to other neighborhoods. Pleasant Ridge is our next point of attack. On the fourth Saturday in January a night attack was made on Andersonsville. We fling Equity's banner to the breeze and we "follow the flag." Our recruiting officers make stirring appeals for men to enlist in the cause of justice and fair play. When our ship sinks there will be no hope for any to float, and she isn't going to sink, you bet. So

"Come on, boys,
Hurrah, boys,
We'll rally for the free,
And forward with the banner
Of the grand A. S. E."

—W. J. Cook, Philpot, Ky.

Convinced that It Pays

I have just received my January 1st issue of Up-to-Date Farming, and I can heartily endorse every word. Up-to-Date is always good, but the last two issues are just excellent.

I live on the line between the dark and bright tobacco belts. The dark belt is partially organized, and though the farmers are not holding tobacco as they should, they are feeding the markets regularly at about Equity prices. Last year the farmers of this section averaged about $4.50 per hundred pounds. A local dealer told me the other day that this crop is averaging between $7.00 and $8.00 per hundred ponds.

On the other hand, the bright belt farmers of this section are unorganized, and are expressing great dissatisfaction over the low prices they are receiving. They are convinced that it pays to organize, and all we need to do is to bestir ourselves, and they will enlist and help hoist the Equity banner yet higher.—H. T. Booth, Taylor's Store, Va.

Come to the Meeting

Brothers, if you want to make this society and its plan a grand success, you must attend the local union meetings, for there is where the business must be done. You do have time—just take it. You can't spend your time in town and neglect your meeting? What has that profited you in the past five years? If you will attend your local union meeting regularly for five years, you will be greatly profited.

Non-attendance is discouraging to those who do attend, and it works against the society. Non-attendance was one of the causes that brought about the downfall of the Grange and the Alliance. Do you want to try to overthrow this grand movement? You help to hinder its progress every time you remain away from a meeting. Don't do it—it will not pay. It WILL pay to put your shoulder to the wheel, and push. Others will be encouraged to do the same thing, and we will move forward, out of the old ruts. You are only asked to do what you can do, and do it easily. If you have been working against the society by staying away, work for it now by going to your local union meeting. Amend your ways, brethren, and fatten your purses.—D. R. Matthews, Madisonville, Ky.

R. R. Boxes, $1.00 Delivered

This is the full-sized regulation box; 6¼x6¼x19 inches. Approved by the Postmaster General.

You need not pay $2 and transportation charges for a box. Some people have, but they did not know we were selling Ideal Rural Route Boxes for $1 and pay delivery charges.

The Ideal R. F. D. Mail Box is the best medium-priced box on the market and is far superior to most of the $2 boxes. It is better than any of them, even though they sell for twice as much. The Ideal will give better satisfaction in every way.

The Ideal box has no "jimcrack" attachments to get out of order, break or freeze shut. It's the kind of a box the farmer wants and the kind of a box the carrier wants, for he don't have to nearly break his neck to look inside, or get out of his rig to serve.



It is made of honest materials throughout. Lid is made of 20-gauge galvanized steel (very heavy), and body of 24-gauge galvanized steel, thoroughly reinforced.

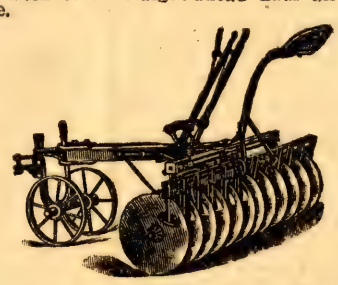
It has automatic signal painted bright red and poised above the box, making it easily seen by the carrier. Lid cannot blow open or freeze shut, nor can it be left open by mistake, as it is self-closing.

The body of the box being round, pennies or mail can be removed with gloves or mittens on. There are no cracks in it around the edges, as in the square boxes, for postal cards and change to lodge in. Both mail and change are always in plain sight of the carrier. The Ideal is rust proof. Screws for attaching to post are sent with each box.

The Ideal Mail Box is sold at $1.50 and even more every day. Because we want to move this lot at once, the price is 80c each; $8 per dozen; $15 for twenty-four. We have only a limited number and the first orders get the preference. Special price: Box delivered to your station for $1. Freight paid on dozen and two dozen lots at the price quoted. FREE: We will place name of patron on box free of charge. This is an opportunity to supply your entire route and make a good profit. This paper guarantees advertisers. We return money if not satisfied. Order right now. Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Without a Tongue

The American Harrow Co. has invented what is probably the most useful improvement of the year in Agricultural Implements. This is a Tongueless Disc Harrow. A pivoted front truck to which the horses are hitched, takes all weight from their necks and all "side draft" is entirely done away with. There is no crowding of the horses in making turns. Both horses are free to pull evenly. To them, the work is a straight-ahead haul all the time.



The American Harrow Co. make a specialty of this Tongueless Disc Harrow and are running their large factory to the limit of its capacity. Everything about this Harrow is first-class.

Their New Selling Plan gives a month's FREE test by prospective buyers. The Company will ship a Tongueless Disc Harrow, freight prepaid upon receipt of order. You can use it on your own farm for thirty days. If you do not find it as represented, ship it back at their expense. They don't ask you a cent for the month's use you have had of the Harrow.

If you find the Harrow to be exactly as represented you can settle on terms that make it convenient to buy. This unusually generous selling plan is very popular.

They have recently published a New Harrow Book, telling of this New Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow and their New Selling Plan. A copy of this book will be sent to any farmer FREE on request. A post card will bring it by return mail. Address American Harrow Co., 53 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

Of Interest to Ladies

In last issue, the lady readers of Up-to-Date Farming can see how to secure absolutely free a full size beautiful china, floral decorated Dinner Set by reading the advertisement of The Pure Food Co., 522 W. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O., a strong and reputable concern, for distributing only 12 pounds of Belle Baking Powder.

They also give Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Graniteware, Furniture and hundreds of other valuable premiums, or pay large cash commissions for selling their high grade teas, coffee, spices, extracts and soaps.

They prepay freight on everything. Their plans are so carefully explained that any one can understand them and take orders at once; their methods are honest and they are very considerate for those who write them, understanding the continued success of their business depends upon people who answer their Ads. Write to them for plans, premiums and order sheets, and see how easy it is to earn some of their handsome premiums.

Up-to-Date Farming knows these people to be honest, and if you will read their Ad. carefully, you will see that it is no scheme on their part to get you to buy something, but their statements will be carried out to the letter. Send for free agents' outfit.

Addresses should read: The Pure Food Co., 522 W. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O.

We received a catalog from the H. M. Sheer Co., Dept. 4, Quincy Ill. Every poultryman should have a copy. It tells how you can build your own incubators and brooders.

A Helpful Book for Farmers

It is astonishing to learn how rapidly rural telephone lines are being built over the country. But many communities have not built such lines, and the farmers there are consequently shut off from the benefits and privileges their more fortunate neighbors enjoy. It is only a question of time, however, until every farm home will have its telephone. The farmer who hasn't connection now with a rural line will soon be taking the matter up with his neighbors and figuring how they can build a line to their farms.

For the benefit of all such we recommend that they read the book, No. 56, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer," published by the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Besides enumerating all the practical advantages, the telephone offers, it tells how to go about it to interest your neighbors in building a rural telephone line; how to organize the company, giving blank forms for constitution, by-laws, etc.; how to select and buy the proper equipment, with a chapter on the probable cost per mile to construct the line. Send for it.

How Rapid Life is Killing Our People.

UNPRECEDENTED NUMBER OF DEATHS RESULT FROM HEART DISEASE.

The fact that 125 persons died recently in one week in New York City, from heart disease, when the death rate the corresponding week in 1904 was only 56, has given rise to the belief among physicians that New York residents, and American people generally, for that matter, are living too rapidly. The strain of business and cares attendant on fierce competition and the worry attendant on anxiety to gain wealth are given as an explanation by physicians of the conditions which exist to-day.

Doctors have established the fact that the nerve forces which control the stomach and the heart, are affected by the hurry of men in the daily scramble to bolt their food, in order to quickly resume their exciting careers. Many young men now succumb to heart disease, where 50 years ago, a case was rare when a person under 30 years of age died from this malady.

Women are also victims. This is attributed to the manner in which they worry over social engagements, also to over-work. Worry and excitement, together with many nerve shocks which come to all in their daily life, of bustle and hustle, are the principal causes which snap the heartstrings.

We Americans, both men and women, are living too fast. We work too hard and worry too much. How can the strain be best contracted and the damage done be quickest repaired? Only by humoring and assisting the stomach to act in a more healthy manner. Thus will the blood be enriched, the nerves invigorated and the action of an enfeebled heart strengthened and regulated. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains just the right ingredients to do this, as will be seen from what eminent medical authorities say of the different ingredients composing it. To make the weakened stomach strong that it may properly digest the food and thus manufacture rich, red blood. Golden Seal, a prominent ingredient of the "Golden Medical Discovery" is pre-eminently the article needed. The late Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., of Cincinnati, author of "Specific Medication," says of it:

"It stimulates the digestive processes, and increases the assimilation of food. By these means *the blood is enriched.* * * * * The consequent improvement on the nervous and glandular systems are natural results." He further says:

"In relation to its general effects on the system, *there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion.* It is *universally* regarded as *the* tonic useful in all debilitated states."

THE UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY says of Golden Seal root: "As a local remedy Hydrastis (Golden Seal) has a remarkable effect upon the mucous membranes. Used in gastro-intestinal (stomach-bowel) catarrhs. * * * *

"In its influence upon the nervous system this agent (Golden Seal), has stimulating properties, affecting respiration and circulation, *imparting tone and increased power to the heart's action.*"

Then besides Golden Seal, which, according to the best medical authorities, stands at the head of all stomach and heart tonics and invigorators, there is Stone root (Collinsonia Canadensis), which enters largely into the composition of "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is an acknowledged stomach and heart tonic—especially superior to all other remedies in valvular and other affections of the heart. The late Prof. Wm. Paine, M. D., of Phila., says in his work on Concentrated Medicines:

"I, not long since, had a patient who was so much oppressed with a valvular disease of the heart that his friends were obliged to carry him up-stairs. He, however, gradually recovered under the influence of Collinsonin (the active medicinal principle of Stone root), and is now attending to his business. Heretofore physicians knew of no remedy for the removal of so distressing and so dangerous a malady. With them it was all guesswork, and it fearfully warned the afflicted that death was near at hand. Collinsonin unquestionably affords relief in such cases, and in most instances effects a cure."

"Golden Medical Discovery" so strongly and faithfully represents the active medicinal principles residing in both Golden Seal and Stone root that it can be depended upon to produce their combined and best curative effects. It must not, however, be expected to perform miracles. Those who have abused themselves by over-work, and thus invited stomach and heart weakness must not expect a cure from the "Golden Medical Discovery" unless they reform their habits. They must let up on their strenuous labors and not over-tax their brains, nerves or muscles, take rational exercise in the out-door air, and simple food and not too much of it—never gormandizing or overloading the stomach. Get to sleep early and take plenty of rest in bed. With these improved habits of life the broken-down one may confidently expect relief and cure from the use of that great stomach, nerve and heart tonic and invigorator, "Golden Medical Discovery."

It is a trite saying that no man is stronger than his stomach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach—puts it in shape to make pure, rich blood—helps the liver and kidneys to expel the poisons from the body and thus cures both liver and kidney troubles. If you take this natural blood purifier and tonic, you will assist your system in manufacturing each day a pint of rich, red blood, that is invigorating to the brain and nerves. The weak, nervous, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people suffer from, is usually the effect of poisons in the blood; it is often indicated by pimples or boils appearing on the skin, the face becomes thin and the feelings "blue." Dr. Pierce's "Discovery" *cures* all blood humors as well as being a tonic that makes one vigorous, strong and forceful. It is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes that contains neither alcohol nor harmful drugs, and the only one, every ingredient of which has the professional endorsement of the leading medical writers of this country. Some of these endorsements are published in a little book of extracts from standard medical works and will be sent to any address *free*, on receipt of request therefor by letter or postal card, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. It tells just what Doctor Pierce's medicines are made of.

The "Words of Praise" for the several ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed, by leaders in all the several schools of medical practice, and recommending them for the cure of the diseases for which the "Golden Medical Discovery" is advised, should have far more weight with the sick and afflicted than any amount of the so-called "testimonials" so conspicuously flaunted before the public by those who are afraid to let the ingredients of which their medicines are composed be known. Bear in mind that the "Golden Medical Discovery" has THE BADGE OF HONESTY on every bottle wrapper, in a full list of its ingredients.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, invigorate the liver and regulate stomach and bowels.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing more than a thousand large pages, is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WE TAKE ALL THE RISK

ALL WE ASK

is a test, **a test at our risk.** We know what we have to offer, we know the public. We trust **to the power** of what we offer. We trust to the public's sense of **honor and gratitude.** The sick man or woman suffering day by day for lack of the right kind of help, is glad and happy to pay when they get the help. We know this, we know Vitæ-Ore will help, we know we will get our pay, and so we take the risk. It is not a gamble,not an experiment,not chance, **but a test,** and a test that leads to absolute, sure conviction, to assurance, to **positive knowledge** that Vitæ-Ore is the best medicine on earth for sick and ailing, poor, thin, weak, debilitated, worn-out, rheumatism-racked, stomach-tortured, kidney-tyranized men and women. It is a test that leads to unasailable certainty that Vitæ-Ore **is the right medicine** for him or her who makes this test—a test that leads to our pay and Vitæ-Ore's popularity. **That is why we take the risk.**

YOU DON'T RISK

one single, solitary red cent. You must spend 2c for a stamp to write for it or we cannot know you need it, but we will return a 2c stamp to you after 30 days if you ask us for it. We want the test to be **absolutely, entirely and completely free of any cost to you** if Vitæ-Ore does not help you. We do not want it to cost you one single penny unless the **30-day treatment benefits you,** unless it proves Vitæ-Ore the remedy for your ills, as it has proven the remedy for the ills of so many thousands of others. **We don't want a nickle of your hard earned money** unless you are glad, willing, happy and proud to send it to us for what Vitæ-Ore accomplishes for you. **Then we want our pay and deserve it, but not otherwise.** We take absolutely all of the risk. We leave it entirely for you to decide, entirely for you to say whether or not we have earned our pay. Read our special offer; read what Vitæ-Ore is; read what it has accomplished for others and write today for the $1 package on 30 days' trial.

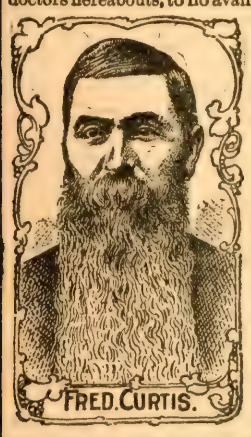
Health

is such an important factor in your success and happiness that if you are in any way ailing, you should not procrastinate, should not put it off, but should begin the proper treatment immediately, before the trouble has a chance to become settled in any vital organ, spread to other parts, or to become aggravated in its developments. V.-O. will do for you what nothing else will in putting each organ in normal condition, in upbuilding and invigorating you, in substituting HEALTH for ill health.

Had Lost the Use of His Limbs.

Bright's Disease and Liver Trouble Completely Cured at Age of 65.

I had Bright's Disease and Liver Trouble and was so weak I could not stand on my feet. I had really entirely lost the use of my limbs. I had already tried every remedy I could hear of and had consulted and treated with all of the best doctors hereabouts, to no avail, so that I had become resigned to what I considered the inevitable, giving up all hopes of a cure.



One day a friend advised me to try Vitæ-Ore, calling my attention to the manner in which it was offered on trial. I contended that it would be like all of the rest and do me no good, but this good friend so insisted that I finally sent for a package on trial. The trial package showed a remarkable improvement and I sent for two more making three packages altogether that I have used. This was over one year ago, and although I am now sixty-five years of age, I can truthfully say that I feel as good and healthy, and in fact as young as I did twenty years ago. I can eat anything I want; my kidneys do not trouble me; my liver is acting as it should. My neighbors all ask me what I have been doing to make me look so well and active, and I tell them all the credit belongs to Vitæ-Ore. FRED CURTIS, Swanton, Ohio.

V.-O. WILL DO AS MUCH FOR YOU

as it has done for hundreds of readers of this paper if you will give it a trial. Send for a $1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this advertisement. We want no one's money whom Vitæ-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, can hesitate to try Vitæ-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases, two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say—do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper.

Read This Liberal

Thirty-Day Trial Offer

If You Are Sick we want to send you a $1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore, the great healer from the earth's veins, enough for 30 days' use, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us $1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than $1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 3 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes to insure for you new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what Vitæ-Ore is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

From the Earth's Veins to Your Veins.



Vitæ-Ore is an ore-substance—a combination of minerals—mined from the ground, from the Earth's veins. It contains iron, sulphur and magnesium, three properties most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package of the ORE, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative value nearly 800 gallons of the powerful mineral waters of the globe, drank fresh at the springs. The mineral properties which give to the waters of the world's noted healing springs their curative virtue, come from the rock or MINERAL ORE through which water forces its way to its outlet, only a very small proportion of the medicinal power in the ORE being absorbed by the liquid. Vitæ-Ore is a combination of these medicine-bearing minerals, powdered and pulverized, requiring only the addition of water to make a most remarkable healing and curing draught. Thousands have pronounced it the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as **Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Anæmia, Dropsy, Catarrh of Any Part, Liver, Kidney & Bladder Troubles, Stomach & Female Disorders, Nervous Prostration, General Debility.**

IF you are sick or suffering from any of the above named disorders, in all of which V.-O. is of special value, don't let another day go by before you send for a trial package.

It Is Different

from anything ever before offered, from other treatments you have used, **as is pure milk from chalk and water or the brilliant sunlight from a tallow candle.** It flows like life through your veins, pure as it came from the veins of the earth, and **acts** in a different manner, **cures** in a different way. It is different from all others and can be **differently offered** to those in need—**on trial, the user to be the judge**—a way sellers of medicine dare not duplicate or copy. Send for a dollar package today and test it at our risk. Do not delay, but do it today.

Three in a Family Cured By V.-O.

Read the Following Letter—It Shows Why Vitæ-Ore Can Be Sent Out to Everyone on Our "No Benefit, No Pay" Plan—V.-O. Does the Work—That's Why.

We owe much to Vitæ-Ore, my husband, my brother and myself, and in recommending it to our friends and neighbors we try only to repay a small part of the debt. For many years I suffered with a sore back; it hurt me to bend it, to pick up something from the floor; at times the pain would be so bad I could hardly move. Then Sciatica developed and the misery I suffered was indeed something terrible. I tried every medicine and treatment which I thought would do me any good, but got very little benefit. I was almost without hope of relief when I saw the Vitæ-Ore advertisement, and I procured a trial package only as a last resort. It was offered so fairly that I thought there might be some good in it, and I knew I did not have to pay for it if it did not do some good for me. By the time I had used half of the package I felt that at last I had found the right remedy, and I continued with it until I was sure the benefit was lasting. This was three years ago and I am still cured today. My husband, who has been afflicted with Stomach Trouble, began its use upon seeing what it accomplished in my case, and it produced the same beneficial results for him, doing him more good than all of the medicines he had taken.



I was then so impressed with its wonderful powers that I sent a package to my brother in Manitoba, who had been given up as incurable with Rheumatism and Dropsy, and who, also, had a very bad running sore or ulcer on his leg. Before he had taken the entire package I had sent him, the sore was almost entirely healed and his health began to return. He had not been able to work for years, but after using altogether three packages, his health was so remarkably improved that he was able to return to his regular work. His wife writes me: "We cannot say too much in praise of Vitæ-Ore. It has made a new man of George."

I send my husband s and my own photograph, and am glad to add our testimonials to the long list who say, "Vitæ-Ore has cured me." MRS. EDW. GALBRAITH, Gorrie, Ont., Canada.

WE DON'T CARE if you are **skeptical,** we care not if you have **no confidence,** it makes **no difference** if you give no **credence or belief,** it matters not even if you **lack hope.** It takes **only a trial**—all we ask. It will do the work—it cannot help doing it. Its substances come from out the ground, **from the earth's veins,** the dust out of which man was first made, and it flows like fire through the veins of the sufferer, the sick and the needy, curing whether the user believes in it or does not believe. If you need it, if you are suffering for it, wasting away day by day, for lack of that **help and health** which it can bring to you, **send for it today!** It will not cost you **one single penny** if it does not help. Nothing to begin with, **nothing at any time** if you are not satisfied. **You are to be the judge! Address**

THEO. NOEL CO. UP-TO-DATE DEPT. Vitæe-Ore Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, **FARMERS TO THE FRONT** ***Our Object,*** **EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS.** ***Our Plan,*** **CONTROLLED MARKETING**

VOLUME IX **INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 1, 1906** **NUMBER 7**

CALENDAR 1906

April

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

May

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L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

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Jluy

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F. Q. 28 F. M. 5
L. Q. 13 N. M. 21

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c A YEAR

Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a Year

CLUBS. Five subscriptions for **$2.00.** This applies to one person five years or five persons one year each.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by (name)."

☞ Always state if a renewal or new subscription. **Don't Neglect This.**

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including **county.** Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state.

If you change your pos toffice, give old office as well as new.

If a mark like this appears on the first page it is to notify you that your subscription or renewal has been received. The publisher thanks you and he hopes you will be benefitted by Up-to-Date Farming and take it many years.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns. We guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date Farming fail to keep his promise as advertised and not give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in this paper only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write.

INDEX

To Leading Articles and Departments in This Number.

The Sun Will Shine Brighter	3
Farmers Are the Dupes of All Others	4
Grain Situation	5
The Farmers' Strike	5
The Farmers' Strike Broadens	6-7
Local Union	8
Papers That Oppose the A. S. of E	9
Meetings and Conventions	10
Important Notices	11
Department of Canada	12
Live Stock and Dairy	13-14-15
The Poultry Yard	16-17-18
Orchard and Garden	20
Home on the Farm	21-22
Farmers' Forum	23-24

If farmers want to maintain the price of their land they must maintain the price of their products.

—o—

Which are "the papers that farm the farmers." Those that cooperate with the railroads, grain dealers' associations and other institutions to dupe the farmers into pouring large surpluses into their hoppers; or the papers that protect the farmers from these exploiters and teach them how to preserve the fruits of their toil to themselves?

—o—

Thousands of our readers have doubtless heard T. B. Terry, of Ohio, tell his wonderful story of how he grows 200 bushels of potatoes four tons of clover hay and thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre. But did Mr. Terry ever tell the farmers how they could get good prices for their crops if he did succeed in teaching them how to grow them? Farmers need to remember that growing the crops is not half of successful farming.

"How will we feed the 150,000.000 people that this country will have in fifty years?" is asked by a correspondent of a New York paper. Good prices will make our farms more productuve. The greater the production the more intensive the farming. The more intensive the farming the smaller the farms. In fifty years there will be about twice as many farms affording homes for about 30,000,000 more people, and the production will be about twice as great.

—o—

To till the farm and to cause it to respond with bountiful harvests is indeed a noble accomplishment, but to sell the products of that farm so as to always return a fair reward for labor, investments, to meet demands of renewals and afford all the comforts and some luxuries of living is a far greater accomplishment and even more to be desired.

—o—

Stockmen's stock yards to control the supply of live stock; elevators and

Up-to-Date Farming and the A. S. of E.

—o—

It is all right to contribute locally for elevators or warehouses and for stock yards, but in a way that the consumers will eventually pay for them, and then no dividends be declared. The farmer's business must be a purely equitable matter, where part don't contribute to the enrichment of the others. If it was not so then the farmers owning the utility would tax those outside just as high as possible and the system would be no better than the present. Outsiders using the society machine must be charged more, and this will make the expense lighter for the members.

—o—

But always remember that whatever the expense for the organized farmers it will be passed along to the next.

—o—

The A. S. of E. is going to have a monster annual meeting this year. The time is not set, but it will be about next September or October. It is not too early to think about it.

—o—

Steadily maintained prices will open up our foreign markets for live stock and meat. Also we claim that the farmers of America might as well put their prices up to equal the tariffs now charged against our products. If Germany is determined to make the price of meat 20 cents or more per pound to her consumers in order to protect her stockmen, we may as well have that difference.

—o—

The organization to secure profitable prices can also be used to secure lower prices on wheat you buy, but always remember the main thing is protection when selling.

—o—

Really now, which are the farm papers that have "farmed the farmers," and helped others to farm them? We leave the question with the farmers themselves to answer.

MORE THAN ALL OTHERS

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has come to me for several years. At first I was not much interested, but I now see that you and your paper are doing more for the farmers than all the other papers put together.



I read your article in a recent issue "Farm Papers that oppose." I commend what you say and the course you are persueing. To what Mr. Yarkey says, I also say "amen." Let us have a list of all the papers that oppose the A. S. of E. and such, for my part, shall have no further support from me.

H. Price, Paxinos, Pa.

Reduce acreage, work less, hire less, make those acres produce more. You'll have more money.

—o—

Control production as well as marketing. It can be done in the A. S. of E.

—o—

If farmers' prices must go down then put down the price of supplies, wages, rates of freight, etc. It is not fair that the prices on any one large class of goods be reduced without a parallel cut on all.

—o—

In the development of the farmers marketing, telephones will play an important part.

—o—

"What can be done to induce young men to remain on the frm?" asks an exchange, Make farming as profitable as any other business, and the young men will stay and they will make the farms attractive.

graneries to control the supply of grain; warehouses to control the supply of cotton, tobacco, etc.; cold storage houses to control the supply of fruit, potatoes, vegetables, dairy products, poultry and eggs. These are what the farmers need. They are THE ONE THING NEEDFUL. Farmers can have them, and they need not cost them a dollar. Raise the cost through the price of your products.

—o—

It's an attractive program. What's the need of a million dollars' capital or five hundred million dollars. Farmers don't need it. This theory was exploded when the American Society of Equity was incorporated three years ago WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK, and all the capital stock schemes that were at that time being presented to farmers or in process of incubating have died. Thus farmers have been saved millions of dollars by the teachings of

FARMERS' WAGES CUT 25 PER CENT.

Prices of farm products have gone down about 25 per cent. If this is right it is in order to reduce the price of machines, supplies and all necessities for farmers, including labor. But is it right? There dont' seem to be a single protest against it except such as Up-to-Date Farming is able to make. It is not right. Where are all the farmers' supposed friends, their representatives and the papers in their interest? Will they allow farmers' wages to be cut and not make even a feeble protest against it?

TO MAKE THE GODS WEEP

Contrast the effort of farmers in some sections making extraordinary efforts to control acreage and limit production, with the attempt of farm papers, farmers' institutions, railroads and dealers in farm produce to goad farmers on to unlimited production. "It is a picture to make the Gods weep." How long will farmers perpetuate such a condition? Just as long as they support such institutions without ringing protests. Read in this issue ,"The Farmers Are Dupes of All Others."

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

THE time has come when you can be masters of your own business, in pricing the crops, you are producing.

A strike for Equitable Prices has been called for the Grain Growers. The Potato, Fruit and Produce Growers, and Stockmen, have joined it.

These strikes can be won this year 1906. The plans have been set out in this paper. If you have not had March 1st and 15th numbers send for them. The full details as they work out in the future will be printed in this paper also.

You must quit following the dangerous teachers who goad you on to raise more stuff but never tell you how to get good prices for it. You have been taking this "dope" all your life time and the more of such medicine you take the sicker you get. You must learn how to mix Controlled Marketing with the medicine.

Up-to-Date Farming teaches how to get good prices for big crops. Small crops bring their own good prices and you don't need any teacher.

The American Society of Equity is the institution that will win your strikes. Come and join it and we'll throw every parasite off of farmers backs forever.

Hundreds of thousands of farmers are having their eyes opened by reading this paper. They can see now that things were not what they seemed to be and that they have been the dupes of all other classes. In some parts of the country farmers are trying to raise less, as determinedly as they ever tried to raise more when goaded on by their false teachers. Strange but true.

WANTED

A man in every township to represent this society as organizer. Profitable employment for your spare time and permanent positions for capable people.

Reference required. Address

American Society of Equity
940 N. Penna St., Indianapolis, Ind.

This year farmers will come to the front if they embrace their opportunity—the only one they ever had in their life. All your former attempts were along wrong lines. This one is correct.

Join the American Society of Equity today. Learn from Up-to-Date Farming, the only safe adviser for farmers. Read it and be your own Judge. There is no other paper like it in the world. It should go to every farmer's house. Organize a Local Union or send for a commission as Organizer and teach the gospel of Equity for farmers all through your community.

The Farmers Strike Coupon

TO THE NATIONAL UNION
The American Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind

5	
10	
15	
20	
25	
50	
100	

GENTLEMEN:
Enclosed find $..... for .....
..... and I agree to do my very best to secure the number of members as indicated by X to the left this year 1906

NAME.....

P. O. .....

COUNTY..... STATE.....

Indicate number of members you will try to get by X opposite a number to left. If you don't care to do this then send in without mark.

If you want to know more about the A. S. of E. before becoming a member then send 50 cents for subscription to Up-to-Date Farming, or 25 cents for a copy of The Third Power, or 75 cents for both.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY
APRIL 1 Indianapolis, Ind

Subscription to Up-to-Date Farming . . 50c
Membership in the A. S. of E. including Up-to-Date Farming the official paper . . $1.00
Copy of the Third Power Book, over 300 pages . 25c

Read every line of this paper if not a subscriber, and then act today.

If a subscriber then the appeal is to you to help in all ways possible to win the strikes.

Organize Local Unions, get more subscribers, get more members. Mark coupon how many members you will get this year. Order Farmers Strike Circulars, (large size, 25 cts. a hundred postpaid.) Help us to saturate the country with papers: with circulars; with local unions.

Do what you can. Each person do something and the strikes will soon be won, your machines of marketing will soon be built and they will run on forever at no expense to you but those people, who now claim to be your masters will pay all the expense.

"Be wise today, 'tis madness to defer."

The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind

Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY
At 940 North Pennsylvania St.

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume IX **INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 1, 1906** **Number 7**

The Farmers' Strike

"A strike! A strike!" said the farmer boy;
"No more we'll trudge our lives away;
We'll work all right as we've worked before,
But we'll get for our products more reasonable pay."

"A strike! A strike!" the merchant said,
"And this time it's not in the depths of earth;
But out in the fields so broad and green,
The farmers claim what their crops are worth."

"A strike! a strike!" said the railroad king,
"But it is not now in shop or mill;
The farmers have struck for an equitable price
For the crops that grow on the lands they till."

The world looked on in mute amaze,
And thought the strange things o'er and o'er;
Then calmly said as it turned away:
"Most righteous strike e'er made before.

J. P. S.

Do more thinking. Be able to compare "this with that"; your work with results; investment with income; your expenses with profit. And, above all else, see that the results, the income, the profits are commensurate with the work, investment and expense.

—o—

What good will it do to fight the corporations? 'Tis said "they have no soul to be damned and nobody to be kicked." What we want to do is to build up an "equity" body that will be stronger than they and which will regulate them.

—o—

Enthusiastic welcome has been given the Farmers' Strike calls. Members and others who become members are sending in the "Farmers' Strike coupon," pledging to secure from twenty-five to one hundred members each. See the coupon in this paper and let us hear from YOU.

Up-to-Date

Raise More Corn

The agricultural colleges that promote the "Corn Gospel Trains" know that corn is too cheap on account of the large crop. But they go over the county preaching "Raise more corn" (so it may be cheaper), and the cheaper it gets the louder they preach and exhort "Raise more corn." This is kept up until God in his mercy sends a bad season, and saves the poor deluded farmers' farm from the sheriff.

Up-to-Date

WHO MAKES THE PRICE?

Under the old plan of marketing the speculators and boards of trade made the prices, but the farmers made the conditions that governed them. The more the farmers dumped—the greater the visible—the lower the buyers would make the price, and they knew the farmers would take it. Indirectly the farmers made the prices because of the conditions they made. Under the new conditions the farmers will directly make the prices and also make the conditions to sustain them.

Up-to-Date

WAIT FOR THE A. S. OF E.

Frequently we receive letters from farmers who joined a farm organization with the belief that they were joining the original and only genuine A. S. of E., but later found they were mistaken.

Mistakes like this can easily be made, as organizers for some other societies put forth the plan and objects of this society and present their claims with the identical arguments set forth issue after issue in Up-to-Date Farming. Farmers may usually know if they have joined the right society if they receive this paper. However, even then they may be mistaken, for there have been cases where the names of entire unions of other societies have been sent to us as subscribers.

Farmers would better be in any society, providing it is working for the right objects, rather than not in any. But the perfect results will not come until there is only one society for all farmers, for all crops, for all sections The A. S. of E. is the only one that meets all the requirements.

Wait for the A. S. of E. Or better send for instructions and blanks and start it at once in your community.

RESOLUTIONS

At the beginning of the busy season farmers will be wise to make some resolutions, as follows:

This year, 1906, I will do more reading and studying of the uplifting kind.

I will do more independent thinking and not trust to other people to think for me.

I will conduct my farming operations, particularly the marketing of farm crops, in more of a business way than ever before.

I will work less and give more time to my local union or society, with the hope that I will have more money at the end of the season.

Appreciation

It is pleasant indeed, to the editor to read the many beautiful expressions of appreciation that come in the mail every day. We tell you it warms our heart to know that our work is appreciated and eencourages us to put forth greater and better efforts. Today we received a letter from our old subscriber, Mr. Hildrup. Some of our readers no doubt remember him from a letter we printed about two years ago. He is, as he believes, the longest time granger in the country, having joined the first grange organized after the parent grange. We are glad to hear from the people ripe with the experience of a long active life and glad to have their predictions of fututre great results through this society. The letter follows:

Mr. J. A. Evereitt.

My Dear Sir:—I send you my renewal of subscription. I am an old man 84 years old. My work is mainly done, yet I am not too old to be interested in any earnest effort for the good of the human family, as I know no sincere work for bettering the world is ever lost. It brings results, sometimes slowly, not always as we expect, but it comes.

Your efforts are sure to win. If not just as you plan it will be an upward progress. Here in North Carolina, as well as generally through the south, the plan of united action is making substantial progress in agricultural pursuits. Farmers are slowly beginning to see the benefits of union to best secure mutual interests. I can look on and appreciate the progress made, but the young and energetic must do the work. I see as clearly as if accomplished great benefits as the result of your efforts. As you promote union you promote strength. The fable of the bundle of sticks is a lesson for farmers. As a bundle they would not break. One at a time they were easily broken.

Very truly yours,
W. T. HILDRUP,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 12, 1906.

An Endorsement

From the Practical Farmer we get the following:

We are glad that the tobacco growers are combining to beat the trust. Associations of farmers having a common interest can outwit the trusts and speculators, while the effort to combine diverse interests will fail, especially if the main interest is to boom a poor paper and a poor book.

The way the editor of the Practical Farmer endorses the organization of tobacco growers brings to mind the proverb, "The hog never looks up to him that threshes down the acorn."

This editor is "glad that the tobacco growers are combining." They have combined; they have been directed; they have cooperated; they have won victories, largely through that "poor paper" referred to—Up-to-Date Farming—and through the education furnished by that "poor book" referred to—The Third Power. Ask any tobacco grower who has joined the "combine" and see if this is not the case. This editor is "glad" that the tobacco growers "are combining to beat the trust." (Which is not the truth. They are only protecting themselves and they let the trust attend to its own affairs.) And he admits that associations of farmers having a "common interest can, etc." Did his paper do anything to bring this association and the results about? Yet the editor is "glad" and in the same breath condemns the very instruments that are responsible for the good things, "Much praying, but no piety."

"While the effort to combine diverse interests will fail." How does the editor know it will fail? Has he tried it and when? He admits that "associations of farmers having a common interest can," but "divers interests" can not. Therefore, according to his theory, tobacco growers can combine, stock growers can combine, grain growers can combine, dairymen can combine, poultrymen can combine, fruit growers can combine, potato growers can combine, truckers can combine, wool producers can combine, and each must have his separate organiaztion. Consequently the person who produces tobacco, live stock, grain, dairy products, poultry and eggs, fruit, potatoes, vegetables and has a flock of sheep must belong to nine different organizations. Now this is the plan of The Practical Farmer. We like to get all the plans and help to get them before the people. How do the farmers like this program? The absurdity of the idea is so evident as to make comment unnecessary.

The Sun Will Shine Brighter

From the Washington (D. C.) Post we clip the following:

Our farmers would better jog along under the old law of supply and demand. There is more money for them in better tillage than in all the farmers' trusts they can create by "societies of equity." Let the farmer grow 25 bushels of wheat this year where he grew but 20 bushels last year and the sun will shine brighter on his side of the hedge next harvest than it did last harvest.

Well, Mr. Washington Post, let us see what you're putting the farmers next to.

The wheat crop of 1904 averaged 12.5 bushels per acre; the yield was 552,399,000 bushels, the average farm price per bushel was 92.4 cents and it brought the farmer $510,489,000.

The wheat crop of 1905 (last year) averaged 14.5 bushels per acre, the yield was 692,984,000 bushels. The average farm price was 75 cents per bushel and it brought the farmer $518,271,000.

These are the government figures. It is seen that the 1905 crop, which was about 16 2-3 per cent larger than the 1904 crop, sold for over 17 cents per bushel less and an excess of 140,585,000 bushels, only brought the farmers $7,782,000, or a little more than 5 cents a bushel. (The government report of price of the 1904 is too low, because the price kept advancing the first part of the year 1905, while the price of the 1905 crop is too high because the price has declined very much since the government report was made. Hence the showing, if corrected, would be that the big crop of 1905 will have sold for very much less than the moderate crop of 1904.)

But let us go farther. According to the Washington Post theory, if the farmers want the sun to shine brighter next harvest he should raise twenty-fiv bushels where he raised twenty bushels last year.

We will then have an average of 18.1 bushel per acre. The yield will be 866,230,000 bushels, and according to the same descending ratio the average farm price per bushel will be about 38 cents per bushel and the munificent sum of $329,167,400 will be received by farmers to make farming bright. Or the farmers will have raised 313,842,000 bushels of wheat for nothing, and then they will have to pay $196,647,000 for the privilege of giving it away.

Verily, this country needs a censor of the press as far as farm matters are concerned. Farmers are again warned to be very slow about accepting advice from any of them. They are either ignorant of the farmer's problems or in league with the classes that desire to keep farmers in the servitor class and not a real factor in business and national affairs.

SAMPLE COPIES

Dear Reader: If this is a sample copy the editor hopes you will read it all through very carefully. No doubt you will be surprised that such a paper is printed for farmers, and I hope you will become interested in it.

Of course this copy is sent to you with the hope that you will become a subscriber. I am not expressing this hope from any personal motive, but for the cause for which I am working. I will be delighted to find when I glance over our list of sample copy names if I find you have become a subscriber, and thus show an appreciation of the hard work I am doing—and which is the greatest any man can do in this life. I will, however, be correspondingly disappointed if there is not the mark to show that you responded.

Yours truly

J. A. EVERITT, Editor

THE SOCIETY OF INIQUITY

The Northwestern Agriculturist calls the A. S. of E. the "Society of Iniquity," "because," as the editor says, "it advocates 'controlled markets,' ostensibly to be controlled or 'cornered' by farmers, but of course actually controlled by certain officers of the society."

For the edification of the astute gentleman who warms the editorial chair and drives the pen for the N. W. A., we want to say that the society he refers to as the "S. of I." has never made a proposition to "control markets" nor to "corner" markets, but to control the crops which, spelled in another way, is pronounced "controlled marketing." He can now see the distinction, and perhaps he can also recognize a difference.



That's right, go up the pole and bring the flag down.

But then he may not, as the obscurity of vision of some editors is equal to a total eclipse when it comes to discerning the things of the greatest benefit to farmers.

If the A. S. of E. and Up-to-Date Farming are on the wrong track to help the farmers, then pray tell us, what is wrong with the two hundred and fifty farm papers and all the farmers' institutes and institutions that have had full sway and their own way to help farmers for many years? Yes, we ask the editor of the N. W. A. if the A. S. of E. must stand condemned because it has not done everything for the farmers that they need in three years? What is wrong with all the other papers? This question is inspired by a letter printed in the very next column of this same paper, to the one where the A. S. of E. was tried and found wanting. From the letter we make the following extracts:

I have as near a model farm as nature could make one, but I am a failure as a model farmer. I was born and raised in the territory, and I make the bold assertion that there is not one first-class up-to-date farmer in my county. * * * If I don't get some outside help (he means good advice) I will be like the man who let the $7,200 mortgage take the farm your speak of in Philadelphia. I have a beautiful farm on the prairie. * * * I have all I can see I need on the farm, but I can't make any money out of it. * * * There is no place on earth where the government could do more good than give us a few lessons in practical farming. We have got the land to grow almost anything we plant, but we don't know how to use it.

L. P. CASS,
Welch, Indian Territory.

Commenting on this letter, the editor of the N. W. A. says:

The * * * letter is of extraordinary interest. It betokens a good education and an intelligent and inquiring mind. We have forwarded a copy of the letter to Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, hoping, etc. * * *

Poor deluded farmers!

They are kept in total ignorance of the real troubles that are sapping the life blood from farming and fattening leeches on boards of trade and elsewhere. They are advised to "look to the government," "read my paper," "attend my school," "farm more," "farm better," "work harder and save more." Just as sure as they follow any or all of this advice they will defeat their prime object, unless they also learn how to market at profitable prices and put the knowledge in practice.

If we were writing a prescription for Mr. Cass it would be like this:

"Become a member of the American Society of Equity; read Up-to-Date Farming; read The Third Power book; tell all your neighbors to do the same and then put in practice what you learn."

If this don't cure his troubles then his case is totally hopeless. We will also say that this is the only sure-cure, never-failing panacea when taken according to directions. But be sure the letters "A. S. of E." are blown in the bottle.

THE FARMER PAYS IT ALL

One of the most potent influences against the development of the American Society of Equity, and we can say, against the establishment of anything for the farmers, is the slowness of farmers to contribute of money, if indeed, they do not absolutely refuse. They should not be censured too severely for this, however, as they have been made the victims of every imaginable species of swindling in the past, consequently they have learned to be cautious. We do not blame them for "looking for the hook," that may be going to catch them, before they bite at any tempting bait.

But they should understand that it is because they have no institution or organization of their own to protect them, or through which they can be advised of the merit of the various propositions that are constantly being placed before them, that they are so often victimized. Each farmer with his family has stood alone and each was obliged to exercise his own judgment in deciding on the good or bad proposition, the good and bad policies. The farmers, unusued to the smooth schemes and sharp practices of the city promoter, frequently fell into the traps that were set. Such cases are innumerable. Thus has been destroyed much of the confidence in human nature that should exist in each human breast, providing such confidence could not be misplaced.

For these reasons farmers are slow to take hold and help along a movement that is genuinely for their benefit; a movement in which not a particle of selfishness can be detected, unless the desire to secure equity and a fair deal are synonymous with selfishness. A movement that will largely put them beyond the zone of operation of the slick schemers. because then they will meet in unions, discuss all current events and be guided by the multiplied wisdom of many minds. Also when their society is established their official paper can investigate all movements the farmers may be asked to support and report on them.

While farmers have been slow to support institutions of their own, yet they have been supporting many others, not because they wanted to, but because they had to. While they have not been paying a dollar for an institution of their own, they have been paying hundreds of dollars to support others and for the protection of other people.

To illustrate: There was an item in an Indianapolis daily paper a few days ago like this:

The retiring officer was a host at a banquet at the Grand Hotel last night. There were about fifty guests, all of whom are employed in the office in this city. Mr. Heath made a talk of some length, speaking of his pleasant associations with the men in the Indianapolis office and expressing his regret at leaving. He was followed by responses from several of the clerks and correspondents, who were formerly under his charge. Mr. Heath will leave today for Cincinnati.

This item referred to the retiring manager of the Indianapolis office of the International Harvester Company. Note, there were "about fifty guests, all employed in the office in this city."

Fifty people to look after the interests of the harvester company and the farmers pay their expenses, including banquets and all. Besides these there are traveling salesmen and hundreds of local agents scattered over Indiana. Quite an army that are necessary to properly conduct the International Harvester Company's business in Indiana.

Now whoever heard of the farmers giving banquets to their superintendent? Can the farmers point to fifty people in any city all directed to marketing their products and for the best interests of the farmers? They can not.

We are not raising any objection to the harvester company's way of doing business. It is all right. Neither are we making any protest for the farmers against paying the price charged for the machine, and this price has wrapped up in it all the salaries and expeses of these fifty employes and other travelers, agents, etc. It would not be consistent to object to these things, because we want the farmers to do the same things.

In building the machine to market the farmers' crops, Indianapolis will need a representative of the farmers, and he will need some clerks,—probably three to five—other cities the same way. These people will be paid by the buyers of farm products, just as the buyers of harvesters now pay the salaries of the employes of the harvester company. Yet, notwithstanding this expense, the superior system, we claim, will place farm products before the consumers at lower prices than in the past.

The farmers must come to this system. To refuse to adopt it is the grossest stupidity and is costing them hundreds of dollars to where the machine will cost them one. In fact, the machine need not cost them anything because they can pass the expense along.

We hope all our readers who have read the March issues—1st and 15th—and this number, will fully understand this matter, and then they will gladly help to win the Farmers' Strike and cooperate to build the machine to market grain, live stock, potatoes, fruit, vegetables, dairy products, poultry, etc.

The farmers now pay it all without any chance to pass it along. They can put themselves in a position to pass it along this year, however, if they will. The way is to join the American Society of Equity and work with all your might to complete the machine of marketing that it represents.

When the farmer gets a little better posted on business methods and things pertaining thereto, the business world will undergo a change that has never been equaled in ancient or modern times.—Exchange.

The time may yet come when the farmer through cooperation will be his own merchant, legal advisor and manufacturer, as well as doing the work of hundreds of business men in other lines whom he is now compelled to patronize.—Exchange.

(Oh, no! The time will come when he will learn that it pays best to attend to his own business and make it a success.—Ed.)

FARMERS ARE THE DUPES OF ALL OTHERS



The farmers and the masters.

The Reprinted Matter Below Is from an Indianapolis Daily Paper.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Monon Railroad will run a "Seed Corn Special" over its divisions in Indiana during the last week in March. The train will be manned by Purdue University professors, officials of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association and the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association. The schedule will be made public this week.

This is the second seed corn train ever run in Indiana. As the result of the efforts of L. W. Henley, editor of the Farm Star, a special was run over the various divisions of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad during the closing week of December. The innovation was such a success that several other roads in the state immediately took up the question of aiding in this work of agricultural education. The Star has been requested to assist in giving publicity to this movement.

The Monon train will be specially equipped for this work. The lecture coaches will contain platforms for the speakers, who will be supplied with charts and figures of practical value. Corn planting season is almost at hand and it is figured that the advice, coming so close upon the time for action, will be the means of securing better seed in the section to be traversed.

The general plan adopted by the first corn special will be followed. Short stops will be made at all the leading grain centers. The farmers assembled will be invited into the coaches, and only points of the most practical nature will be presented.—Indianapolis Morning Star.

This article contains nothing that is remarkable to the casual reader. "Corn Specials" or "Corn Gospel Trains" are very common now in various parts of the country.

The object of the "Corn Special," as farmers are to believe, is to benefit them, and, sad to relate, the farmers fall in with the scheme and readily become the unsuspecting dupes of the classes of people who are always out to "farm the farmers." Let us analyze this scheme.

We have these interests represented:

The Monon railroad, Purdue University (Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station), Indiana Corn Growers' Association, Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, the Farm Star and the farmers.

The railroad company furnishes the train free and hauls it over their tracks free. Surely such interest in the farmers ought to be commended, provided the railroad has no ulterior motive. But have they? Is their work from an unselfish standpoint; or can it be genuine cooperation to benefit both the railroad and the farmers? They know, or should know, that under the old system of marketing every large crop sells for a low price, but they also know that they get us much for hauling a cheap bushel of grain or a cheap hundred weight of cattle or hogs as for a dear one, or at fair prices. Therefore, they want big crops regardless of the price they will sell for.

The Indiana Grain Dealers' Association also shows its fine Italian hand in this movement. The members of this association, like the stockholders in the railroad, are out for profits. They know that they will make more money handling a large crop even at low prices to farmers than in handling a small crop, though the farmers receive more money for the small or moderate crop, which will be the case if the old conditions of marketing prevail.

The grain dealers' motive in joining in the "Corn Special" is to "Get more bushels of corn." They are to a man in favor of this for the farmers, yet they are almost as solid against the proposition of "Profitable Prices" for farm products. Strange, isn't it? But not so strange, either, when you consider how selfish average human nature is.

Now we have Purdue University and Indiana Corn Growers' Association. How can thinking farmers condone their acts in commission and omission? Commission, in teaching how to grow larger crops, and omission in failing to teach how to market them to secure good prices? Will they plead that they have never heard of a plan that has every evidence of being sufficient to market farm crops to compel profitable prices? Or, in the face of evidences so numerous, of the power of controlled marketing to compel profitable prices, will they claim that it can't be done? Or, if we grant these as sufficient excuses why they will not teach marketing, then how can they risk teaching how to raise larger crops, when ever bushel over a moderate yield reduces the price in a greater ratio than the yield increases? Or have they not heard of the movement in some parts of the country to reduce acreage and reduce yields? What an anomaly—teachers touring one part of the country goading the farmers to produce, while organizers, committees and individuals are doing their best in other sections to prevail on farmers to produce less? Who is right? Which system is best for the twentieth century, uncontrolled production or controlled production?

Remove the influence of this one paper and the influence that can at times be secured of a few dailies and some country weeklies, and soon the farmers would be back to the old conditions—low prices, mortgages, sheriff's sales.

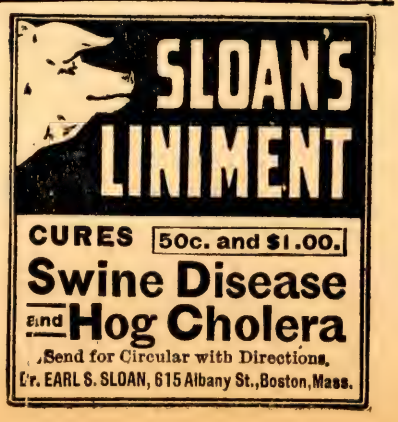
Let the experiment stations, farmers' institutes and farmers' associations and papers generally, in conjunction with the railroads and grain dealers have free hands, unrestrained by such revelations as Up-to-Date Farming is constantly giving, and this would be the program:

"Raise more stuff and sell it at a lower price. As you feel the pinch of low prices you will raise more stuff yet, because, if 30-cent corn is not profitable on basis of your present production, you argue, you must raise more bushels, and by doing it you beat the price down again. The lower the price goes the harder you work; the more you are goaded by your false teachers; the more bushels you try to raise and the lower you force your prices, until God, in His mercy for the fool farmers on earth, sends a great drought and evens things up."

Oh, what a horrid picture! But too true. It is a picture that farmers of this country have faced many times. "Profitable Prices" is a phantom that always flees before you when you follow the directions of your old teachers, and you will never see the substance of them. We warn you against following this phantom, but through wise production and wise marketing, let the substance of "Profitable Prices" always dwell in your home and all over your farm.

Now, understand us; we do not oppose teaching how to produce better crops, if teaching how to market them goes with it. Without this more important half of farm work, then every effort to teach how to produce more is illy advised. The teachers on the "Corn Special," if they will do only one thing, would do the farmers immensely more good if they will teach them to keep production down to moderate proportions. Every successful effort to increase production without the ability to control it, and price it, is a positive injury to farmers.

The one thing the farmers need is the knowledge how to raise more dollars for themselves first and let the railroads and grain dealers' interests be of secondary moment. Our advice to the farmers on the line of the Monon railroad is tell the "Corn Special" teachers and preachers to change their text from "How to Produce More Corn" to "How to Get Satisfactory Price for What We Can Produce Now." If the price is fairly satisfactory now it is no guarantee that it will be so next year and in the future. So bid the "Corn Special" "go way back and we may send for you when you can give a balanced education—one-half production, the other half marketing."



GRAIN SITUATION

Visible supply of grain in the United States, according to Bradstreet's reports: *

	March 10.	Feb. 24.
Wheat	48,804,000	49,735,000
Corn	24,463,000	23,002,000
Oats	31,942,000	32,832,000

Wheat decreased 931,000 bushels. Corn increased 1,461,000 bushels. Oats decreased 890,000 bushels.

*From a Chicago report the visible supply of wheat in the United States is put 9,200,000 bushels less than Bradstreet's report.

Visible supply of cotton in bales in United States (report of New Orleans Cotton Exchange):

March 10, 1905, 3,065,404 bales; March 2, 1906, 3,606,123 bales; March 9, 1906, 3,501,907 bales.

Following is the movement of cotton into sight for the week and season, as compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

Week ending March 16, 153,718 bales; last week, 158,806 bales; last year, 212,248 bales.

For season, September 1 to March 16, 9,082,716 bales; for last year, 10,214,890.

Cash prices of cotton at New York, March 17, 11.25-11.50c.

COMPARATIVE PRICES..

Wheat—	Cash.	May.	July.	Sept.
Mch. 8, '06..	80½	78	77½	77½
Mch. 17, '06..	83½-84½	78⅞	78⅜	78
Mch. 17, '05..	1 13½	1 14	92	86
Corn—				
Mch. 8, '06...	41½	44	....	....
Mch. 17, '06..	43	43¾	44	44⅝
Mch. 17, 05..	48½	49	49	49
Oats—				
Mch. 8, '06...	30	30	29	28
Mch. 17, '06..	29½	29⅝	28¾	28⅛
Mch. 17, '05..	32	31	31	29

CASH PRICES IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Cash prices in principal markets March 17, '06, were as follows: (The prices in ( ) were the cash prices March 8 previous.)

Chicago No. 2 red wheat, 84½c (80c); corn, No. 2, 43c (41½-41¾c); oats, No. 2, 29½c (30-32c).

New York, wheat, 85⅝c (84¼-86c); corn, 51½c (48¼c); oats, 35-36c (34-35c).

St. Louis, wheat, 89-93c (88-93c); corn, 41¾-43½c (40-41c); oats, 30-31c (30-31c).

Kansas City, wheat, 89-90c (88-89c); corn, 41¾c (38½c); oats, 32c (31-32c).

Cincinnati, wheat, 86-87c (85-86½c; corn, 45½c (44c); oats, 32½c (31½c).

Indianapolis, wheat, 84-84¾c (81¼c); corn, 45c (43c); oats, 32c (31½c).

Since our last report was printed in March 15th issue the markets have undergone a material change in the interest of farmers.

We note that the visible supply of wheat in the United States has decreased almost 1,000,000 bushels (931,000). Oats decreased 890,000 bushels. Cotton decreased 104,216 bales from March 2 to March 9, but corn increased 1,461,000 bushels.

In prices we note material advances in wheat and corn and a slight decline in oats. The advance in price of cash wheat at Chicago is 3c to 4c a bushel, corn 2½c a bushel, and the decline in oats is ½c a bushel. The speculative prices for future months are quite uniform and in wheat the future price is 4c to 5c less than the cash article. The bears think they can force prices still lower. May corn and May oats and cash oats are not much at variance. The cash price of cotton is not up to the minimum, but should net the grower between 10c and 11c.

The various principle markets are an interesting study. We find cash wheat is worth more in Kansas City, at the very base of production, by about 4c a bushel than in New York, where logically it should be the highest, because farthest removed from the producing fields, while it is still higher in St. Louis. But the figures tell the story.

From these figures, and particularly the advancing prices for cash grain, we can only infer that the Farmers' Strike is already having an effect. If the fountains from where spring the supply dry up, or decrease in volume, the effect will be reflected in the prices at once.

These changes have come about while crop prospects are flattering, and there is no material change in foreign conditions. The farmers should be encouraged to increase their effort to reduce marketing which will cause the demand to turn to the stored grain, and in a very few weeks the full minimum prices can be obtained. Remember that no harm can come if a hundred million bushels of wheat, a hundred million or more bushels of oats, a few hundred million bushels of corn and a million or two bales of cotton be carried over by the farmers. If the 1905 crops will allow this to be done, and if the farmers will do it, it will be the healthiest possible condition and guarantee against violent changes of prices if 1906 gives any short crops. In carrying out this program the year-old crop should always be sold first and the new crop held. Thus there will be little danger of loss.

We are inclined to the belief that the grain growers and cotton raisers should have a solid organization and their selling agents, as prevails with the tobacco growers and as is proposed for fruit and produce growers.

To be more explicit: The grain growers should pledge their crops or appoint their society—to sell their crop. First stating the number of acres, later substituting the number of bushels. This would cover only the surplus and would not cover what is to be fed to stock.

If this plan would be adopted it would not be binding on any member until, say, one-half the acreage, or as may be decided upon, was pledged. In this way the contracting members would not be placed at a disadvantage, as they well know the signed members will absolutely compel the price.

In case a surplus existed, or was supposed to exist, this part would be set aside, as has already been recommended for cotton, and will not be marketed until the legitimate supply has been taken. If the surplus is not taken at all it can be held over until a short crop year or fed to stock if a shortage appears on any crop; or even destroyed, as in the first place it had no value, seeing that many times the temporary surplus compelled the whole crop to sell for less than the legitimate part of the crop was worth. Or the surplus can be exported at a price foreign countries will pay and the society could sell it direct and see that it went there.

If such a plan is adopted, the crops can be pooled or held by the growers or stored in elevators. The farmers who need to raise money promptly would probably select the latter plan, so they could realize through warehouse receipts. The crops would be marketed one-tenth each month if the demand will take this much. If not, then one-twelfth. If one-tenth can be marketed monthly any surplus that may be set aside would probably be taken the other two months.

The expense of storage and a little more should be added to the price, also expense of marketing, and the buyers must pay this.

More will be said on this subject in next issue after the meeting of the board of directors of the A. S. of E., April 3. In the meantime let members and local unions discuss the idea and communicate their best ideas for the perfect machine for marketing grain, cotton and non-perishable crops.

When closely cooperating to market, farmers can also control production by increasing or decreasing acreage.

Don't be alarmed by statements that farmers have no legal right to organize for the objects of controlling their marketing to compel their price.

TO ALL OUR READERS

Strike Issues

WE HAVE some on hand and will send them wherever requested. We have had many requests from local unions and individuals who are going to push and shove to win the strikes. Also we have them printed in circular form and will supply them at 25 cents a hundred.

It is now up to every loyal friend of the A. S. of E. (and any farmer who is loyal to his own interests is a friend) to flood the pivotal States with the farmers' strike literature. We don't want to confine this matter to these few States either. Let's us flood the country. We are willing to do it, but we can't do it except with our readers' and members' help. How many shall we send you? You better make your order for a few copies of the paper, free, and as many circulars as you can use by mail or passing from your hand to your neighbors.

THE FARMERS' STRIKE

Some Additional Facts and Recommendations Why They Will Win and How to Win Them

Department of Fruit and Produce.

There are many fruit and produce growers' associations in various parts of the country. Many of them, and perhaps all of them, have benefited their members, but they can never be able to give perfect results.

As each one operate independently of each other, and as all of them are subject to the competition of unorganized producers, the results can be but little better than when each individual was for himself. An association may and does benefit its members by relieving the individuals of the necessity of marketing their own produce or protects him from the home buyer who oftentimes, to protect himself against possible contingencies at the final market, makes untrue representations about supply and demand and beats the price down unfairly low, and they often do secure better prices. Yet these associations can not always secure satisfactory prices because there is no cooperation between them, but they are in competition with each other in the same markets. This still leaves the dangers of gluts and unprofitable prices. Also their lack of comprehensive system often leaves markets unsupplied with all its would consume, thus failing to secure the maximum markets and consumption.

Easy to Produce, Hard to Market

It is a comparatively easy matter to grow stuff, but it is usually a very difficult matter, if not impossible, to sell it at a good profitable price. We might say that growing of any farm crop is one part, but selling it profitably is two parts of successful farming. This is partcularly true of fruits, potatoes and such produce. By the system now prevailing the producer, nor his association, can do much toward making their own price, but they must take the prices made by the buyers. These prices are, however, usually made indirectly by the producers, and depend upon how much they send to the markets and how wisely or unwisely the supply is distributed. Also if there is a surplus of any crop produced, which is often the case, this surplus is thrown on the markets, where it is not wanted, to the ruin of the prices on even the legitimate supply.

Nothing else can result as long as each organization, and all the independent producers, think independently, act independently, and none of them have any comprehensive grasp of either the supply or the demand, nor where either are at any time.

In this bewilderment the growers often trust their fine fruit, potatoes and other produce to commission houses, or ship to be paid for on arrival. In both these methods the shipper puts himself entirely at the mercy of another party, who oftentimes is unscrupulous and reports "market down" or "out of condition," and possibly a request for freight and some incidental expenses is sent instead of a good, fat check.

A National Organization

This briefly is the condition of the fruit and producing industry as it relates to marketing. Every producer has at times met with severe disappointment in marketing his crops after his skill in producing had been bountifully rewarded. Nothing better may be expected under the present system, but it is possible to have a system that will give a profitable price on every bushel of potatoes, every barrel or box of apples, every crate of small fruit or vegetables, every pound of good butter, every pound of poultry and every dozen of eggs that go to the market. A general outline of the system was given in March 15th number of this paper. (If any person reads this who did not have the March 15th number he or she is requested to send for it.)

This means a national organization operated under one head, but having the country divided into four or more sections. It means the producers in the chief producing sections organized to be guided by one national body and to operate through their district head. The members in small bodies or local union must be connected by mail and telephone with their county body or union, and it in turn with the state section and national bodies by telephone and telegraph. Also back through these larger bodies down to the individuals they will be connected with the country. In this way the supply and demand will meet, comparatively, at the district clearing house. Certainty of knowledge of supply and demand will exist, the demand can be accurately known and the supply can be scientifically directed. But this was explained fully in March 15th number.



A Fair Deal

In such an organiaztion each member supports each other and all support and strengthen each for the common interests. This is cooperation. In a movement of this kind every producer should join with the assurance that it is the only way to get a fair deal in every transaction, and this he will realize. At the same time he agrees to give a fair deal in return. While the memebr is entitled to a profitable price and this association guarantees it to him, he must also consider that the consumers are entitled to honest goods at a fair price. Thus, in such a national or international organization, while he helps himself, he also confers benefits on the class to whom he owes the most—the consumers. While he is receiving benefits he must exercise all the duties of an honorable citizen, and be willing that his brother producers and the consumers he benefited. In short, in receiving the benefits of cooperation, he can not help but benefit the others.

No Floaters

In communities where the association expects to work out its perfect results there should not be many "floaters," who either prevent the organized producers from accomplishing their purpose, or possibly they reap the benefits without contributing of their time to its success. The benefits arising from the association consist in relieving the individuals from the trouble of marketing their crops and the profitable prices that can be obtained will be so attractive that every producer in every community will be eager to join this movement as soon as the opportunity is presented. There is no more attractive proposition before the people today. Never in the history of America were the conditions such as to make such undertaking feasible. But now, in view of the general unrest of the masses, particularly of the farmers, who have been shamefully exploited; the universal demand for reforms and the education that the American Society of Equity has done, it is not only possible to establish such a system of marketing fruit and produce, but the proposition appeals to the interested people with tremendous force.

Financial Results and Advantages

Of course, the principle argument we put forth why farmers should join the proposed organiaztion is to secure certainty of financial returns and sufficient returns. But there will be others. We have referred to how the individual ual will be relieved from the responsibility of marketing his crops. Thus he will be relieved from the worry of collections. Also he will not need to concern himself about cars for shipping or the financial responsibility and honesty of the receiver. His association will do all these things, and promptly remit returns on the basis of prices made, not by the buyer, but by the association of which he is a member.

As there will never be any oversupplied markets, there can not be any low prices or unprofitable sales. More than all these benefits, the producer, being relieved of many things now incidental to marketing his crops, will have more time for education, recreation and sociability. With certainty of prices and profitable prices the farmer's life can and will broaden. He will be a different being in his relation to

(Continued on page 20.)

The Farmers' Strike Broadens

Stockmen to Join the Strike for Fair and Steady Prices on Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

A Practical Plan--Stockmen Can Make Their Own Prices and Get Them

APRIL 1ST THE STRIKE BEGINS.

Call to Stockmen to Join the Farmers' Strike for Equity in Price

The following brief outline will serve to show a plan that the writer believes will be sufficient to solve the stockmens' problem of making and maintaining profitable but fair prices. Also when stockmen are organized and are receiving profitable prices they can exert their combined power to compel fair treatment by railroads and packers. The latter can be compelled to supply meat to consumers on penalty of the producers taking the business into their own hands.

This call is addresesd to all stockmen.

It should interest and awaken to a sense of their opportunity the stock kings of the great western and southwestern ranches, the heavy western feeders and the hundreds of thousand small feeders on our grain farms in all parts of the country.

We ask a careful consideration of the conditions that exist in marketing live stock at present and the plans proposed to remedy the troubles and bring uniformity and stability of profitable prices. We believe the recommendations here made, if carried out by the interested people, will solve the stockman's problem of marketing. But if in the judgment of any of our readers they think the plans are not practical, or if they think they have a better plan, we would like to know it. The sincere desire of Up-to-Date Farming is to start the stockmen in the right direction, so their strike may be won and stay won when the grain growers' and fruit and produce growers' strikes are won.

As with other branches of agriculture, the stockmen are not to organize to disturb business, but to build up their own business where it may need it in price of their products and to maintain the fair prices when obtained. If the stockmen, when organized, conclude that they must have higher prices for cattle, hogs or sheep the prices will go up even though the packers and other middlemen make a corresponding advance to the consumers. In this respect it may appear to be against the interests of the consumers, and may be for a brief time. But the farmers do not propose to ask more than they are entitled to, and they can not be expected to take less, or to bear the burdens of the consumers.

There is, however, another thing stockmen are interested in besides profitable prices, and this is large markets. When the stockmen are organized they may be expected to look into the prices for meat charged consumers, and which greatly limits its consumption. For instance, the prices paid for cattle have been gradually declining since 1900, but the price of meat has been as gradually advancing. The following table shows the result of the Department of Agriculture inquiry made the first of the year:

Jan. 1. Year.	Average farm price per head.	Stock yards price per cwt.	Wholesale price at N.Y. per cwt.
1900	$33.47	$5.40	$8.04
1901	25.00	5.59	7.87
1902	23.31	6.56	9.71
1903	23.10	5.06	7.84
1904	22.10	5.19	8.18
1905	19 42	4.94	8.64
1906	15.85	5.22	8.25

The prices given of cattle per head are the average for the entire country, and they are remarkable in showing a falling off of over 50 per cent in price of beef cattle on the farm. The decline in the stock yards price is not nearly so great, and we are unable to reconcile the extraordinary decline in farm price unless the middlemen and railroads are getting a much greater slice. The wholesale price of dressed beef, however, shows a very steady appreciation notwithstanding the decline at the farm. Also the retailers have learned in recent years how to keep prices up through understandings and cooperations until choice meats are really luxuries.

After organiaztion and through cooperation the stockmen can do much to guarantee fair prices to the consumers and thus enlarge their markets. If the railroads and packing houses would spend less money in corrupting congresses and legislatures and in defending themselves in courts they could sell meat cheaper and yet make as much money. The public should understand that when a corporation or trust gets as strong as our railroads and packers are, when they can defy the courts and practically make laws to govern their dealings with the people then they can spend millions to maintain their strong positions and can charge it all up to consumers or take part off the price paid the producers.

It is an iniquitous condition and it will continue until the third power—the farmer power—will be strong enough to change it. We want the stockmen to join with the grain growers and others to build the third power and win the farmers' strikes.

The Remedy, Controlled Marketing

The stockmen can win their strike through organiaztion and cooperation, not an organiaztion of a few dozen stock kings, but an organization of the rank and file of stockmen. Their strike can not be won by a few dozen ranchmen and feeders meeting and passing resolution to Congress or appointing committees to confer with the railroads, stock yards or packers. It will require a different remedy. It will require the same remedy that will be potent for the grain growers, the fruit and produce growers, the cotton growers, etc. The remedy is CONTROLLED MARKETING. It is the remedy prescribed by the American Society of Equity for all the farmers' troubles. It will be effective for every class of farmers; for every crop and for every part of America (the United States and Canada).

It is the only remedy. Let any set of farmers who produce any crop take it according to directions and a cure is absolutely guaranteed. More than this, once clear the system of all the corruption that has been gathering for many years under the treatment of the quack doctors and the old troubles will never return. The remedy will do this.

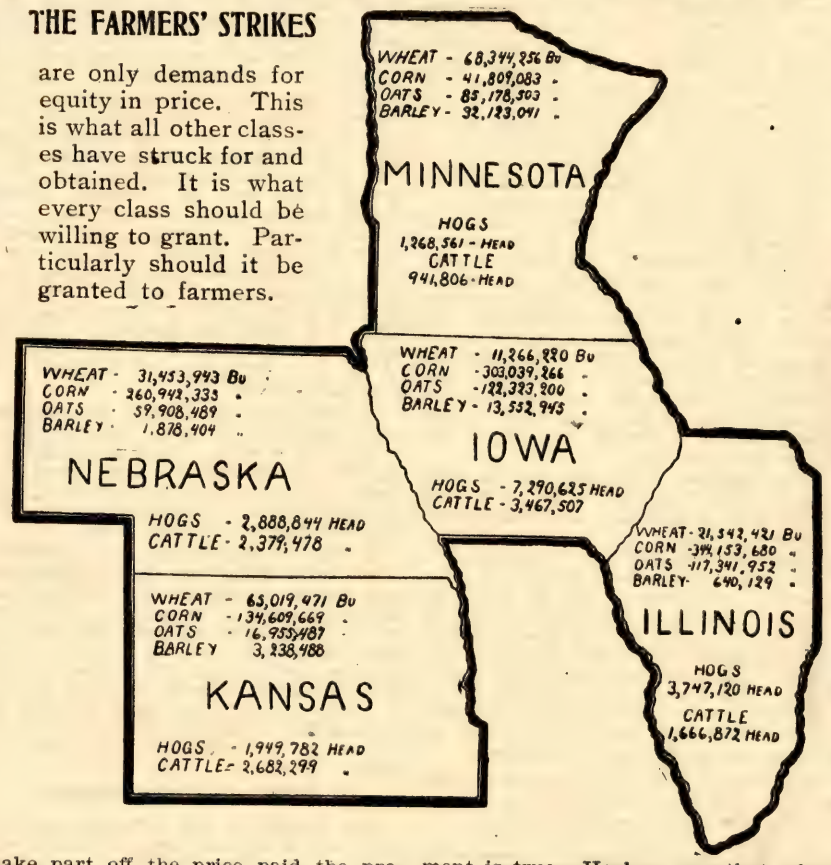
Let the producers of live stock control their marketing to only meet the demand and no power on earth can keep them out of their price. But let them market 110 head against a demand that only wants 100 head, or 1,100 head against a demand for 1,000 head, and the buyers will make the price eevry time. Just according to how much more or less is marketed any day than the demand wants will be the price for that day.

Supply and Demand

Any observing person has seen hundreds of times that the above statement is true. He has seen that when the supply is too small prices go up, but when the supply is too large the prices go down. If the supply could be maintained just right prices could be maintained uniformly day after day, week after week; yes, year after year. If stockmen were organiezd now and were conected up with their central head, so they could be directed in their production and sales, prices could be made fair at once and maintained that way until it was fair to change them up or down, as prices of other commodities may go up or down.

Number of Cattle and Hogs

Total number of cattle, other than milch cows, in the United States January 1, 1905, and the number in five States:



Number in United States	43,669,443
Number in Minnesota	941,806
Number in Nebraska	2,379,478
Number in Kansas	2,682,299
Number in Iowa	3,467,507
Number in Illinois	1,666,871
Total number in five States	11,137,961

Per cent. in five States, 25.5.

Total number of hogs in the United States January 1, 1905, and the number in five States:

Number in United States	47,320,511
Number in Minnesota	1,268,561
Number in Nebraska	2,888,844
Number in Kansas	1,949,782
Number in Iowa	7,290,625
Number in Illinois	3,747,120
Total number in five States	17,144,932

Per cent. in five States 36.

Iowa raises more than one-seventh of all the hogs of the country, while Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska raise nearly one-third.

Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois raise one-fourth of all the cattle of the country.

Iowa could throw such an influence on the hog market as to make the price on every pound of hogs sold and the influence of any one or two States, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, can set the price on every pound of cattle sold.

Study the map and try to comprehend the power of one State or group of States in controlling supply and consequently compelling the fair price.

Make Prices Now

Stockmen do make prices now. No person dare deny this. For proof we will just imagine that involuntarily it happened that for a week all the stockmen did not market any hogs or cattle or sheep. Would not prices go up? They would surely reach such a height as has not been known for years, and this all because the stockmen were all bent on doing something else for that period. Or we will imagine that by some involuntary coincidence the farmers had brought three times the normal number of head of stock to market and dumped them all on the market at once. Who can predict how low prices would go?

While farmers don't cause the markets to be bare for a week at a time nor flood them quite as much as we illustrate, yet their lack of any system at all is constantly giving a dearth or an oversupply, and in this way they are responsible for the prices. If they will change the guessing system for a good, intelligent business system they can just as easily make and maintain good, fair prices. This is what we would have them do.

It has always been that the sellers haste to sell or a combination that brings an oversupply always makes the buyers' opportunity to buy low. But the power that controls the supply and lets it out just to meet the demand, or less than enough to meet the demand, is the power that can make the price. This is true with every commodity that is necessary or desired by other people, and it is particularly true with our food supplies. The farmers or stockmen who first have all the cattle, hogs and sheep are the logical people to exercise this power. They can exercise it when they are organiezd.

To prove the above claims and to strengthen our reasoning we will give some actual illustrations, as follows:

(This record was made from the reports of the Indianapolis stock yards. It is well worth a careful study.)

Table illustrating how the supply of hogs makes, or influences, the price, with reporters' gossip about the market:

March, 1905. Hogs—	No.	Price.	March, 1906. Hogs—	No.	Price.
11—Small for Monday...	1,500	$5.00-5.05	12—Receipts small	1,000	$6.25-6.35
12—Plenty of buyers....	4,500	5.00-5.15	13—Receipts fair	3,500	6.20-6.32
13—Local buyers active.	4,000	5.00-5.20	14.....	3,500	6.25-6.35
14—Not a large supply..	3,500	5.05-5.55	15—Receipts small	2,500	6.26-6.30
15.....	4,000	5.05-5.20	16—Receipts small	2,000	6.50-6.55
16.....	3.500	5.05-5.30	17—Receipts small	2,500	6.60-6.70
Total, one week ..	21,000		Total, one week	15,000	

The supply for the week in 1906 was at times less than the demand would have taken at good prices, and the price was forced above the A. S. of E. highest minimum ($6.50). We think about 19,000 hogs would be the legitimate weekly demand on the Indianapolis market to maintain the fair price.

Is not such a record conclusive that the supply does influence the price? A similar showing might be made with cattle. Therefore, the people who regulate the supply have pricemaking in their own hands. This can not be successfully controverted. Therefore, if we can show that stockmen can control the supply, it follows that they can make the prices.

A Little More Control

From the table above we may conclude that it will require comparatively little more control at any time to compel a fair price. Therefore, it follows that all the producers don't need to make an effort, but the effort must be made to the necessary extent and at the right time.

We may conclude off hand that Illinois, Iowa or Nebraska, or any one of these states can control marketing enough to compel profitable prices on live stock by virtue of their large productions. But the producers must be a condition to know when to market when to hold, also how much to market. This means that the stockmen must be organized and connected up through their local union or home town with their county union and their headquarters.

How It Will Work

Now we will say the stockmen are organiezd into the A. S. of E. and by telephone are connected with their local union, or, better yet, with their shipping town or county union, which in turn is connected with headquarters, of which there may be several in the country. The demand for live stock can very readily be secured from past records that have been kept. This demand in the various large markets will be known at the stockmen's headquarters.

Daily, or as frequently as the stockmen have a bunch of stock ready for market, they report to their own representative at their station or to the county headquarters direct. The county headquarters telephones or telegraphs this to headquarters, where it is put down as supply. The sum of all the reports from producers make the supply for that district where the demand is already on record either from former records or from your representatives on the markets.

With the supply figures and the demand figures before him the manager can easily compare them and send out messages to every county just how many head of cattle or hogs or sheep to ship, and also give directions where they are to go. In this way the most scientific distribution is made. All the markets are fully supplied, none of them are glutted and prices will be maintained.

This plan can be worked out and when worked out it will give definite results. No fear need be entertained that any stock will be left over long. Some days a cut of a slight percentage may be made, but the next day they can be moved out.

The demand will consume just so much at any rate. You can force the demand to take more than it needs some days under the old system, but you can not force it to consume the surplus. Hence whatever it takes one days more than it needs will be held against you on future days. You can not possibly gain anything by the old system, and you would far better keep the surplus at home a day or a few days and maintain your prices.

Stockmen's Stock Yards

There is another way that stockmen may prefer to adopt. We have written of it before. It will make unnecessary as close an organization as above. But the organiaztion is necessary at all events. It will come when the grain growers and produce growers are organized, and it may as well be used to market live stock also.

This way contemplates stockmen's stockyards. These would be maintained near all markets. They would serve to receive all the live stock shipped. Here the stock could be kept at the very lowest cost for feed and attend at lowest market prices. The buyers would be compelled to come to these stock yards and buy what the demand wants at the producers' prices. If any are unsold they will be left over and the condition would be reported by wire or daily paper to all members and they could govern their future shipments accordingly.

The Expense and How Met

Of course it will cost something to market livestock on either of these plans. But as with every other crop the farmers produce, the expense of marketing will be returned a hundred times or more in the prices obtained. But the farmers won't need to pay the expense at all, because it will be added to the prices and the buyers will and must pay it.

The organized stockmen will market their surplus stock through their own association or through their own stock yards at prices of the association's making. To this price will be added enough to meet all the expenses including obtaining of stock yards, if decided to have them.

This is the way to meet the expense. It is the way all others have adopted and farmers have been paying such expenses for years. It is fair that farmers should go by such precedent.

The Association and Its Name

To care for the marketing end of the stockmen's business, on account of the peculiarities that will be encountered and which do not exist in any other branch of farming, it will be necessary to have a distinct organization completely officered, and a department or branch of the American Society of Equity. To organize this department a national convention should be called as early as possible, where the name of the association can be decided upon and the details of the plan mapped out. An appropriate name will be

The Live Stock Association Branch of the A. S. of E.

This movement inaugurated, officered by energetic men and developed in conjunction with all the other interests which are organizing in the A. S. of E., will soon make it an irresistible power when demanding equity for the producers as well as the consumers. Considering the fact that there is no supply of meat ahead as "visible," like there is of the nonperishable grains, stockmen have the easiest problem of all to solve. The supply of fresh meat can not last more than a few days if marketing of live stock stopped. But if a little more well-managed control was exercised by organized stockmen the supply of cattle would be decreased to such an extent as to compel the price regardless of the unorganiezd producers. Of course, what we seek for is thorough organization. It will come in time, but let us organize all we can and use our power as far as we can to win the stockmen's strike this year.

The Farmers' Strike for fair prices for grain began March 1st. See March 1st number of this paper or send for circulars. The Farmers' Strike for fair prices for potatoes, fruit, vegetables, dairy products, poultry and eggs began March 15. See March 15 number of this paper or send for circulars for full particulars and keep in touch with the effort made to win these strikes and the development or organization of farmers in its broadest sense. This paper, Up-to-Date Farming, should be read by every farmer.

Notes On the Stockmen's Strike

Organizer R. Sherod, Keosaugua, Ia., sends us a long report of the injustice he received in the sale of a fine buch of fat cattle at the Chicago stock yards. First he was induced to send them on a promise of "an outside price." The commission house wrote:

"We have you kind favor of the 1st and are indeed glad to get a letter from a man like you, who has such cattle as yours must be, and if they are as good as we think there will be no trouble in getting 6 cents for them."

Mr. Sherrod writes: "I got in Chicago on Monday, the day they advised, and my cattle were unloaded at 10 o'clock. They offered me 4 1-2 cents, and I said I would not take it. They said I would better take the price, and I said no. They warned me they would be stale and the buyers would "spot" them. I knew this was the same old "bluff" and I held my cattle until Wednesday and got $5.20 per cwt."

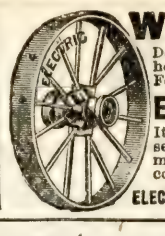
Tens of thousands of stockmen are getting just such deals every year, and they will get them as long as the present system continues. Human nature, you know. Farmers will not be protected by the other people as long as they are too stubborn, too ignorant or too indifferent to protect themselves.

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, in a recent speech before the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, said: "We must have packing plants spring up all over the state and competition between packing plants." The Governor is a dangerous adviser. It is too bad that he dont understand that farmers will never succeed if they attempt to run the whole creation. It will be enough for them to attend to producing and get good prices and let their servants (their masters now), the packers, railroads, etc., do the manufacturing and hauling for them. They must organize so they can regulate the utilities and make these people be decent.

If stockmen would only know how many hogs or cattle or sheep to ship any day they could easily meet the conditions. For instance, it would rarely be necessary to hold back more than one beef or one hog out of ten to balance the supply with the demand. Then there will be the many days when all will be taken and many days when more would be taken if they could be had.

Uniformity of price and steadily maintained price will cause a more steady demand than ever under the old conditions and an increased demand and consumption. It all centers around the matter of information and direction. The official paper, telegraph and telephones are mediums to give the information and direction. All the farmers need to do is to put themselves in a condition and position to receive them.

It means organization. It means the name of every stockman in the United States, who produces a head for shipment, at central headquarters and in his local and county union. Then the stockmens' problem will be easily solved.



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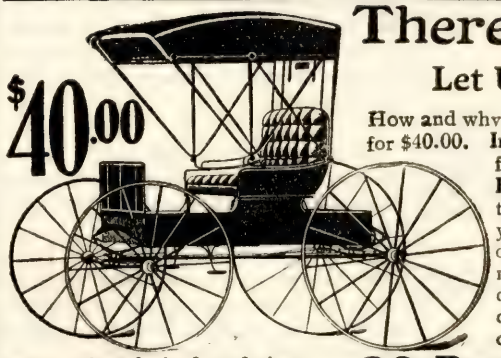
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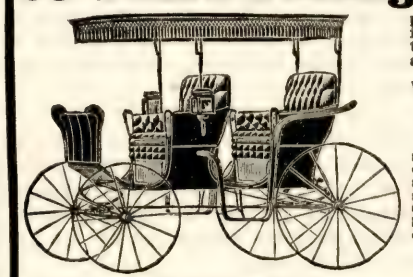
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NO ADVANCE THIS YEAR; 8

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TRADE MARK Registered with the U. S. Government, which is our guarantee that it is of the highest grade, and superior to any other twine made in America.

SEND Postal Card to nearest place, and receive by sealed mail, samples, prices, etc. Ask for Lot No. 97

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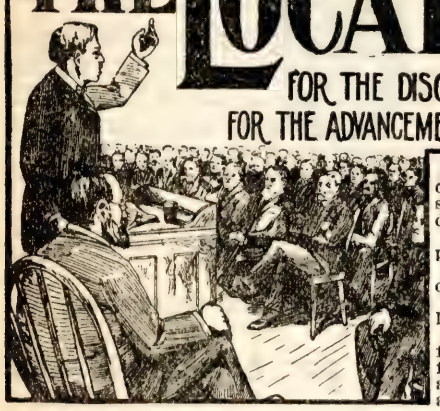
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The Telephone in the country home is not a luxury—it's a money saver. Be an influential factor in your community. Organize farm telephone lines. Nothing gives you greater prestige. It gives you a handsome profit. We send you instructions how to organize farm lines and how to build and operate them. Write for our free book. It's full of Telephone information.

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A55 Englewood Station, Chicago, Illinois

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters Indianapolis, Ind.

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, and whose first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

The National Union

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies. The present officers are:

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Vice President, J. B. Whiting, Interlachen, N. Y.
Secretary, M. Wes. Tubbs, Indianapolis.
Treasurer, Andrew Smith, Indianapolis.
Nat. Org., H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind.
Directors, President, Secretary and Treasurer. Also W. C. Weber, Rochester, Minn.; C. N. Stacy, Amelia C. H., Va.; C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; Dr. W. C. Bellinger, Royal, Ala.

The unit of organization is

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the interests that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

State and County Unions

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

Fees and Dues

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1.00, payable when becoming a member. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local Union if one is in his neighborhood. The fee is the same.

THE DUES are $1.20 each year, payable wholly in advance, or may be paid 30c quarterly, or 10c monthly in advance, (except the dues for Members at Large is $1.00, payable in advance to headquarters.)

The MEMBERSHIP FEE is apportioned 60c to organization fund and 40c to headquarter expenses and to supply the official paper to each member one year. The DUES are apportioned 40c to headquarter expenses and for the official paper; 20c to the county union, 10c to the state union and 50 cents is retained in the local union treasury.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, which is included when he pays his membership fee and dues.

Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request how to organize local and county and state unions and all information about fees, dues etc.,

The Emblem

of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.



The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come through Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.



Objects of the A. S. of E.

1. The first and great object of this society is: TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

2. To have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principal market cities, and in all localities where necessary, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for an advantageous price, instead of passing into the hands of middlemen or trusts.

3. To secure equitable rates of transportation.

4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.

5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.

6. To secure new and pure seeds, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., from home, and from foreign countries, and distribute them with a view of improving present crops, giving a greater diversity and curing the weed curse.

7. To report crops in this and foreign countries, so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.

8. To establish institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming, the best methods of marketing and for the general advancement of agriculture.

9. To improve our highways.

10. To irrigate our land.

11. To prevent adulteration of food and marketing of same.

12. To promote social intercourse.

13. To settle disputes without recourse to law.

14. To promote farmers' insurance; life, fire and crop.

15. To establish similar societies in foreign countries.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS.

A meeting of the directors of the American Society of Equity is called for Tuesday, April 3, 1906, at Indianapolis, Ind. Members having anything to come before the board should communicate it at once.

An equity hall and an equity bell on the building is what we want to see in each town and in many country districts.

All farmers in States where meetings are to be held to organize state unions of the A. S. of E. should turn out to the meetings. See list elsewhere.

We are requested by member C. A. Davis, of Bridgeman, Mich., to request local unions to act on the subject of deferred payments for machines, etc. He will present to his union a resolution to not make notes that come due in the fall, as they often force sales of crops at a time when they should be held. Other locals are requested to act also.

We received what appears to be an address delivered before Tobaccoville, Va., local union, and have misplaced name and address of sender. If the writer sees this please clip it out and mail to this paper.

Local Union Program

We will probably print a program only once a month for a while on account of the importance of the farmers' strike matter that must be published and which encroaches on our space.

State Unions

See list to be organized under meetings and conventions. Each county union is entitled to select two delegates at large and one additional delegate for each 200 members in the county. Local unions in counties where no county union exists are requested to be represented. Also members at large are asked to attend the meetings to organize state unions.

The state unions should be officered by the best men possible, as the principle work of completing the organization will then devolve on the state union. Men of energy, determination and undoubted integrity are needed in these responsible positions.

County Unions

County unions may be organized when the county has three or more local unions. Each local union is entitled to one delegate at large, and to one additional delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof.

Local Unions

The first meeting in April is the time to elect officers to serve for the next six months. If officers and members are not fully acquainted with the constitution and by-laws governing elections they should read up. Let each member make it his special duty to see that the very best men are elected as officers. On the officers will depend much of the growth and value of the union for the next six months.

National Convention

The proposed Fruit and Produce Growers' Association national convention will be one of the important matters before the meeting to organize a state union for Michigan, April 27-28. Interested people in all States are requested to attend. Wisconsin, New York and Michigan should send large delegations. Write to your friends in distant States who may not be able to read the call in this paper. There is not a State in the country that is not interested.

An Explanation

The publisher of Up-to-Date Farming begs the members of local unions that received statements of subscription accounts to overlook them. This was purely an error through a misunderstanding by one of our clerks.

We hope members of the A. S. of E. and readers of Up-to-Date Farming will be lenient in withholding adverse judgment. The publisher would rather give one hundred subscriptions free than to exact one subscription price unfairly. The business at headquarters is new, considerably complicated, and it requires time to install a system that will give accurate results.

YOUR ADDRESS

We must occasionally caution our readers about being careful to write their name and address carefully, also to write correctly. Quite a great many orders reach us that can not be executed because the address is not complete, or worse yet, it can not be read or may be misread and thus misdirected.

The way to write an address properly is like this:

William H. Alexander,
R. R. 4, Greenville,
Bond Co., Ill.

Following is a list of insufficient orders at this time. If you think you can identify yours here send a duplicate of order and refer to this list, when it will have attention at once.

10c, Rowlesburg, W. Va.; 25c, Mooresville, Ark.; 25c, Menomonie, Wis.; 25c, Hanoverton, Ohio; 25c, Mrs. Mollie N. Ellis; 25c, J. P. Iverson, Lena, R. R. No. 2; 25c, Jno. W. Hartley, Liverpool; 25c, Granby, Mo.; 25c, Westsound, Wash.; 28c, Barton, N. D.; 35c, Lizzie Enders, Halifax; 35c, Grant, Idaho; 50c, E. W. Gibson, Can.; 50c, Springville, Ind.; 50c, Rose Bud Pope Co.; 50c, Adam Baum; 50c, Barns, Ia.; 50c, Independence, Ia.; 50c, Newfield, N. Y.; 50c, Cerro Gordo, Ill.; 50c, Paul Reidel, Pope Co., Ark.; 50c, Sound, Me.; 50c, Fargo, Okla.; 50c, Clinton, Ky.; 50c, Good Hope, W. Va.; 60c, Howardsville, Colo.; 60c,; Lamont, Okla.; 70c, Chilson, Mich.; 70c, E. H. Bradley; 75c, Mack Wallace, Newark, Ark.; 75c, Boone, Ia.; 75c, Rich V. Garver, Va.; 80c, Emil Eggen, R. R. No. 2, Ill.; 80c, West Louisville, Daviess Co., Ky.; 85c., Elgin, Wabasha Co., Minn.; 85c, Decatur, Texas; 85c, Kenmore, N. D.; 85c, Giles J. Robinson; 90c, Elizabethtown, Pa.; 90c, Evans Landing; 95c, C. Risley, Tex.; $1.00, Miley; $1.00, Robt. M. Duke, W. Va.; $1.00, Joshua M. Shantz; $1.00, Okeene, Okla.; $1.00, Wm. Snick, Harrison Co., Ind.; $1.00, Island Lake, N. D.; $1.00, A. S. Medley; $1.00, Clarenton, La., St. Marys Co.; $1.10, Montezuma, Ind., R. R. No. 2; $1.15, R. G. Roach, Ameville, Texas; $1.40, Knoxville, Tenn., R. R. No. 19; $1.50, Bowen, Ill.; $8.80, Stoughton, Wis., Dane Co.

Here you see omissions of some part of address, and it is impossible for us to remember all of our correspondents.

IT IS IMPORTANT that you always write your county, as the county is our base in filing.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery that Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package and a Big Book Telling All About Paints and Paint-Making are Mailed Free to Everybody Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes to you a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weatherproof, fireproof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, it spreads and looks like oil paint and yet only costs one-fourth as much. For many purposes it is much better than oil paint and is indispensable to every property owner.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, 402 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial of his new discovery, together with color cards and his valuable book on Painting, all free. This book lets you into all the secrets of paint-making, exposes fake paints, tells you what kind of paint to use for different purposes and shows you how you can save and make a good many dollars. Write today and the book and free trial of Paint will be sent you by return mail.

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ALL IRON, STEEL AND BRASS

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Wanted for our Forged Steel Combination Hatchet, Wire Cutter, Staple Puller, etc., 8 tools in one. Remarkable seller. You can sell more than you have any idea. *It is simply a wonder.* Agents sell as high as fifty a day. Get a sample quick. Why work for small wages when you can make big money? Sample case also contains Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined for repairing harness, one Sticktight Buttoner Machine, 1 box Lice Killing Nest Eggs. Write today for catalog of novelties, special prices, plans to agents.

J. B. Foote Foundry Co., Dept. 327, Fredericktown, Ohio.

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shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution.

We want more salesmen.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

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Don't buy until you investigate American Saw Mills. Factory at doors of iron, coal and steel production. Lowest freight rates; prices right, too. Five sizes portable saw mills; shingle machines; lath mills; cord wood, cut-off and rip saws; steam and gasoline engines; feed mills. Free catalog.

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Avoid imitators and infringers and buy the Genuine. Saw Mills, 4 H.P. and up. Shingle, Planing, Lath and Corn Mills, 4 Stroke Hay Presses, Water Wheels. Catalog free. We pay the freight.

DeLOACH Mill M'f'g Co., Box 850, Atlanta, Ga.

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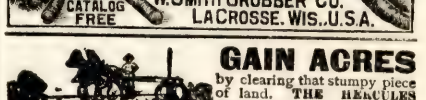
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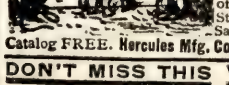
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W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.



GAIN ACRES

by clearing that stumpy piece of land. THE HERCULES Stump Puller pulls any stump. Saves time, labor and money.

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Send 50cts And we will mail 100 Best Envelopes postpaid, with your name and postoffice printed thereon. Rex Pub. House, Mt Gilead, O.

DO YOU WANT A Hay Fork Returner? Every farmer having a barn should have one. A hummer for agents.

Roney Returner Co., Box E, Independence, Iowa

PAPERS THAT OPPOSE THE A. S. OF E.

A HARD NUT TO CRACK.



Above is the picture of the editor of a paper that has has made many attacks on the A. S. of E.

In this list appears the names of those papers that have recently opposed and hindered the development of the American Society of Equity, consequently have delayed the time when controlled marketing, profitable prices and many other things farmers need can be realized.

OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, O.

MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.

RURAL NEW YORKER, New York, N. Y.

PRACTICAL FARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCKMAN, Pittsburg, Pa.

WALLACES FARMER, Des Moines, Ia.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, Albany, N. Y.

FARM STOCK AND HOME, Minneapolis, Minn.

UNION FARMER, Murphysboro, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST, Minneapolis, Minn.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming and members of the A. S. of E. are requested to send clippings from other papers that oppose this movement and such papers will be added. Also to be entirely fair, they are requested to report the first evidence or expression from above named papers of fairness in their relation to the society and the name will be removed from the list.

We want all to understand that this is not an attempt to injure any publication, but it is an act of self-defense in the highest spirit of equity. We ask no more than fairness and one of the principles of the A. S. of E. is to not be content with less than fairness. We do not demand the support of any paper, but will resent its open opposition.

It is refreshing to see evidence of friendliness in one farm paper—The New England Farmer, printed at Brattleboro, Vt. Read the following.

T. B. Terry, an institute lecturer of some note, in an attack upon the American Society of Equity, recently made the assertion that "any effort to combine the farmers so that they may, through such combination, raise the price of farm products is morally and legally wrong."

Lobor and capital have combined to control prices; scarcely an industry or profession can be mentioned that has not organized for this purpose. The farm implement dealers meet and set prices. The merchants, doctors and tradesmen in almost every little town have their local organizations, meet, and agree upon prices and fees. Speculators and trusts have combined not only to set the price on their own products, but to control the products of the farmer and stockman, yet so far as we have ascertained, Mr. Terry and the other supremely "wise" men, who are so overwhelmed with horror at the idea of farmers organizing to secure equitable prices for their own products, have never uttered a word in protest against these iniquitous combinations. They apparently believe that the farmer's sole aim in life should be to produce large crops for the enrichment of the organized gentlemen, whose business it is to speculate in farm products. He is, indeed, a patient burden bearer who follows the lead of such teachers.

May the farmers of America reward this paper for its fair expression is the wish of the publisher of Up-to-Date Farming. If it will teach the doctrine of controlled marketing and preach profitable prices on the plan of the A. S. of E., we can guarantee it 100,000 subscribers in a short time.

"GOSPADARZ," published by Stephen J. Napieralski, 1513 West Twenty-second street, Chicago, Ill., is the official Polish and Bohemian paper of the A. S. of E. Polish and Bohemian farmers should take notice.

"THE MULTITUDE," edited by John T. Tuohy, Benoist Building, St. Louis, Mo., is a new publication in the interests of the masses and in exactly the line of The American Society of Equity. Welcome "The Multitude." Welcome "Equity" for the masses of consumers. The farmers will welcome the movement for equity in business, government and society in cities and towns. With the two great classes—the producers and the consumers—demanding equity, how can the small middle class refuse equity. These two classes will come together with such power that the small middle class will be compelled to fill their position as servants of the people in equity. Then will the utilities—railroads, packing houses, private car lines, trusts and corporations controlling necessaries of life, conveniences and utilities of business—be regulated.

We recommend a reading of "The Multitude."

Defunct Local Unions

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming who may have been members of a local union described in below list, and who desire to have said local union resurrected, are requested to write to headquarters.

Application to the secretary fails to bring any response.

In view of the great work now being done and proposed by the A. S. of E., we hope all of these locals will take on new life at once. The list follows:

Galesville, Wis., Boone, Ia., Riveside, Pa., Keystone, Pa., Reading, Pa., Walnut Sp'g's, Tex., Liberty, Tex., Wister, I. T., Howe, I. T., Wagoner, I. T., Dice, Mich., Big Rapids, Mich., Kingston, Mich., Tyrone, Mich., Independence, La., Hillyard, Wash., Germantown, Ill., Walnut Hill, Ill., Centralia, Ill., Alvin, Ill., Fairman, Ill., Summerfield Ill., Mt. Carmel, Ill., Grand View, Mo Frankenstein, Mo., Springfield, Mo., Jaspe Mo., Stanton, Mo., Grannis, Ark., Vanbure Ark., Mulberry, Ark., Winthrop, Ark., Roy Center, Ind., Van Buren, Ind., Hedrick, In Helpen, Ind.

"The Helping Hand"

Did you ever think what those three short words signify—of all which they embody? Did it ever occur to you that the American Society of Equity might, with propriety, be called: "The Society of the Helping Hand." That is what it is, and that is what it is doing. It is engaged in the work of extending the helping hand to every farmer and producer in the world. It's purpose is the purpose of organization and of uplifting. It would join the hands of all who till the soil, who sow and reap, and it would cause them to stand together as one man—a band of brothers. It is the duty of every member of every local union in the society to extend the helping hand to his fellow farmer, and to enlist him in the cause of equity. Let us think of this, and talk about it, and impress it on the mind of all who hear it—this society extends the helping hand to all, and every man who joins the society strengthens the hand which uplifted him.

The Field

W. Wess Tubbs, Sec'y.:

Dear Sir—We have more than doubled our membership in the last five months. We now have 65 members and I believe we will soon have 100.

We have a goodly number of the best farmers and others in this community. We have clubbed together and bought flour of a mill here that makes a reduction of 40c per barrel on 5 barrel lots. Our members have recently shipped six carloads of potatoes. The potato dealers are butting in at every opportunity. They watch every move we make like in a game of checkers. I have been advocating an incorporated stock company to handle our next potato crop and do other business. Is there any other plan?

We are now ready for our county union. We elected our delegates at last meeting. We want it located here.

FRANK McGOWN, Pres't Plover L. U. 1349, Plover, Wis.

[See the Proposed Fruit and Produce branch of the A. S. of E. in March 15th and this number.—Editor.]

President Everitt:

Our public school held a box social with an equity program of songs, speeches and marches by the children. It was a success—both the attendance and entertainment. As a result we have $15.00 to buy new books. I enclose $3.50 of it for songs of equity and Third Power books. These books should be in every public school library.

I am looking forward to the day when five or six million farmers will gather with their families once or twice each month in the school houses and be entertained and instructed by songs, speeches and debates. The farmers' daughters, many of them garduates of high schools, will read papers on how to make the country home better, happier and more beautiful. The farmers and their intelligent sons will discuss the



One Reason Why

Rex Flintkote Roofing is being chosen for all kinds of buildings in preference to all other roofings is the ease with which it is laid. No matter how irregular the roof space, or how many turns and angles it presents (see buildings below), any one can lay Rex Flintkote perfectly. Positively proof against leaks from rain or snow, unaffected by heat, cold or chemical action, and an effectual protection against fires from falling sparks.

This trade mark is found on every roll of

Rex Flintkote Roofing

Refuse to buy any roofing if the dealer cannot show you this *guarantee of quality*. Send for the name of our agent. **Send for Free Samples.** With them you will also get a book showing all kinds of buildings from poultry houses to railroad terminals and public buildings in all parts of the country, which are to-day proving the superiority of Rex Flintkote Roofing. Please write for them at once.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.
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Boston
Mass.

We Have Agents Everywhere

Have You Seen the New Split Hickory Vehicle Book? It will be well worth your while to send for one. It costs you nothing but a penny for a postal, or a two-cent postage stamp. You can't know what our great proposition is until you get our catalogue. You may not think you will be interested—perhaps you may not. We do not sell every one, but we can save you money. We guarantee every vehicle that we manufacture for two years. Our Guarantee is a legal one and it means full value to every purchaser.

Top Buggies From $35 to $50



This is an illustration of our new 1906 Split Hickory Special. You can't see from this small illustration just what it is like. Our catalog shows it gotten up in 19 different styles. We can furnish it any way you want it and ship it promptly. The price is $50.00 with a legal binding guarantee for two years, and shipped anywhere to anyone on 30 Days Free Trial.

Split Hickory Name Plate on a vehicle stands for quality. It stands for fair treatment, and if our goods are not satisfactory after you have given them 30 Days Free Trial, they cost you nothing.

The new catalogue tells you all about the factory we have equipped in which we manufacture our SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL TOP BUGGY. It tells all about the saving that you make in buying from headquarters, how you save the dealer's and middleman's profit, which is at least $25 on a buggy like our Split Hickory Special. We want you to know all about our plan. Will you write for our new catalogue today?

The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., H. C. Phelps, Pres. Station 99, Cincinnati, Ohio

What we might *say* here about the Studebaker line of farm wagons, carriages, buggies and harness, might or might not have much weight with you.

What you can see *with your own eyes* will tell the story better than volumes of our talk. Therefore we say

See the Studebaker Agent

Here are some of the things he will show you:

Why the Studebaker Wagon, while stronger, heavier and more durable (being made of heavier timber and more heavily ironed) is nevertheless the *lightest running wagon on earth.*

Why the Studebaker axles (½ to ¾ inch *deeper* than others and reinforced with heavy truss) have *greater carrying capacity.*

Why the Studebaker hub does not split, check nor crack

Why the Studebaker slope-shoulder spokes (larger than others) make a stronger wheel.

Why the Studebaker wagon-box with reinforced bottom, is the strongest and most convenient box made.

Why the Studebaker vehicles are so popular; why more people buy them than any other; why more than one million are in daily use all over the world.

Studebaker



See the Studebaker Agent

before you buy a farm wagon, a buggy, a carriage or anything in the vehicle or harness line. He will not ask you to buy on *reputation* alone. He will show you *point by point* wherein the Studebaker excels and you can see for yourself.

If you don't know a Studebaker agent, write to us. Enclose a two cent stamp and we'll send you the Studebaker Farmer's Almanac for 1906—Free. Please address Dept. 87

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., South Bend, Indiana.

The Studebaker—A wagon with a reputation behind it.

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appeals to its owner every time he has to clean it, pack it in small space, or for any reason wants to take it apart.

Merely turning a thumb-screw, which goes through the frame, frees the barrel from the stock.

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tells all about the famous Stevens shotguns, rifles and pistols; the care of firearms, notes on ammunition, sights, targets, cleaning rods, reloading implements, and much more valuable information. Send four cents in stamps and we will mail it free.

Stevens firearms sent, express paid, if dealers won't supply.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
225 High Street,
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

Great Buggy Special



On 30 Days Trial

Better price by $30 than any dealer can make. No manufacturer or mail order house ever came within gunshot of it for same quality.

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It's all straight from maker to user when you buy a Kalamazoo. That accounts for the high quality at extremely low prices. Send for free catalog showing all styles Buggies, Surries, Phaetons, Stanhopes, Carriages, Road Wagons, etc. Be sure to ask for special bargain circular.

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When you have one of our outfits. Don't pay tax to the shoemaker. You can repair shoes better. Repairing two pairs pays for a

MODEL COBBLER

This outfit contains a complete set of tools for general boot and shoe repairing. No toys. Illustration shows contents. Complete instructions for half-soling sent FREE. Price of the Model Cobbler outfit only $1.00. **Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Ind.**

AGENTS WANTED **For Mend-a-Rip**

Greatly improved. Better than ever.



Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting and stitching. Saves its cost many times a year. A perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined. Notice the Automatic Spacer which makes neat, even stitching. To show it means a sale. Agents make $3 to $15 a day. One agent made $20 first day and writes to hurry machines to him. Write for special agts. price. J. B. Foote Foundry Co. Dep. 389 Fredericktown, O

(*The Great Agents Supply House*)

[NOTE—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—ED.]

GOOD RUBBER STAMPS CHEAP

Don't use chalk or pencil to mark your berry boxes, egg crates, etc., when you can mark them quicker, better and easier with one of our **made-to-order rubber stamps.** You can also stamp your own letterheads and envelopes and prevent possible loss. A rubber stamp saves both **time and money.**

We will make and mail you, postpaid, a neat stamp, 3 inches long, or less, as you may desire, with your **name and full address** in plain letters, for only **25 cents.** We will mail you, postpaid, an everlasting ink-pad for 25 cents. Any kind of a stamp made to special order and orders filled promptly. Write today.

HOOSIER STAMP COMPANY
815 N. Illinois St. Indianapolis, Ind

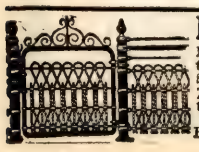


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not cheapest but least expensive fence you can buy. Most economical because it outlasts them all.

Send for free book.

ANCHOR FENCE & MFG. COMPANY
Dept. W, CLEVELAND, OHIO



LAWN FENCE

Made of Steel. Lasts a lifetime. We have no Agents. Sold to users at Wholesale Prices. **7 cts. a foot up.** Cheaper than wood. Catalogue Free.

KITSELMAN BROTHERS,
Box 384 Muncie, Indiana.

questions of production, rotation and marketing.

When this is realized then America will be more prosperous than ever before. More of the wealth will be distributed through the rural districts, and not so much in the cities and a much larger per cent. of our population will live in the country.

C. O. DRAYTON.
Greenville, Ill.

WHEATON (WIS.) LOCAL UNION NO. 1 makes good use of the programs. Mrs. L. Ellis, a prime mover, writes and sends us a column newspaper report of a meeting held on March 7th. The program, as carried out, is certainly interesting and the writer would have been happy to have been with them.

At the close of the exercises was given the Finis Yell, which, on account of its novelty and wothiness we produce here.

Take a big U, a little p and a hyphen, a little t, a round o and another hyphen, a big D, a little a, some more t and a lazy e. Take this twice a month. Try it.

Who are? Who are? Who are we?
Wheaton farmers, can't you see?
Come and join us and be free,
A. S. of E., A. S. of E.
Say they are all right.
Who's all right?
The farmers are all right.
Who says so?
We all say so.

It is reported that this "yell" was given with great spirit and was an entire surprise, "not even the tiniest tot having revealed the secret."

The meeting was held in conjunction with school No. 4. Miss Barrett, teacher. Thomas Emmerton, president Wisconsin State Union, was present. Mrs. Ellis writes in her letter: "We hope through the local unions to interest the young people, and this will be one of the solutions of the problem, 'How to keep the boys on the farm.'"

Gishton (Ky.) Local Union No. 4 met March 8, with forty members present. We discussed the tobacco situation, and the committee on acreage reported. All A. S. of E. growers signed the 10,000 hill contract, and all non-A. S. of E. growers but three signed it also.

Then the stock market was brought up by F. S. Millard, and some interesting talks followed by A. J. McAandless, E. P. Vincent, P. A. Shaver and others. On motion the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That this local union of the A. S. of E. heartily indorses the teachings of Up-to-Date Farming, and that we stand by its plans. Also our delegates are to carry the stock question to the next county union for action.

Carried by an unanimous vote.

E. P. VINCENT,
Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Everitt:

Don't let "papers that oppose" bother you. The A. S. of E. is all right, and its members will stand for your sancity and sincerity. B. C. MOORDALE,
Cuba, Mo.

Thanks, Mr. Moordale. True sincerity will never lack for witnesses.—Ed.

I would not do without Up-to-Date Farming at three times its price. Wish it was a weekly.

Of the four farm papers I read only Up-to-Date Farming can be considered as the farmers' friend. J. E. WARREN,
Kenton, Tenn.

I will just say that Up-to-Date Farming is a success. It is the best farm paper published for farmers. I am a blacksmith, but will gladly renew my subscription for the good of the farmers and their cause. They are my friends, and I want to help them to the front.

W. J. FALKENSTINE,
Watongo, Okla.

Will you rush me one hundred member's cards and badges. Will have more locals to report soon. W. N. Thompson is taking the "cake." Organized three locals in thirty hours. O. B. SHAFER,
Hastings, Neb.

[One mail recently brought seven new local unions from one State, with a total membership of over 150 and 60 additional members to other local unions.—Ed.]

Mr. J. A. Everitt:

Dear Sir—I think your paper is most excellent. It is greatly needed all over the country, and when read closely will educate along a line heretofore almost entirely neglected.

You will have to be in the future as you have been in the past, "bold as a lion and harmless as a dove." No class of honest workers can possibly be injured by your most excellent system of business principles. Let me bid you "go forward."—J. E. Edwards, Mater Valley, Ky.

I am a member of Corner Stone Local Union (Ind. Ter.), and recently attended a necktie social and supper given by Mountain Grove Local Union, assisted by the teachers of the public schools. It was the event of the season. Financially it was a success, netting $15.00 above expenses. Let other locals do something for the cause of profitable prices.—G. M. Moor, Muldrow, Ind. Ter.

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Organizers are urged to keep their appointments at least thirty days ahead, so as to give abundant opportunity for publicity. This is very important. Send the list to headquarters for publication; also hand it to your local papers and they will usually print. Also this invitation is extended to local and county unions to publish any special meetings.

STATE UNIONS

State unions of the A. S. of E. exist in Wisconsin and Illinois.

Meetings to organize state unions will be held for the following states and territories on dates given:

OKLAHOMA. At O'Keen, March 30 and 31.

ARKANSAS. At Clarksville, April 6 and 7.

KENTUCKY. At Greenville, April 13 and 14.

VIRGINIA. At Lynchburg, April 20 and 21.

MICHIGAN. At Owosso, April 27 and 28.

A representative from headquarters will be at each of these meetings.

Officers, members and organizers will please take notice and do all you can to promote these meetings and insure their success.

The advantage of state unions are many. They will become the organizers of their respective states which will be one great advantage. Also each state has crops and conditions peculiar to itself that can be better attended to by a state union than by the national union.

The 60 per cent of membership fees go into the state union treasury for organization purposes as soon as one is organized.

ARKANSAS STATE UNION

A meeting to organize a state union of the A. S. of E. is to be held at Clarksville, Ark., April 6-7. Parties desiring information as to arrangements for delegates, etc., may correspond with the undersigned.

T. J. WOODWARD,
Clarksville, Ark.

NEBRASKA MEETINGS

Address for dates and appointments, H B. Sherman, National Organizer, Hastings, Neb.

SOUTH DAKOTA MEETINGS

Adress Theron Fisk, Huron, S. D.

WISCONSIN MEETINGS

Address N. C. Crawley, State Organizer, Baraboo, Wis.

ILLINOIS MEETINGS

Address C. O. Drayton, State Organizer, Greenville, Ill.

MASS MEETINGS

Members of the A. S. of E. and farmers of southern Illinois are invited to attend a mass meeting in Turners' Hall, Highland, Ill., April 14, at 9 a. m.

Questions of great interest and importance to farmers will be discussed by able speakers. The Farmers' Equity Band and an able quartet of singers will enliven the occasion with good music. Our national president, J. A. Everitt, of Indianapolis, will give us an address on "Equity." Judge C. J. Lindly, of Greenville, will speak on "The Power of Organization in Securing Friendly Legislation," and our state vice-president, N. R. Lessley, of Randolph county, on "Farmers' Telephones."

Nothing is helping the farmers' prices like the agitation, education and noble efforts of the American Society of Equity. Nothing will so boom the Equity's cause as a large attendance of farmers at Turner Hall, Highland, Ill., April 14, 1906.

C. O. DRAYTON, President.
JULIUS REINHART, Secretary.

ILLINOIS STATE UNION Board of Directors will hold a meeting in Highland, Ill., April 14, at the Commercial Hotel. Every member is urged to be present. L. N. STAATS, Secretary.

ST. CLAIR CO. (ILL.) COUNTY UNION will hold its next meeting the first Saturday in April (April 7) at Mascoutah, Ill. I. N. STAATS, Lebanon, Ill., Sec.

FRANKLIN CO. (VA.) COUNTY UNION will hold its next regular meeting at White's school house, April 14, at 10 a. m. This is to be the most important meeting of the union ever held. There are matters of vast importance to come before the meeting, including the selection of delegates to the state union meeting at Lynchburg, April 20-21. Members and officers consider the proverb, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise," and exert yourselves to have a good attendance.

CHIPPEWA CO. (WIS.) COUNTY UNION will meet in the court house at Chippewa Falls April 7 at 10 a. m. John Price, Secretary, Bloomer, Wis.

PERRY CO. (ILL.) COUNTY UNION will meet at the court house in Pinckneyville April 7. Wm. Hammack, Pinckneyville, Ill.

OWEN COUNTY (KY.) MEETINGS.

Organizer George Mills, Jr., of Monterey, Ky., will hold meetings as follows:

Cleveland, Saturday, April 7, 8:00 p. m.

Persons desiring the services of an organizer in Owen and adjoining counties should communicate with Mr. Mills at once.

LOGAN COUNTY (ARK.) COUNTY UNION will hold its next quarterly meeting at Paris, Ark., Saturday, April 14, 1906, at 11 a. m.

PLOVER (WIS.) LOCAL UNION 1349, meets regularly the second Thursday of each month at G. A. R. Hall, 2 P. M. Visiting members always welcome. Frank McGown, Pres., Plover, Wis.

JEWEL STOVES AND RANGES
LARGEST STOVE PLANT IN THE WORLD

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This trade-mark insures highest quality

Get the Jewel Book of Steel Ranges Before you Buy. Postal brings it.

Tells things you want to know before investing a penny in a steel range. Shows how you can be absolutely certain to get **the best.** Pictures features that insure great fuel saving, wonderful **durability,** convenience and economy.

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Are different. Made with double walls of steel instead of a single thickness. Scientifically constructed fire boxes. Direct flue construction. Trussed top plates that cannot warp or crack. A score of other improvements that save you money and worry. **Jewel Steel Ranges outlast all others.** Sold at prices which give you Jewel quality without extra expense. A post card will bring information how you can examine samples without expense or trouble.

Write for the Jewel Book Today.
Address Dept. D

Detroit Stove Works
DETROIT "Largest Stove Plant in the World" CHICAGO

CEMENT POSTS Cheaper than wood, make your own on a Hercules Post Machine. Also Building Block Machines. Catalogue free.
Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. A-37. Centerville, Iowa.



FENCE *Strongest Made*

See how closely it is woven. Sold direct to the farmer at factory prices, on **30 Days Free Trial.** Your money back if not satisfied. Write today for free Catalogue.

COILED SPRING FENCE COMPANY
Box 88, Winchester, Indiana.

BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

HEAVIEST FENCE MADE

All No. 9 Steel Wire. Well Galvanized. Weighs ⅓ more than most fences. **16 to 85c per rod delivered.** We sell all kinds of fence wire at wholesale prices. Write for fence book showing 110 styles. **The Brown Fence and Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio.**



$100 for YOUR Pocket

The Carter Wire Fence Machine puts $100 in your pocket every four hundred rods of fence you weave with it. Machine costs but $10 and a boy can operate it. The greatest money saver on the farm. You can

BUILD YOUR OWN FENCE

at cost of wire only, using **Coiled Steel Spring Wire.** Send for our free catalog—tells how to build fences. We sell fence wire of all kinds in any quantities at wholesale prices. We can save you more than one-third.

CARTER WIRE FENCE MACHINE CO., Box 96 Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

We Prepay Freight on Fence

to your railroad station (40 rods or more) and guarantee the safe delivery of your shipment by the railroad company. In effect this makes you our next-door neighbor. Besides, we offer you a variety of styles to select from, several times greater than that carried by the best dealers—26 styles—one for every purpose on the farm.

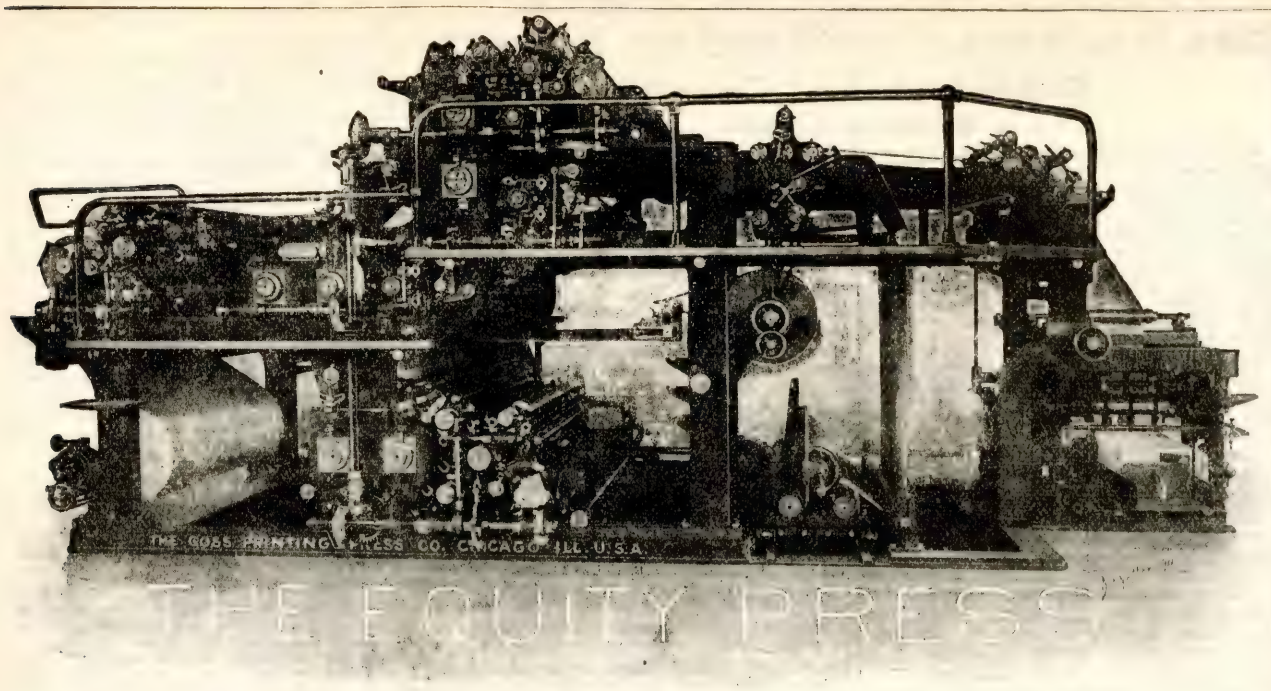
Correct Construction. Advance Fence has the continuous stay—the stay wire is *never* cut, but runs continuously up and down across the fence for many rods without an end. Thus we *preserve* and *utilize* all the strength of the wire, about half of which is wasted in cut stay fences.

30 Days Free Trial. Place your order with us for what fence you need. After 30 days, if you do not like it, return it to us at our expense and get your money back. That's fair.

Write now for our *free fence book* and *wholesale delivered* prices—**right now.**

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 7675 Old St., PEORIA, ILL.

ADVANCE



The order for the "Equity" press was given January 23, 1906, to the Goss Printing Press Company of Chicago, Ill. Contracted time for delivery is June 1, 1906, but the manufacturers have given notice that the earliest date they can deliver is July 1, 1906.

The "Equity" press is guaranteed to print, paste, fold, deliver in book form and trim either a 16, 20, 24, 32 or 40-page paper of the size of Up-to-Date Farming at a speed of six to eight thousand copies per hour.

Let us see what this means. Take the minimum, 6,000 an hour is 48,000 in a day of eight hours, or 96,000 on a double shift, or 144,000 if run steady all the time. The builders guarantee an average speed of the minimum can be maintained. Therefore, we have 864,000 in a week of six days. But on a 16 or 20-page paper this can be doubled, or the weekly output may be 1,728,000 copies of a 20-page paper—printed, pasted, folded and trimmed.

We have been thinking of a great issue in July, when the wheat harvest is in progress, or at the completion of the winter wheat harvest. This number could carry the new minimum price to all wheat growers if we had their names, and such strong arguments, facts and figures as will be powerful to win the "Strike" for the price of the 1906 crop of wheat if it has not been won. We would not dare to send out so many extra copies free according to posi-office regulations, but we think we could furnish them in bundles at 25 cents per 100 postpaid. Is there a call for this Harvest "Strike" number?

C. O. Drayton of Greenville, Ill., pres't of Illinois state union, will speak to the farmers of Macoupin Co., Ill., in the court house at Carlinsville on Saturday April 21, at 2 P. M. Subject, "The Pratical Plan and Grand Principles of the A. S. of E. Farmers in Macoupin Co. please clip this notice and send or give to your papers.

BARTON (FLA.) MEETING: Our old friend, A. R. Carhart, who has done valient service for the society in Wisconsin and Florida, reports an enthusiastic meeting at Barton, Fla., and a local union. He says: "The producers of Florida are determined to apply the principles of the A. S. of E. to their business." Mr. Carhart can be secured for meetings in that state.

CALDWELL (KY.) COUNTY UNION meets April 7, at Princeton. Object: To select delegates to state meeting at Greenville, April 13, 14.

J. M. OWEN, Pres't, Princeton P. O.

GRAYSON CO. (KY.): A meeting to organize a county union for Grayson Co., will be held at Litchfield, Saturday April 7th. Also after organization delegates to the state meeting will be selected.

A. HUGHES, Co. Organizer, Litchfield, Post Office.

GREEN RIVER DISTRICT ASSOCIATION will meet at Owensboro, Ky., April 5th. It comprises the counties of Breckenridge, McLean, Ohio, Muhlenburg, Hancock and Daviess. Each local union in the six counties is entitled to one delegate.

This meeting is to arrange for the complete organization of the district into the District union; to consider the question of building a storage house at Owensboro; to consider the establishment of a clearing house in Owensboro, where all sales will be made; to consider the organization of adjoining counties and to transact other important business.

J. S. CULLIN, Pres't, Livermore, Ky.,
J. E. MONARCH, Sec'y, Owensboro Ky.

STATE MEETINGS, PUBLICITY: Members are requested to cut out the below reading notice, supply date and place for state meetings to be held in your state, and mail or hand it to the newspapers you subscribe for.

Farmers' Meeting

We are informed from the headquarters of the American Society of Equity at Indianapolis, Ind., that a meeting will be held at ——————————, 1906, to organize a state union of said society.

This is a farmers' organization and its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops—to raise prices when they are too low, and to maintain them, when equitable. It is the original advocate of "Controlled Marketing" by farmers to compel fair prices, and it claims a large degree of the credit for the revolution that has been worked in marketing crops the last few years, and which is responsible for the better prices for crops that have prevailed.

March 1, it called a strike of the grain producers against the declining prices and has prepared a circular containing figures and facts showing why farmers should strike, and a strong argument why they can win. This circular is before us and the figures are truly revelations. They show that a few million bushels of grain, called "Visible Supply" (which is really a temporary surplus), influence the price on hundreds or thousands of millions of bushels representing the farmers' total crops. It is contended that a little more control by farmers will elliminate thas "Visible Supply," or keep it very small, when prices can be made right and kept right.

The arguments presented in this circular are the strongest arraignment against the old system of price making by speculation we have ever seen.

A general invitation to all farmers is extended, all members of the society are urged to attend, and local unions are expected to send delegates.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

NOTE—Send for 4-page (size of Up-to-Date page) circulars of "A Farmers' Strike" and give to every farmer in your neighborhood; 25c per 100, postpaid.

Constitution and By-Laws

Revised constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. can be had for a 2c. stamp or 10c a dozen.

A Local Union

Of the A. S. of E. is needed in every neighborhood. Any person who reads this notice is invited to send for necessary blanks and instructions to organize one.

New Terms

If any of the old workers have not received the new terms, write for them at once. We are able to make more attractive terms now than ever before.

Report Promptly

All organizers are directed to send in the names of members and subscribers very promptly. If held several days the individuals are likely to write to headquarters.

Report Blanks

Secretaries of local unions are requested to send to headquarters for blanks to report new local unions, to report new members and to make quarterly reports. These will be much more satisfactory than to send reports on odd sheets of paper.

Organizers Wanted

The National Union of the American Society of Equity wants more organizers. Write for terms and instructions. There is a good business opportunity for one or more good people in each county.

Names Wanted

Send us a list of farmers' names and we will send them some copies of Up-to-Date Farming. When you send the list, please use a separate sheet for each post-office, also write the name of county on each sheet. Do this so the campaign of education may be carried forward.

Publicity

Are your local papers printing the news of your community as it relates to farming? Are they printing announcements of your meetings and reports of same? If they are not, why not? We venture the guess, if they are not doing this for you, that you are not furnishing them with the items. That corresponding secretary will solve the matter.

Educational Bureau

There has always been a dearth of sound, farm news matter. There are thousands of papers that will be glad to get such if they can. To supply this need a bureau has been started at Indianapolis called The Economic Educational Press Bureau. Tell your editor to get this service; it is free.

Membership Cards and Badges

It has been found the most satisfactory to issue membership cards and badges to members at the time of securing them. To do this all organizers and all local unions must have a supply. They are furnished at 1 cent each set, (1 badge and 1 card.) In cases where members lose their badge they should pay 5c each for a new one.

Organizers and local union secretaries will please take notice.

Meetings and Reports

Officers of local unions are urged to have regular meetings twice a month. Headquarters is doing all it can to relieve them of the labor of originating programs for these meetings and we hope our efforts will be appreciated and justified in the regularity and interest in meetings. Also officers are requested to be prompt in collecting dues and reporting them.

Nothing will contribute more to the value of the union than attention to these two things. Every evidence of lack of interest in a member should be promptly checked.

FARMS For rich farming and fruit growing write J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

ARKANSAS improved agriculture and fruit farms for sale, cash or easy payments; also coal lands. L. G. Dawson Realty Co., Lamar, Ark

BEST EVER 10 times over. Biggest bargain you ever had. Great Book. "A Cart Load of Fun" mailed for a dime. Money back if you want it. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Ind

Farm Wanted

Will pay fair price for medium sized farm, not particular about location only it must be in good agricultural section, good soil and title perfect. Party will pay cash if place suits. Wants the best he can get for his money. Send description and price. Address, **Continental Commercial Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.**

Special One-way Colonist Excursions
—TO—
California and the Northwest

February 15th to April 7th, 1906; via the **Missouri Pacific Railway.** PULLMAN TOURIST CARS leave St. Louis daily at 10.10 P. M. and 9.00 A. M. ALWAYS EQUALLY LOW RATES AND BEST SERVICE. For further information address C.D. Boyd, Traveling Passenger Agt,. 516-518 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger & Ticket Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA
is most comfortably reached via the
Colorado Midland Ry.
Thro' Tourist cars from St. Louis and Chicago and **very low rates**—write for information.
H. W. JACKSON, Gen. Agent, Chicgao

MIXED FARMING
Wheat Raising
Ranching



Three great pursuits have again shown wonderful results on the
Free Homestead Lands of WESTERN CANADA

Magnificent Climate—Farmers plowing in their shirt sleeves in the middle of November.
"All are bound to be more than pleased with the final results of the past season's harvests."—Extract.
Coal, wood, water, hay in abundance—schools, churches, markets convenient. This is the era of $1 wheat. Apply for information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent
W. H. ROGERS
3rd Floor, Terminal Traction Bldg., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Mention this paper.

A FARM FOR YOU—ONE CROP MAY PAY FOR IT

The Eastern tenant (and you who read may be one) rents his farm, and, by getting up early and working late, succeeds at the end of the year in having made a fair living, with the bulk of the farm products belonging to the landlord. He can keep this up, year after year, and, at the end of any term of years, he is about where he started, with this difference—both he and the farm have perceptibly run down. The longer he keeps at it, the poorer he is. There's a better way. There's nothing new or strange about it. Thousands have tried it and "won out." Why not you? Let us tell you how.

There are ways and ways—one of them is to sell out, gather up all the money you can, and go West and homestead. This can be done, but there is this fact to remember: Nearly all the best places are taken. One can find any amount of raw land remote from railroads, schools, and churches, out of the world and away back, where, in the course of time, civilization may penetrate. But there's a better way than all that. It is to buy a farm in the Southwest, along the Santa Fe, and start in with all the advantages you left behind, and more.

You can buy that sort of a place at from $10 an acre to many times that amount. The difference in price depends on nearness to towns, railroads, the state of cultivation, and all that sort of thing. But a better farm, so far as fertility of the soil and productiveness are concerned, may be had for $10 an acre, than you could get anywhere back East for $50 an acre.

Here's a further fact: It may seem remarkable, but it is a fact, that the first crop will often pay for the land. It has occurred in thousands of instances, and will occur again.

Where is all this to be done? That's where we come in, willing and ready to help you. You ought to have detailed information, and we will send it to you for the asking. Down in Southern and Southwestern Kansas a $10-an-acre farm is waiting for you, and it is probably better than the one you leave behind, owned by the landlord.

It is not for us to discriminate beween sections, but this is undoubtedly true of Southwestern Kansas. Over the line in Oklahoma and Texas the same thing can be done, with the stock-raising idea more prominent. Down in the Pecos Valley, in New Mexico, it is an irrigation proposition, and vegetation of all kinds simply runs riot in its profusion—and people are going there by the carloads. While land is high priced there, you don't need much of it. You couldn't farm a hundred acres, not if somebody gave it to you. Forty acres would be plenty. In Southwest Kansas, with a good team, you can farm 160 acres, but in an irrigation country you can not do this. Everything is intensive and concentrated where water is required. In Arizona the conditions are much the same, and so all along the Santa Fe until you come to California, where everything is different.

Now, if you will fill in coupon below, we'll send you pamphlets that tell a complete story of this wonderful country.

C. L. SEAGRAVES, Gen'l Colonization Agent, Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., Chicago.

Mail me pamphlet about.....

NAME.....

STREET OR R. F. D.....

TOWN.....STATE.....

Santa Fe

Illinois Central R. R. Co.

in which important questions are tersely answered in brief articles about

Southern Farm Lands
Mississippi Valley Cotton Lands
Truck Farming, Fruit Growing
Stock Raising, Dairying
Grasses and Forage, Soils
Market Facilities
and Southern Immigration

along the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads, in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, including the famous

YAZOO VALLEY

of Mississippi

Send for a free copy to J. F Merry, General Immigration Agent, I. C. R. R., Manchester, Iowa.

Information concerning rates and train service to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing

S. G. HATCH, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

FARM WANTED

Will pay fair price for good sized farm in good section, soil must be first class. Will take large or small place if it suits, will bargain for machinery and stock. Give description and lowest price. I want the best I can get for my money. I wa t a place before seeding time and want possession in May or October. Will deal with owners on'y, real estate men need not answer.

Address

Box 980 Minneapolis, Minn

Are You Interested in a Fast Growing Country?

The Chicago & North-Western Railway Co. will furnish reliable information regarding many desirable locations in the West and Northwest on its lines for industrial establishments. Hotels, banks, stores, produce buyers, lumber dealers, brick yards and other excellent business opportunities.

Full information regarding cheap lands in this fertile territory. All the particulars desired by prospective settlers are promptly furnished upon application to agents of the North-Western Line, or to W. B. KNISKERN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Department of Canada

By NESTER NOEL

The editor of Up-to-Date Farming is not responsible for utterances in departments conducted by others.

The following minimum prices have been set at Edmonton, Alberta, Can.:

Wheat, best grade, per bu	75c
Oats, milling, per bu	30c
Barley, malting, per bu	45c
Hogs, live, per lb	5¼c
Hogs, dressed, per lb	7½c
Beef, live, per lb	4c
Beef, dressed, per lb	6½c
Hay, per ton	$10 00

This list does not represent the current prices, but it does represent what the prices ought to be to enable the farmers to obtain a reasonable profit and make a decent living.

A provincial convention has been called for March 22 at 1 o'clock sharp in the City Hall, Edmonton.

Most of our Alberta local unions are very active, meeting once or twice, some four times a month, paying their dues regularly and will send delegates to the provincial conventions. But a few of them—oh, just a few—well, are they dead or only asleep? We do not hear from them. Wake up, boys. You must prepare for the great fight. Alberta will be strongly organized before long, and we must get our own price for our next crop. Perhaps your officers are careless and do not attende to their duties. If so, the regular election meeting is the first meeting of April, and you will soon have the opportunity to elect better men. If your officers do not call a meeting any member can call one.

Some new members of the Society of Equity, knowing that there is another farmers' organization in Alberta, are wondering why the two societies do not join together to form one strong organization. We must state that some attempts have been made already to amalgamate. The other association invited us to join with them, and we invited them to join with us, but with no result. This happened last fall. As winter was the most favorable time to organize the farmers, it was thought better to not lose a precious time in trying to reach an agreement satisfactory to both parties, but to go ahead with the organization work and to have the whole province of Alberta organized as soon as possible.

The great reason why we did not join the A. T. Association was that we had to sever our connection with the Indianapolis headquarters and adopt the leadership of the provincial department of agriculture. Although that association had put our object "To obtain profitable prices by united effort," in its program, we were afraid that the question of prices and of controlled marketing would be relegated to the background and all prominence given to scientific farming, breeding of improved stock, etc. Moreover, we realized that controlled marketing can better be carried out by an international organization, the farmers of every American surplus-producing country cooperating for that purpose.

On the other hand, the A. T Association declined to join the Society of Equity because they wanted to remain intimately connected with the government (the minister and deputy minister of agriculture being ex-officio members of their executive committee), and because they wanted an "all Canadian." or rather an "all Albertan" organization.

Still at the convention of December 8 the delegates of each organization separated on friendly terms, and it seemed agreed that both societies would work along peaceably to organize the farmers of this province. Not long ago some reports of organization meetings appeared in the local press with several misstatements against our society. Whether those misrepresentations originated from ignorance or prejudice or malice, our members resented them bitterly. The leaders of the other organization should know that no possible good can ever come from such things. They will simply engender bad feeling, division and strife. If the common object of both organizations is the betterment of the farmers' condition they do not need to quarrel. The problems confronting us are complicated ones and various solutions may be proposed. Let us examine them in all sincerity and fairness. While we may honestly differ in a few questions, we may agree on many others. Let us dismiss prejudice and work as much as possible in harmony for our common good.

EQUITY FARMER.

Government Creameries, Packing Houses, Telephone, Cold Storage Houses

Some time ago Hon. W. T. Finlay, minister of agriculture, made the announcement that the provincial government was to take over the management of the Alberta creameries, formerly operated by the dominion government, and that it was "disposed to seriously consider the advisability of taking over the management of the pork-packing industry and the handling of the eggs and poultry trade; also that it might operate a rural telephone system."

The only condition to be fulfilled by the farmers is the building of the plants. The government would install machinery and handle the business, charging a certain amount on the output for the operating expenses and the repairing of machinery.

In all this, of course. the government would be in line with the Society of Equity. As long as it was only dealing with the technical side of agriculture, promoting agricultural societies, stock fairs and exhibitions, agricultural institutes, etc., we had not much confidence in its bringing us any relief. But now that it seems disposed to encourage and help the cooperation of the farmers in the marketing of their produce it can be assured of our hearty support to accomplish that object.

The government acting as medium between producers and consumers for the marketing of meat, butter and eggs would solve the greatest problem we have to contend with, and no doubt that the members of the Society of Equity would eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity offered to them.

Question Box

(Correspondents must write their questions on a separate sheet from all other correspondence to insure attention.)

Q. We expelled a member from our local for selling his tobacco independently and at less than the minimum price. A neighbor union did the same with a member. Now I understand these two men and some others have formed a union within one mile of us. How are we to be protected?

A. A member of a local union can only be accepted into another union by demit. If complaint is made to headquarters, giving names and addresses, and if the charge is sustained, then affiliation with the other local union will not be recognized unless they first obtain the demit.

Also the national union will refuse to charter a new local union within a radius of 3 miles of an old one if a complaint is made by the old local, and it is shown that the new local would injure the old one. The complaint should be made before the new one organizes or is chartered.

Q. As the editor of the Up-to-Date Farming appears to be the best physician farmers ever had, I want some advice:

1. Do agricultural experimental stations benefit farmers? 2. Would it not benefit farmers more to give them the money direct? I am not a member of the A. S. of E. yet, because there is no local here, but we want one.—A member of F. R. A.

A. 1. Put down all the benefits farmers have realized by raising crops above the average yield in one column. Now put down all they have lost in price because of crops above the average yields; foot the columns and you will find the balance thousands of millions of dollars against the quack physicians sent out by the experimental stations and farmers' institutes. You can doctor from now til kingdom come with them and you will never have your troubles cured unless they change their prescription. For proof of this you only need to study the Dept. of Agriculture crop reports and prices. 2. Yes.

Q. Should farmers reduce acreage of corn, oats, potatoes, etc., this spring?

A. This is hard to answer. The A. S. of E.'s recommendation is to not reduce acreage until it is known a real surplus exists. We will not know this for some time on any crop except potatoes, and it is safe to say there is no surplus of them. If a dry summer follows it would be very unwise to reduce acreage of corn and oats and thus agravate a trouble such as a short yield. Where the labor problem is serious on the farm there will be good reason for reducing acreage. We advise a reduction of acreage of spring wheat, but will not advise on winter wheat until later.

Q. Are local unions of the A. S. of E. prohibited from buying cooperatively to get lower prices.—M. W. R.

A. Bless you, no! This is a privilege they are expected to exercise, but always keep to the front the more important thing—selling at profitable prices.

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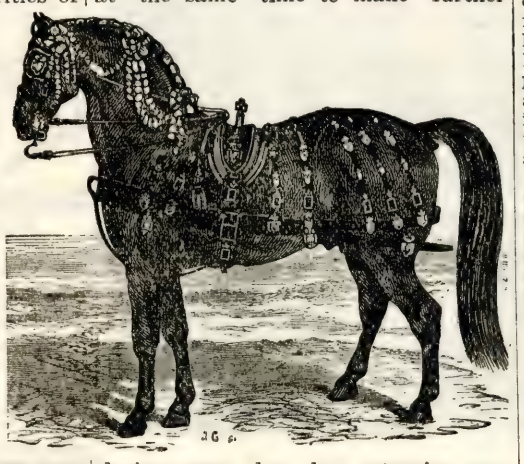
Jos. W. Grand, 513 East 55th St., Chicago, Ill.

The Evolution of the Horse

"Hurrah! Hurrah! For horse and man!
Be it said in letters both bold and bright,
'Here is the steed that gained the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight
From Winchester twenty miles away.'"

If the aristocratic beaus and belles who lived in England in the far-away days, "when James the second was King," could, waking from their long sleep, open their eyes upon the "fin de siecle" world, perhaps nothing in our modern life would more astonish them than the standing this day of the English horse and its progeny in the markets of the earth.

It would be particularly interesting and curious to see and hear old Sir John Fenwick and the Duke of Newcastle, two noted stable authorities of that day, who thought no good could come out of that Nazareth, the native horse, if they could be resurrected and shown some of its beautiful descendants. The perfect productions of to-day, the prize winners, for instance, at the numerous horse shows. We are told by an old writer of that time that in England of the seventeenth century the scrubby little "native" was greatly at a discount among the "swells" (as Caryle would say) of that period, the imported horse taking first place everywhere. To supply the demands of changing fancies, which decreed a different style of animal for each separate purpose, various portions of the continent, and even the Orient, were drawn upon. For the showy chargers used in war and pageantry the Spanish jennet was imported; for other uses the always famed Arabian, while when the servant announced (in time-honored phrase), "My lord, the carriage waits," or when my lady would go abroad to take the air, the stately coach must be drawn only by the fashionable gray Flemish mare whose "peculiar grace" of movement and bearing could please their worships' fancy. (It is said that we owe to this "fad" of that day the familiar proverb, "The gray mare is the better horse.")



It must have been at about this time that the wearied aristocracy, blase with their "rubbers," minutes, powder, patches and court scandal, began to take an active interest in the turf and set about improving the native stock by infusions of new blood from abroad. Then the ancestors of those giant equines which to-day amaze foreign visitors in London streets were imported from Walcheren; and then—a dictum having gone forth, from the two high authorities already mentioned, that "the meanest hack ever imported from Tangier would produce a finer progeny than could be expected from the best sire of our native breed," it was, of course, from Arab sands that the forbears of "Eclipse" and "Childers" were brought.

Recalling this opinion one imagines the unbelief those ancient worthies would have shown toward any prediction that a day might come when English horses would be as eagerly sought for by lords and princes of the continent, and by the money princes of the new world, as once had been, by English nobles, the "barbs of Barbary." Yet that day has indeed come; and it is with pride that the modern Briton may point to the magnificent specimens of the equine race bred to-day in his native island and in his Anglo-Saxon brother's land across the sea, and challenge a comparison between the Arab favorite of the seventeenth century and the modern thoroughbred. For since the time of the Spanish Armada, when, as we are told, "3,000 horses were all that the tidy little island could muster for cavalry purposes, and the later reign, with its vogue of foreign favorites, just mentioned, Great Britain has paid most assiduous attention to the breeding and development of fine horses. And so extensively has she cultivated their production and acquisition that she now produces the finest animals in the world—race, carriage and draft horses, hackneys and saddle horses—in all these lines she has proudly claimed to be able to lead the nations; the world, meanwhile, finding little to oppose to her claim, at any rate until within a recent period.

Of late, however, Americans, with their usual "go-you-one-better" methdos, have been turning the tables nicely upon Mother England in a neat fashion. To illustrate: Americans, for at least ten years past, have flown to England for fine equine stock (as for other things), and have bought all of the best blood of the mother country which, by hook or crook, they could lay hold on. Then taking a leaf from the good mother's book in the matter of careful breeding, they improved upon even the blood obtained, yet continuing at the same time to make further drains upon her by extensive purchases. The result of all which is that we are now actually compelling her to buy back her own from us.

As an instance of this may be cited a late attempt on the part of English agents to purchase the race stallion, Sysonby. It is a pleasure to add that the overtures were not met, for a parting with this noble animal would be a distinct loss to the American stud. Other purchases have been made, however, and many notable American horses have gone from us back to the native heath of their ancestors. These are things worth noting as straws that show which way the turf wind is blowing at the present time. Says a well known stock paper, in comment, "The gang blank has always proved a great stimulus."

This article will be continued in our next issue.

SPRING MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP

Selecting and Care of Sheep for the Farm and Describing Different Breeds that Are Up-to-Date

The Lincoln

In our last issue we took up the Leicester and Cotswold breed. In this number we will draw your attention to two other popular sheep, the Lincoln and the Southdown. It would seem correct to say that the limit of improvement has never yet been reached in the development of any breed, and it will only be obtained through careful, up-to-date breeding, close selection and thorough, judicious feeding. Taking up different breeds, the Lincoln is as large as the Cotswold, though in other respects as now bred, very strongly resembling the Leicester. The head is long, the face narrow and bare of wool, with white, flying hair and light bluish tint, as in the Leicester. They stand rather higher on the leg than the two varieties before mentioned, and the carcass is apt to be less symmetrical; but the fleece is longer and heavier, and, though not quite so fine as the Leicester, is unsurpassed in luster, and therefore commands the best prices in the markets. It is difficult to describe animals so as to enable a person to determine the pure bred from the mongrel; indeed, the best judges are not always able to detect the presence of a slight dash of inferior blood.

The Southdowns

The Southdowns are the oldest established short-wooled improved mutton variety. They are too well known to require particular description. In prime American flocks wethers twenty or twenty-one months old at Christmas, dress from seventy-five to one hundred pounds weight. At two years old they weigh from one hundred to one hundred and twenty pounds each. Their fleeces average from four to six pounds, according to the keeping and breeding of the flock. They are not as hardy as the unimproved Southdowns, or as the cross between the Southdowns and some other short-wooled varieties, but still they rank among hardy sheep; and they are good workers, being capable of traveling much further for their feed than any of the long wools. Their mutton sells in England for three and a half cents more per pound than Cotswold and Leicester, and half a cent more than the other improved short-wooled families and their varieties. They are prolific, and are excellent nurses.

Sheep confined on dry feed in the winter should be put upon grass in the spring gradually—that is, put for an hour or two a day at first, to prevent scouring or diarrhoea. To save wool and add to the health and comfort of sheep, they should be tagged before they are turned out to grass in the spring. This is performed by cutting away the wool around the vent and from the inside of the thighs. Sheep, and especially ewes which have not lambed, should be handled carefully, and laid on the side while the operation is performed. All dry burrs will attach to wool should be exterminated from the pastures before the sheep are

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We sell direct to you *because* we are able to give you much better value for your money than we otherwise could, and a better understanding of your machine than any one else could. We always keep in close touch with our customers. They tell us what our Spreaders are doing. Sometimes they surprise even us.

We find out just what it means to countless farmers to own a Manure Spreader that will double the value of every bit of manure put on their land.

The American Manure Spreader will do this because it breaks up and pulverizes all the manure so that it mixes readily with the soil. It distributes evenly. Every square foot of land gets its share. This means a good crop all over the field. You don't find any "*skinned*" places in a field manured with the American Spreader.

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We want you to *find out for yourself* what our Manure Spreader will do.

So we make you this remarkable offer. We will send you one of our Spreaders *on trial* and *prepay the freight.*

Use it a month on your own farm.

If you find it exactly as we have represented, after the month's free trial, you can settle for the machine on terms convenient for you.

But, if the American Manure Spreader is not what we claim, send it back *at our expense.* You don't owe us anything. The trial don't cost you a penny. The month's use you have had of the Spreader is **FREE.**

Could we do more to *prove* to you that the American Manure Spreader is what we say? Would we dare to make such an offer if we didn't know what our Spreader will do? Remember—when you deal with us, you are doing business with an independent concern.

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The American Manure Spreader is today an example of the very highest development in modern agricultural impl ments.

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The principles upon which it is constructed are *sensible and practical.*

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Will you be as fair with us as we are willing to be with you?

Will you send for information of our generous proposition today?

Even though you do not wish to buy now, send for particulars.

Some day you may wish to buy, and then knowledge of our New Selling Plan will come in handy. You will know *how to save money.*

If you will tell us how much land you own, and how many horses, cattle, sheep and hogs you keep, we will give you the Government statistics as to the value of your manure crop.

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turned on them in the spring. Lambs should be allowed to come as early as the weather will permit with reasonable safety, for it is better to lose two in the spring than one in the next winter. Ewes should have sheltered places to lamb in, which can be closed up and made warm in cold nights. Mechanical assistance ought not to be given in case of difficult parturition, until a considerable period is elasped, and until the ewe begins to exhibit signs of failing strength. It should then be rendered with great caution and gentleness, and if the ewe continues her throes the lamb should be pulled only during the throes.

If a new born lamb can help itself, never interfere with it. If it is weak hold it on its feet and let it suck. Rubbing it on the rump, loins, etc., with the finger is mistaken by it for the licking of its dam, and greatly encourages its efforts. For those cases where the dam has no immediate supply of milk, the sucking bottle should be in readiness. The milk of a new milch cow is alone suitable, and should be given at its natural temperature. If a lamb is found soon after its being dropped let it suck as much as it will, and four or five times again during the day and evening. If the lamb has been dropped some hours and is very hungry it is not safe to allow it to fill itself at first.

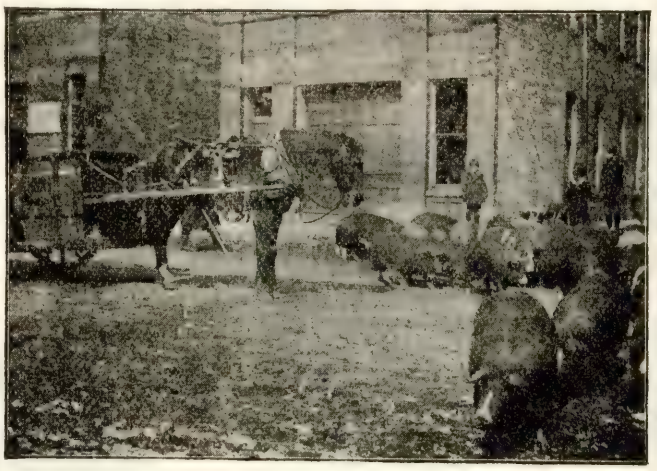
If a lamb should be found chilled by the cold, unable to move or swallow, it should at once be put in a bath of hot water about as hot as can be comfortably borne by the hand, or placed in a warm oven, or in the absence of the preceding, held over a pan of coals and turned and kneaded by the hands until it revives sufficiently to swallow and give it a feed of milk containing from a half to a teaspoonful of whiskey or other spirits, according to the size of the lamb, and the apparent necessity. If the lamb is becoming chilled, but is still able to swallow, the above stated dose will properly restore it. A ewe should not be required to move about much for a few hours after lambing. If her teats are closed against the efforts of the lamb squeeze them out with the wetted fingers. If they have been cut off in shearing, and are grown up, reopen them with a needle followed by a hot knitting needle, inserting neither further than is necessary. The sucking of the lamb will generally keep them open, but if they become inflamed the ewe must be held for the lamb to suck, and some cooling lotion applied to the part.

This subject will be continued in our next issue.

SWINE

Breeding for Profit—Start Right

A great many experiments in the feeding have been undertaken by leading hog breeders in all parts of the country, and at the various state experiment stations, to determine the amount of the various kinds of food required for a given amount of gain, also the importance of exercise for pregnant sows during the winter months. By a very close study it has been proven with satisfaction that those that have made a success in the business find that proper rations, plenty of exercise for the sows during pregnancy, and that they should be encouraged to take a liberal amount of it by having them moved about. It has also been proven by the same source of experiments that the litter seem to be influenced by the age of the sows, older and larger sows are much better mothers than younger and smaller ones, and the common practice of many farmers in disposing of their old brood sows each year, and reserving young and immature animals for breeding purposes is not to be commended.



The record kept by one of the most prominent breeders of the country bears out the statment that sows from three to five, and even six years of age, are much more profitable and satisfactory as breeders than sows one and two years old. For several days after farrowing the sows should be confined to separate pens or small yards, and fed shorts, oil meal, corn meal and skim milk morning and evening, continuing up to the time of weaning, but in such quantities as the sow could consume without waste.

If you intend to raise for the packing house, you can do it at a minimum cost, by having a good pasture, alfalfa if possible, for the pigs to run in, and the expense of the pork will only be about one-half as much as when fed on dry food exclusively. It is a very essential thing to furnish them with pure, fresh water, and plenty of it, to drink. The pigs will grow and fatten faster that have alfalfa regular because they eat more grain and it keeps them healthy. The gain in flesh is about as great as when shorts is fed with corn, and the cost of alfalfa is only a fraction of that of the shorts; besides hogs that are fed alfalfa are less liable to disease or breaking down. In feeding new corn there is great danger of feeding too much to begin with, about half an ear each for several feeds is sufficient, increasing very slowly, giving other kinds of feeds and salt until it is quite dry. When hogs are being put on to full feed, it is a mistake to keep food continually before them, and will not eat as well for some days as when they are only fed what they will eat up clean. This way they have a good appetite, the gain is steady and much more rapid in the long run.

(To be continued.)

FREE ALCOHOL

A bill is before congress to remove the duty on alcohol used in the arts and manufactures. We have not given much attention to this matter, and others of a similar nature, believing that results for the masses cannot be secured until the masses are in a position to present and enforce their demands. It appears that the Standard Oil Company would be the corporation that would suffer in this case, if the bill was passed. Therefore, they may be expected to oppose it to the full extent of their ability, which as everyone knows, is enormous.

It is represented that the passage of this bill will be of great benefit to the farmer, in securing the low grade of alcohol, that is affected, for use as power in engines and for fuel and other purposes; it is further represented that some of the farmers' surplus crops can be converted into alcohol, or alcohol obtained from them, such as corn, beets and potatoes, thus making an increased market or demand for these crops, and exercising a beneficial effect on prices.

In a paper before us, it is claimed that if this measure becomes a law that 300,000,000 bushels of corn alone would be used in manufacturing alcohol, while after the extraction the residue of the corn will still be valuable for stock feed. It would appear that this industry would flourish in seasons when there is much damaged and inferior corn, and its beneficial effects would be far reaching.

We hope the friends of the measure, and all farmers should be its friends, will succeed in having the measure made into a law. Up-to-Date Farming requests its readers to write to their congressman to vote in its favor.

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Well, I *know* that the

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And I want the chance of *proving* it to you.

You are interested, for when you buy a separator you are just as anxious to get *the best* as the manufacturers are to sell an EMPIRE.

How am I going to prove it?

It is not an easy thing to do *on paper*, because every manufacturer and every agent is continually claiming that *he* has the only cream separator worthy the slightest consideration.

They can use just as strong arguments—on paper, as I can. Between us you are apt to get confused. But you need not depend upon what any of us *say*.

You can find out for yourself. If you will only examine an EMPIRE you can *see* how simple in construction it is; you can *feel* how much more easily it turns; you see how much more quickly and more easily it can be washed, and you can be pretty sure from even a casual examination that it will last longer, give less trouble and require fewer repairs than any other, simply because it is so much simpler in construction.

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anything you may need in the way of a vehicle or harness. We make a complete line and offer the largest choice of styles and variety. With us it is QUALITY first, price afterward. There may be "cheaper" buggies than ours, but we can prove there are none better. We have pleased thousands of others and can do the same for you. Remember our GUARANTEE "Satisfaction or Money Back." Write to-day for our new Catalog. It is FREE.



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offer the finest opportunities for homeseekers. They are cheap, productive, profitable and in healthful, agreeable, mild climate. Free publications giving information about SOUTHERN RAILWAY territory and opportunity. Cheap rates. Good locations for general farming, stock, dairying, fruit and truck. Special information about new, attractive tobacco lands. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C.; Chas. S. Chase, 622 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.; M. A. Hays, 225 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE

GUARANTEED



A Specific for Wind and Throat troubles. 25 years in Veterinary practice, 14 years on the market, proves its worth. One to two cans will effect a permanent cure for Heaves. $1.00 per can. All dealers or sent direct, express prepaid.

Send for booklet of endorsements.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio



Bog Spavin

Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

Is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Bog-Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't imitate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 207 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE



This is a genuine offer made to introduce the PEOPLES CREAM SEPARATOR in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address

PEOPLES SUPPLY CO. Dept. 183 Kansas City, Mo.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL. Dept. 10, London, Canada.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.

FREE Beautiful Colored Picture Pabst famous six horse team "Champions of the world." Size 15x33½ inches—handsomely mounted—in eight colors, mailed free for 6 cts postage.

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO. 150 2nd St. Milwaukee, Wis.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS
Save $10.-Per Cow
EVER YEAR OF USE
Over All Gravity Setting Systems
And $3. to $5. Per Cow
Over All Imitating Separators

Now is the time to make this most important and profitable of dairy farm investments. Send at once for new 1906 catalogue. and name of nearest agent.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Randolph & Canal Streets CHICAGO | 74 Cortlandt Street NEW YORK

Stock Notes

Put your best foot forward to having your hogs of uniform size and color. When ready for the buyer it gives a good impression, and it will make a difference in your favor in the price.

Stagnant pools of water in the hog yards are breeders of cholera and swine plague.

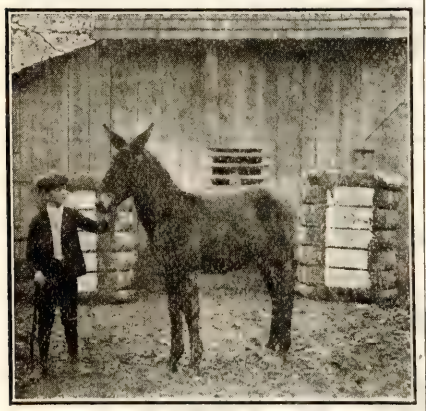
Slops allowed to stand for any length of time begin to breed disease.

The hog house should be well disinfected and kept dry. Lime is cheap.

Cleanliness, dryness and warmth are essential and as imperative as feeding, for an inferior description of food will by their aid succeed far better than the highest feeding without them. In the breeding of swine, as much as in any other live stock, it is important to pay great attention, not only to the breed, but also to the choice of individuals.

It is a great mistake to breed to young and immature sows. This is an important point and should not be considered too lightly.

Don't be jealous of your neighbor because he has a better flock than you.



An up-to-date Alabama youth, son of one of our members, and his one year old mule colt.

Among the greatest recommendations of the sheep is that it does not exhaust the soil.

A flock of sheep well tended is on a par with a farm well tilled.

Sheep should be watered twice a day through the winter, once in the morning after eating and again in the afternoon, and the water should be drawn fresh from the well.

Sheep is a clean animal and will not lie down on filth.

The pen must be kept quite dry, plenty of fresh short litter, forest leaves—the natural bedding of sheep—make the best kind for the pen, and there will be no need to clean the pen if plenty of fresh leaves are added often enough any time during the whole winter.

To be highly prized in price the fat steer of to-day should weigh about a thousand pounds.

The more blood he has in him the better, and the sooner he is in condition to put on the market.

The profit for the breeder on this steer is greater than on the old style four-year-olds.

The two-year-olds mature sooner and get fat quicker than a four-year-old.

The Empire Meet

The Empire Cream Separator Co., of Bloomfield, N. J., has done it! It required not only the capital, but an ingenious blending of executive ability, patience, inexhaustible good humor and the "knowing how to do things" to make a perfect success of such a function as the "Empire Meet," which started in Chicago February 24, and ended with the pulling out of the Empire Special from Hoboken, N. J., on the night of March 3 on its return journey.

Nor does it come to every business man to see the fruition of his business hopes in the short space of five or six years, as has been the good fortune of Mr. Earnest E. Bell, the energetic and able secretary and sales manager of the Empire Company. And when those few short years back he laid his hands to the work of making his company a great power in the dairy world, he could hardly have anticipated such rapid fulfillment of his best hopes as was, with one consent, accorded him by the army of separator salesmen and members of the agricultural press who were constant visitors at the daily assemblies which were held during the week at the company's works for instruction of the men who are instrumental in bringing the farmer and the separator into relations with each other.

But we are anticipating our story: With the intention of giving their salesmen a week of instruction in the manner in which their machines were constructed; that they might learn through personal examination the quality of the material used, the care and accuracy in manufacture, and to bring them more in touch with the management and the Empire home itself in order to become better fitted to present the claims of the machine to their customers, a special train of Pullman sleepers, dining, observation and baggage cars was made up at Chicago, Ill., in which to convey the large number of traveling men and branch managers from the Western States as well as from Ontario and Manitoba to Bloomfield, N. J., where are located the company's works. The happy and hospitable thought of adding to the company representatives of the leading western agricultural papers was also adopted, and as the invitations were generally accepted, it was a large and happy party which journeyed in charge of Mr. F. L. Miner, assistant sales manager, and Mr. I. D. Stevens, from the Windy City to Bloomfield, N. J., through the courtesy of their hosts being given stop-off at Niagara Falls en route on Sunday, where they were piloted amidst the grand scenery for which the locality is noted by competent guides, having supper at the Prospect House, and arriving at Bloomfield, N J., at 9:30 Monday morning. Here, side tracked, the train of sleepers with the dining car became for the week the home of the travelers.

Bloomfield is but a short half hour's ride from Greater New York, and while the main objects of the gathering were not neglected the proximity of the metropolis of our country with its attractions and allurements, merely furnished an additional channel through whicht he hospitable spirit of their hosts manifested itself in visits to the Hippodrome and automobile exploration of the many attractive sights for which New York is noted; opportunities freely accepted and enjoyed by the visitors.

The most interesting part of the entire "meet," however, lay in the school of instruction, if we may so term it, which was daily held in one of the large storage rooms of the company. This had been cleared out and ornamented for the occasion. Here, with an enthusiasm and appreciation of the facilities afforded to gain that technical insight into the mysteries of separator building, which, with men already grand masters of the art of selling, was all that was necessary to make them irresistable in the field of their profession, they were led by Secretary Bell into discussion not only of the best methods of selling cream separtors, but, broadening out into the larger field, every possible question in any manner affecting the dairy interest, from the quality and quantity of feed to all the various methods of improving the quality of separator cream, was discussed with a vivacity and intelligence which went far to prove the good business judgment of the management in selecting them as members of their field staff.

From the school bench to the shop was but a step, and the interest displayed in the inspection of the many processes through which each component part must pass to be considered worthy to enter into the finished machine, with a preliminary examination into the quality of the expensive materials used to insure its wearing properties, the rapid firing of questioning to which the master mechanics were compelled to submit, all must have delighted the hearts of the executive committee. Surely, no body of men could, after such thorough drilling in all that goes into the building of a conscientious cream separator, be more thoroughly equipped to do loyal, intelligent labor for their employers.

These drills and inspections were enjoyed by others than the Empire salesmen, for press representatives and others interested, seemed to find a fascination in both discussions and machine inspections from which it was difficult to withdraw; and, with President Taube, with his kind manner and pleasant smile, evidently solicitous that every visitor should feel the genuineness of the Empire hospitality, the painstaking care of Messrs. Miner and Pritchard that everybody should have a good time, the allurements of Greater New York were for the moment side-tracked and the Empire works the dominant thought.

A "smoker" attended by all the visitors and invited guests was formally the close of the "Empire Meet." This was mainly in charge of the men of the press, at which many felicitous speeches were made, resolutions passed and good wishes extended to the Empire Cream Separator Co. President Taube and Secretary Bell addressed a few farewell words to those present, and that all who had enjoyed their hospitality parted from them with feelings warmer than ordinary respect and esteem was manifested in the warmth of the hand grasps as the farewells were spoken.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES
CREAMERY SWEEPSTAKES
DAIRY SWEEPSTAKES

OHIO
Grand Sweepstakes
Creamery Sweepstakes
Dairy Sweepstakes
at the Ohio State Dairymen's Convention held at Dayton Jan. 24–26. Creamery score 97 3-4, Farm Dairy 97.

WISCONSIN
Grand Sweepstakes
at the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Convention at Waukesha Jan. 30-Feb 2. Score 97 1-2

CONNECTICUT
Grand Sweepstakes
at Connecticut State Dairymen's Convention at Hartford Jan. 17-18. Score 98.

MAINE
Dairy Sweepstakes
at Maine State Dairymen's Convention at Pittsfield Dec. 5-7. Score 97 3-4.

The United States Separator Holds World's Record for Closest Separation of cream, and above is another of the many lists of victories which show that

The United States Separator Delivers the Cream in Smoothest and Best Condition to make the finest quality of butter.

Free catalogue on application.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

18 distributing warehouses throughout the U. S. and Canada. 434

Lady readers of Up-to-Date Farming have an opportunity to get a China Dinner Set free. Five thousand high-class sets will be given away by the Pure Food Co., 522 W. Pearl, Cincinnati, O. We know the firm to be reliable. They have advertised in this paper and we guarantee them. Write to the company for large premium list illustrating many other valuable articles. Send for their free agents' outfit. Their's is the most liberal proposition we know and every reader ought to write. Send a postal card with name and address.

$78 PER MONTH salary. $3 per day for expenses. Men to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples. State age and present employment.
Kuhlman Co., Dept. F., Atlas Block, Chicago.

Stop Wash-Day Drudgery

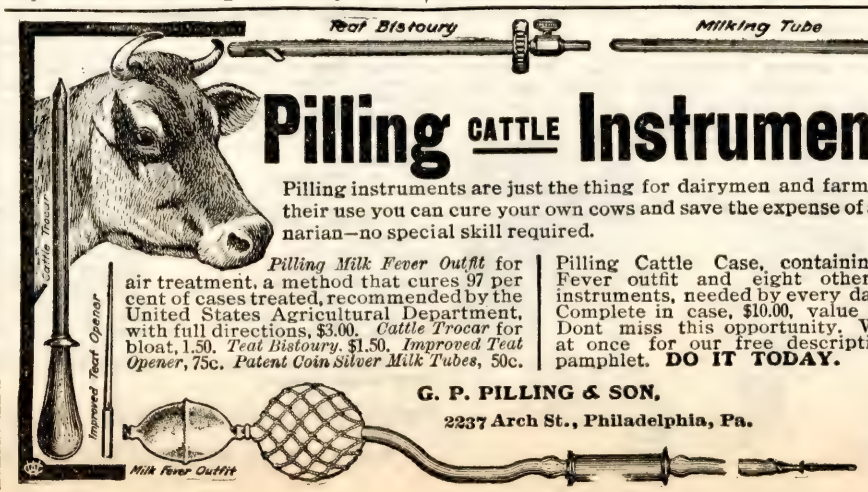
You are tired of the work it causes and poor results a washboard gives. Why slave away for hours on washday, with all its tired arms and backaches? DON'T DO IT.

Perhaps you have already decided that a washing machine is made for your convenience. Good. Then let us advise you to not pay an exorbitant price for pretty talk and "mechanical wonders." Perpetual motion has not been invented nor discovered.



The Pedigo Perfection Washer is the machine for you, reader. Here is a picture of it Nothing complicated. It will not get out of order and give a mechanic gray hairs to keep it running. The Pedigo is just a washing machine. A slight forward and back movement of the arm runs it without tiring one's back. Thousands have been in use for years. Strength con not be saved better than this washer does. It will wash to perfection a lace handkerchief or a carpet. Made of Galvanized iron, and will last indefinitely. The most wonderful part of our proposition is the price, only $3.00. Why pay $10.00 or more for a complicated machine? Your money back if not satisfied is the way we sell Pedigo Perfection Washers. Try one on our guarantee. If you send 50 cents extra, or $3.50 in all, we will pay freight east of the Rockies.

COONER & FORTUNE CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.



Pilling CATTLE Instruments

Pilling instruments are just the thing for dairymen and farmers. By their use you can cure your own cows and save the expense of a veterinarian—no special skill required.

Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for air treatment, a method that cures 97 per cent of cases treated, recommended by the United States Agricultural Department, with full directions, $3.00. *Cattle Trocar* for bloat, 1.50. *Teat Bistoury*. $1.50. *Improved Teat Opener*, 75c. *Patent Coin Silver Milk Tubes*, 50c.

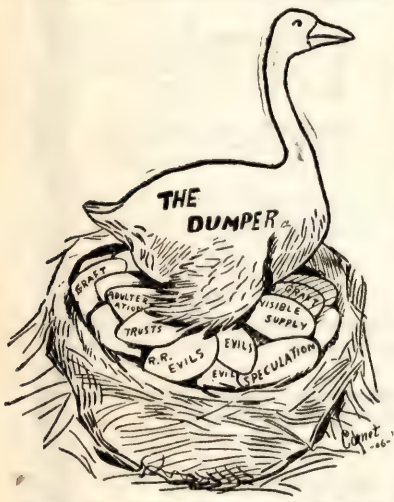
Pilling Cattle Case, containing Milk Fever outfit and eight other cattle instruments, needed by every dairyman. Complete in case, $10.00, value $14.25. Dont miss this opportunity. Write at once for our free descriptive pamphlet. **DO IT TODAY.**

G. P. PILLING & SON,
2237 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.



UP-TO-DATE
The Poultry Yard
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.



Does the goose know what she is hatching?

Natural Incubation and Brooding

Never grease a sitting hen.

Never force a hen on the nest.

Always be gentle in handling broody hens.

At once clean all eggs that may have become befouled in the nest.

Use a woolen rag moistened in warm water in cleaning dirty eggs.

In cleaning eggs, hold them still, as rough handling and turning may injure the germ.

Barrels laid on their side make good snug nests.

Never use nesting material that has seed in it, as it is apt to tempt the hens to scratch in the nest and destroy the eggs.

Whole corn, sharp grit and fresh water should be the bill of fare for the setting hen.

Nests should be large, so the hens can easily turn around in them.

If the hen is of a nervous disposition do not visit the nest oftener than is strictly necessary.

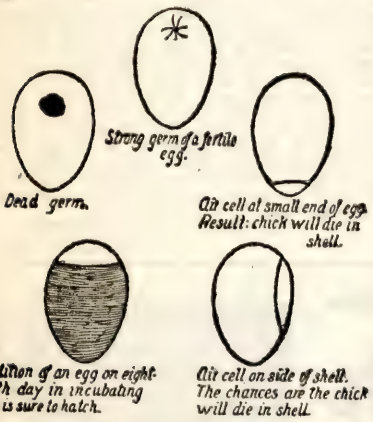
It is a good plan to set two or three hens at one time, and at the end of the first week test the eggs, placing all the fertile eggs under one or two hens, and resetting the extra bird.

Keep a record of the kind of hen you set, date of setting, number of eggs given, kind of eggs, date of test, infertile eggs rejected, number of chicks hatched, and number of deaths while the hen is brooding them. This explains the sitting qualities of the hen, the fertility of the eggs and the vitality of the stock.

Be on the lookout for April showers.

When the mother hen starts laying, she is apt to desert her young.

Keep the hen and her young shut up in a good-sized coop for the first few days.



Give whole wheat several times a day to the hen and her young.

Dust the sitting hen well with insect powder before you give her the young chicks.

Dip a sponge in kerosene, and then squeeze out most of the oil. With this sponge rub well the feathers of the hen —on the breast and under the wings Do this once a week, and you will be doing effective work in keeping lice at bay

It is a good plan to have the hen set on a tar-camphor (moth) ball for a day or two before giving her eggs.

Give the chicks water to drink from the start.

Clean out the chick houses at least once a week.

A mild winter means a strengthened army of lice.

Chicks confined to changeable runs should be removed to fresh grass plots every week or two.

When it is noticed that the hen neglects or abuses her young, she should be taken away from them.

Crosby says that the eggs under a setting hen should be of about 104 degrees temperature.

As soon as a chick is noticed with signs of gapes—stretching its neck and gaping—it should be given either a piece of asafoetida or gum camphor, about the size of a kernel of wheat. If taken in time this will effect a cure. If delayed until the worms have become well established, it may require two or more treatments.

Cabbage is excellent food for both old and young.

A hen cannot sit comfortably on more than five goose eggs.

Young geese are ready for market about the time the tips of the wings reach the tail, which should be when they are ten weeks of age.

It is difficult to dress a gosling in cold weather, as the feathers set tighter and in picking them the flesh is apt to be torn.

The Rhode Island Experiment Station Report says every grower of goslings who would produce large birds for the least money, should see that his flock is well provided with an abundance of tender, nutritious pasturage, and promptly supplement any lack in that direction by a suitable supply of soiling crops.

Usually geese are sold alive in market.

The goose prefers a hidden nest.

It is best if the breeding geese are rather thin in flesh.

All things being equal it is estimated that four geese and two ganders should produce 100 goslings in a season.

When the fattening season arrives, says an experienced goose farmer, keep the geese shut away from bathing water, and feed barley meal, corn meal and beef scraps, chopped celery, and keep in a subdued light for three or four weeks, when they can be let out for a couple of days to enjoy the use of a pond. They are then returned to clean quarters and fed on barley meal and milk, and chopped celery for two or three days, letting them go twenty-four hours before killing.

Artificial Hatching and Brooding

Unlike the hen, the incubator is always ready.

Never buy an incubator that a "child can run." As a rule they are advertising freaks.

Proper ventilation is the secret in artificial incubation.

It seems to us that if all [illegible] water tanks were made of copper there would be more general satisfaction.

The dryer the air the more rapid is evaporation in the egg.

Never turn up the flame of the lamp more than is actually necessary.

The incubator that will require watching at night is certainly not a properly constructed one.

For the first two weeks eggs themselves throw off very little heat.

A high temperature during the early part of the hatch is very apt to be fatal.

The casing of an incubator should be strong enough to hold the weight of a person. A flimsily constructed machine cannot be depended upon to hold the proper temperature.



The directions that will run one style of incubator are not apt to fit another make. The directions of each manufacturer should be strictly followed.

After removing the infertile eggs from the tray, spread out the fertile ones so that they occupy about the same relative position to one another.

Cyphers says the greatest excess of heat for a short period can probably be withstood after the sixteenth day, when the growth of the allantois is completed.

Hygrometers and moisture gauges have seen their day. The condition of the egg itself is the only reliable method to follow,

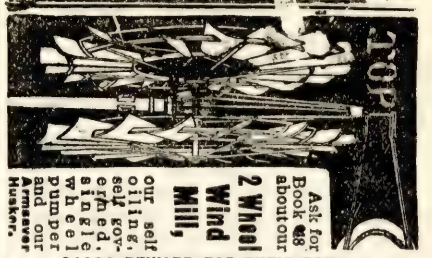
When turning eggs, by placing an empty tray over them, the turn should be slowly performed and not given a quick whirl.

Prof. Rice says that his only guide in regulating moisture is to feel the air when he opens the incubator doors. The atmosphere should have a warm, humid touch and a live smell.

William H. Truslow says a uniform heat, and one that will not bring out ducks and chicks ahead of time, is the most important. He further says that 102 degrees on a reliable thermometer will give a good many more chicks than 103 degrees.

$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.





Ask for Book 48 about our 2 Wheel Wind Mill, our self oiling, self governed, single wheel pumper and our Admiral Husker.

$1000 REWARD FOR THEIR EQUAL.
Double Power Mill Co., Appleton, Wis.

BRED for EGGS and MEAT
Business White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Single Comb White Leghorns
We use trap nests, and breed only from our best laying stock. Eggs for hatching: Wyandottes and Leghorns—$1.50 per 15; $4 per 50. Light Brahma and selected brown Wyandotte eggs—$2 per 15; $5 per 50. Circular free.
MICHAEL K. BOYER,
439 Hellevue Avenue, Hammonton, N. J.

$645 NET PROFIT IN 5 MONTHS
Does it pay? That's what the prospective incubator buyer wants to know. We answer "Yes!"—and we prove it by letters like this.



Wichita, Kas., March 23, 1905.
Gentlemen: Beg to state, that with the five 150-Egg Sure Hatch Incubators I purchased, I have made seven hatches, hatching 4,200 chicks, in five months. Out of the 4,200 chicks, I marketed 3,360 broilers that averaged me 32 cents each, bringing $1,075.60.
The entire expense aggregated $430, leaving me a net profit of $645. This is the only way of profitably raising chickens for the market, yours truly, E. FULTON WEAVER.
Our 1906 machines are now ready for delivery—the finest line of incubators that have ever been built. We have tested the "Sure Hatch" in every possible way, and we find that the percentage of chicks hatched is higher than ever before. 85 per cent hatches and better are the rule. Improved ventilation system. Our new safety lamp is all that its name implies. Can't come apart. A wonderful oil-saver.
Sure Hatch on 60 Days Trial Let us send you our 1906 "Sure Hatch" on two full months' trial, freight prepaid, with the understanding that if not entirely satisfactory and superior to any other incubator on the market, we will take it back and refund your money. Each machine guaranteed for five years. Write at once for special money saving proposition and large catalogue of Incubators, Brooders and Chick Feed. Address nearest office.
SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Box G 28, Clay Center, Neb. Dept. G 18, Indianapolis, Ind.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY
Endorsed by 27 State Experiment Stations as being the best all round breed. A little larger than Plymouth Rocks—quicker growers and no discoloring, from dark pin feathers, when dressed.
Our strain "The Bird for Business" equals the Legnorn for egg production and are 100 per cent. hardier and heavier.
No hens or pullets for sale. 25 Cockerels, 1yr. old scoring over 90 points $3.00 each. Eggs for hatching—prepaid to any point east of the Mississippi-Missouri river $1.50 for 15—$2.75 for 30. Eggs not prepaid $1.00 for 15—$2.00 for 30—$3.50 for 60.
A. R. TUBBS & SON
Box A Westons Mills, N. Y.



READ WHAT ONE CUSTOMER WRITES:
DEAR MR. TUBBS,
Of one setting, 15 eggs bought of you last season I hatched ten nice chicks —raised six, three cockerels and three pullets, that every one seeing praises very highly.
Your stock are surely 'The Birds for Business.'
CHARLES L. FITCH,
New Wilmington, Pa



Songs of Equity

THE ONLY SONG BOOK FOR FARMERS EVER WRITTEN

Let us Sing Farmers to the Front

THIS is an A. S. of E. Song book full of songs of Equity.
When these songs are sung all over the country, the effect in the betterment of the farmers' condition will be magical.
The songs and music as originally printed were in two books but now they are in one book with words and voice and instrumental music, complete.

EIGHTY-EIGHT PAGES AND COVER

Following is list of contents:

America.
A Sound upon the Breeze
A Better Day is Coming
A New Creation
Bill Bradley
Be Up to Date and take it
Cadets of Equity
Cause of Equity, The
Co-Operate
Call for Volunteers
Dawn of Equity, The
Dollar Wheat is drawing nigh
Dollar Wheat the Wedge of Equity
Egg Market, The
Equity, Dear Equity
Equity, Fair Equity
Farmers must Co-Operate
Forward Brother Farmers
Farmers' Future, The
Forward Valliant Farmers
Farmers Rally Song, The
Farmers Rallying Song, The
Flag of the Farmers, The
Go Forth for Justice
Hold the Fort
Honor the Farmer
Keep One Dollar Wheat before you
March of Equity
Man behind the Plow, The
Old Farmer Brown and the Tobacco Trust
Old Glory
Our Good Ship Equity
Old, old story and a new, The
Star Spangled Banner
Ship of Equity, The
Star of Equity, The
Song of Dollar Wheat, The
Send the Day
Thanksgiving
Two Farmers, The
Until Equity is here
Up-to-Date
Unite O loyal Farmers
Uncle Ben's Soliloquy
United we stand, Divided we fall
White winged Bird of Equity
Who would Wed a Farmer?
Why are you waiting

Recitations

A Rusher Man
A Neighborly Sermon
Equity for all
He's an Agriculturist now
Nothin' but a Hayseed
Something to Remember

This song book should be possesed by all Local Unions for use in their meetings, also be in every farmers home.

Price 35 Cents Postpaid Dozen $3.75 prepaid—Dozen $3.00 not prepaid
Address: THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind

Prof. William P. Wheeler says that unless eggs are graded much more evenly than seems possible in general practice, he believes a slight per centage of loss of the fertile eggs is unavoidable where a large number of eggs are hatched in one machine.

Prof. James E. Rice says that his best hatches have nearly always been in a rather damp cellar. It is his notion that the oil from the hen's body, and the exudations from the egg naturally fill the pores and check evaporation, while chemical action of the growing chick uses the water of the egg.

B. Holmes says weak germs in an egg from a hen out of condition account for a part of the deaths in the shell. A hen may be out of condition one day and better the next; what affects one or more hens in a pen may not affect all alike; therefore the eggs from the same pen may vary in vigor from day to day or week to week.

J. E. Stevenson says the inexperienced can easily learn the amount of air space required by placing some eggs under hens at the same time he puts them in the incubator, examining every two or three days, and using moisture or more ventilation as the case may require to keep the air space the same in the eggs in the machine as those under the hens. As a rule there are few incubators that require much moisture in most localities, only those having a great amount of ventilation, which dries the eggs down unless supplied with moisture.

Market Poultry Culture

Poor stuff always encounters glut.

As a rule, Monday is the best killing day.

Aim to have gilt-edged goods, and the market is yours.

It is a good advertisement to have your business tag on every carcass.

It costs about four eggs to get a broiler ready for market.

The chickens you send to market should be uniform in grade, color and size.

You cannot expect uniformity in a shipment of mongrel poultry.

The market quotations in the papers are always wholesale.

The best carcasses are derived from thoroughbreds or first crosses.

Build up a reputation for having fresh and choice goods.

The secrets in broiler raising are warmth, fresh air and exercise.

You cannot expect good returns from small, poor, scraggy birds, half dressed.

By "large roaster" is meant a plump, soft chicken, weighing about four or five pounds.

In March the broiler market calls for a one and one-fourth pound bird; April, one and one-half; May, one and one-fourth or two pounds.

W. D. Rudd says in order to gain good prices for poultry products, scrub raising must be stopped.

Old cock birds have a class of their own in market, and do not come under the head of "large roasting fowls."

Kicking the commission man because the returns are not satisfactory, is poor policy. He knows best what will suit his trade; profit by his teachings.

It is a fact that in market, plump chickens, neatly dressed, free from pin feathers, with unsoiled skin, and with perfectly clean legs, will find a ready sale, while poor stuff goes begging.

The fancier should aim to give his breed a clean yellow skin, showing unmistakable evidence of fine grain and good thickness on breast and sides of breat bone.

W. D. Rudd, the Boston commission merchant, who probably is the best authority on market poultry in the East, says poultry that is thin, white-meated, poorly picked, and of a size that is not wanted by any customers—something that is too small to use as a roaster, or too large for a broiler—is of little value. Such stock is not thrown away, but has to be sold at low figures.

Dry-pick the legs before scalding the carcass.

Food for fattening should be finely ground.

Cockerels with spurs are classed with old cocks in market.

Never allow the heads nor feet to touch the water in scalding.

In packing dressed poutry for shipment, never use straw, cloth or paper.

Always turn the heads of the birds back under the wings in packing dressed poultry.

For scalding poultry, the water should be as near the boiling point as possible, without boiling.

Some fatteners find cornmeal ground to a powder, and mixed with milk, an excellent diet for quickly fattening roasters.

NOW IS THE TIME! GET A GOOD READY FOR HARVEST

You have heard of the cow that gives a big pail of milk and then at the last moment kicks over the bucket and spoils it all?

What about the man who grows a good crop of grain and then *half* harvests it?

You wouldn't *waste half* your crop.

Of course not.

But why waste *any of it?*

Why not get it *all?*

As the boys say, "Every little bit helps."

Every little bit *wasted, counts*—and counts *against* you and your profits.

As a sensible farmer, you can't afford to approach harvest time without making sure that you are ready for it the very minute that your grain is ready.

You cannot afford to depend upon a harvesting machine that wastes even a small part of your grain.

You cannot afford to spend your money for a "may-be-so" harvesting machine—one that may or may not do your work for you in a satisfactory manner.

You cannot afford to start harvesting with a machine that may break down at your busiest moment.

You cannot afford to start harvesting with a machine that will half kill your horses before your grain is cut.

You cannot afford to start harvesting with a machine that is likely to cause delay in your work.

You cannot afford to take chances.

You want *to be sure*, and now is the time *to make sure.*

Go to the Nearest Dealer

Examine for yourself the line of standard harvesting and haying machines for 1906. Get a catalogue and study their construction. You will find in

Champion, Deering, McCormick,
Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano

lines harvesting and haying machines that meet your every expectation and fill your every requirement.

They are *right* in principle and design, for they are the product of a half century's inventive genius. Every improvement that the best mechanical experts of the world have been able to discover or devise in 50 years is embodied in their construction. That's why they are so convenient to handle—why they do their work so well. That explains too why they are so easy on man and horse—and why they waste so little grain.

They are *right* in materials, for their manufacturers by co-operation are able to produce and select the best materials. By co-operation they are able to own, control and operate their own lumber camps, their own iron mines, their own coal mines, their own coke furnaces, their own steel mills and other sources of raw materials, thus being sure at all times to have materials for making their machines of the highest quality.

They are *right* in workmanship, because the demand for these standard machines is so great that immense factories are necessary for their production, and their manufacturers are able to equip the factories with the best facilities and the most expert workmen?

They are *right* in reputation, for they have by their own merit survived years of strenuous competition. They gained their popularity solely on their merits. They retain their popularity in the same way. They are used all over the world solely because they have met the demands and filled the requirements of grain-growers and grass-growers.

Is not that just the machine you need for your harvest for 1906?

You certainly want a machine with a reputation behind it—you cannot afford to run risks. Where can you find a machine of any kind that has a record of more years of successful, satisfactory work than you *know* these machines to have?

You want a harvesting or a haying machine made of the right materials. No machine can have *better* materials than have these machines—few manufacturers are fortunate enough to secure so good.

You want a machine that is built on the right plan—that "works right"—that is constructed on the right principle. The approval of the grain growers of the whole world—the successful standing of the test of years—the ever increasing popularity of these machines—these things tell the story of how they are built and how they work.

In reputation, in workmanship, in materials, in design—in all that goes to make good harvesting and haying machines they are *right.* They will meet your every requirement.

Can you afford then to go into the harvest with a machine that may fail you?

Can you afford to run the risk of a "break down" at a critical stage of your harvesting?

Can you afford to waste a part—even a small part—of your grain or grass?

Don't do it but go to the International dealer, secure a catalog, inspect these machines, and "get a good ready for harvest."

If you don't know an International dealer—write to us for the name and address of one nearest you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(INCORPORATED)

International Line—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Sweep Rakes, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Knife Grinders, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, Bettendorf Wagons, Binder Twine.

Duck eggs lose their fertility very rapidly, and consequently should be fresh when placed in an incubator or under a hen.

Ducklings accustomed to bathing water will not suffer from a rain storm so much as those kept on land.

Including the cost of food, help, market expenses, eggs, insurance, etc., it costs, according to Hallock, about 12 cents a pound to raise a duckling up to ten weeks of age.

Fifty breeding ducks will keep three 200-egg incubators busy, and turn out between 2,000 and 3,000 head of young in a season. To attend to all this work is about all the work one man can rightly do.

Duck eggs should not be washed, as it removes the coating and quickly spoils them.

Eggs and Egg Farming

It takes an honest man to date his eggs.

Even if eggs are sold by the dozen, large-sized eggs command and hold trade.

It should be a rule on every poultry farm that all eggs be marketed each week.

Be careful what you sell, for one bad egg may be the cause of the loss of a valuable customer.

Statisticians report that more money is spent in a year for eggs than flour.

An honest poultryman is above methods for preserving eggs. Stored eggs are palmed off in the winter in competition with the fresh article.



We have no faith in the old-time theory that artificial nest eggs induce laying. The only mission that the nest egg can have is to teach young pullets where to deposit their crop.

Some hold that the profitable egg fowl has a small head, a slender neck, a narrow body, deep in front, rather long in shanks, of not too heavy a weight, and of an active, sprightly disposition.

Just why some people have hens that do not lay, while others with the same breed are getting a good supply of eggs, is because in the latter case the hens are receiving the proper attention. There is more in feed and care than there is in the breed.

In starting to serve a special egg trade, be sure to select the breed that lays the kind of eggs that trade demands. These eggs should be carefully graded according to size and color, and packed clean and strictly fresh.

When a hen is in full laying condition, we doubt if it can be overfattened, as so much food is required to both sustain the body and manufacture the eggs. But when a hen has ceased laying, and is taking a needed rest is when the danger of overfatening comes in.

A laying hen is a greater feeder and drinker than one not laying.

Drevenstedt says that the secret of feeding laying hens for maximum profits lies in close observation by the feeder and intelligent application of the same.

What effect it has upon the development of eggs in the hen is probably not known, but that there is a direct effect is not questioned. A writer in Farmers' Review tells of a hen that fattened up until she weighed ten pounds. She was so fat that she could not walk. Not laying for several months she was killed, and five pounds of leaf fat were taken from her. An examination of the ovaries showed that there were quantities of minute eggs in her, but none of these had started on their course of development.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Leg Weakness and Soft Shelled Eggs

T. H. P. Minnesota, writes that every now and then his hens become weak in the legs and fall over; they also lay soft-shelled eggs. He feeds wheat in the morning; at noon gives a mash made of cracked corn, ground meat which he purchases from the butcher, oil meal and red pepper; at night they are given speltz, oats, barley, mixed. Besides they are given plenty of oyster shell, charcoal, clover hay and plenty of gravel. What is the cause and remedy for the trouble?

The presence of soft-shelled eggs is always a sure indication that an overfat condition exists. There is much in the diet our correspondent allows his hens, that had better be omitted. In the first place fresh meat should not be fed more than three times a week, and then a pound should be the limit for sixteen head, or an ounce per fowl. Red pepper is too highly stimulating, and should never be allowed in the poultry bill of fare. All the grains should be scattered among hay or straw, so that the fowls will exercise. We would advise our correspondent to feed only half the quantity of food he has been giving, and make the fowls work hard for what they get. The leg weakness is another symptom of overfat, the bodies become too heavy for the muscular strength of the legs.

Investing $300 or $400 in a Plant

C. J. F. P., Virginia, wants to start a poultry plant with $300 or $400, which must include everything — building, stock. etc. How shall he proceed?

We can best answer that query by quoting from a book written by the writer, entitled "A Living from Poultry." (We can furnish this book for 25 cents.)

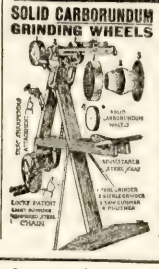
"With $300 probably the wisest plan would be to erect a 100-foot house, on the scratching shed plan. This, completed, would cost about $200, and would have room for five pens of birds. With $50 of the remaining money two breeding pens could be bought, and the three empty pens reserved for young stock. With the other $50 a supply of grain, drinking fountains, etc., could be secured.

"Where $500 is in hand, erect a 100-foot house as above; four 12x12-foot houses to be set in different parts of the farm for growing stock that have free range ,and about five small coops for hens and their broods. These buildings should not cost over $350. Four pens of breeding fowls should now be bought—say, two pens of White Wyandottes and two pens of single comb White Leghorns. This would be getting an excellent start in both table fowls and eggs, especially the latter, as the Wyandottes would be strong winter layers, and the Leghorns would excel in summer egg production. With the $50 left, a supply of feed, etc., could be laid in."

The above estimate of cost of buildings was made from price of lumber and labor in the state of New Jersey. As both are cheaper in Virginia, it is quite likely that the above $500 plan could be fathered with $400, and would give a start plenty large enough for a beginner.

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NEWMAN SPECIAL, most unique, simple and successful foot power Sharpener and Grinder made. Fitted with 5 solid **Carborundum**, (world's greatest abrasive) grinding wheels. Quickly and easily grinds. Sickle-knives; harrow discs; plow points; or any tool. **Carborundum** grinds 20 times faster than grind stone, 8 times faster than emery or corundum. **Guaranteed** not to glaze or draw temper; 70,000 in satisfactory use. To adv. and introduce **Carborundum** where not known we make **SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER** Very Special. Write for particulars. **LUTHER BROS. CO., 706 Carver Ave, North Milwaukee, Wis.**

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We sell books. To introduce our book list to thousands of new homes we make the great offer below. With each offer we send our large book list. Popular prices for everything.

The Big Value Premium Budget is an unparalleled combination of almost everything ever thought of to amuse, entertain, delight and instruct every member of the family circle. A partial list of contents follows: **20 Popular Songs,** with words and music, "The Man in the Moon is Looking," "Baby Mine," and 18 others; **25 Portraits of Famous Actresses** and stage beauties; Portraits of **All the Presidents of the United States,** from Washington. **Peck's Bad Boy,** Skinner's Dairy, by Bill Nye and five other funny stories; **A Buffalo Hunt in South Africa,** An Adventure with a Lion, and eight other complete stories of adventure; **The Magic Telescope,** The Magic Rings, The Magic Knife, The Magic Mirror, The Pneumatic Dancer, The Mysterious Bottle, and 57 other Tricks in Magic; **Mind Reading: Magic Pictures,** The Magic Shrub, The Magic Whirlpool, Tree of Crystals, The Fiery Fountain, and 51 other Amusing Experiments; **The Japan Square Puzzle,** The Cut Card Puzze, The Counter Puzzle, Love's Puzzle, and 50 other Great Puzzles; **20 Amusing Illustrated Rebuses; 101 Funny Conondrums; Game of Fortune,** The Book of Love, Cupid's Box, and 59 other Splendid Games; **Marvels of Second Sight: Magic Writing, 324 Jolly Jokes,** for fun lovers; How to Make **Sympathetic Inks** for secret correspondence, Imitation Gold, Royal Washing Powder, Luminous Paint, Patent Starch Polish, Grease Extractor, Furniture Polish, and 92 other valuable **Money Making Secrets; 100 Practical Cooking Recipes; Secrets of the Toilet**—how to become beautiful; **10 Model Love Letters; How to Tell Fortunes** by the lines of the hand, or the white of an egg; **The Dictionary of Dreams;** The Acorn Charm, The Card Charm; **The Language of Gems,** Magic Age Table, Magic Square; **The Lover's Telegraph,** 15 Versions of Love, Some of Nature's Wonders, The Morse Telegraph Alphabet.

Special Offer: We will send the BIG VALUE PREMIUM BUDGET, containing EVERYTHING NAMED ABOVE, by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of only **Ten Cents.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Do not fail to take advantage of this greatest of great offers. **Send 25c for three prepaid.** Our big list of books sent free with every order.

COONER & FORTUNE CO., . . . INDIANAPOLIS, IND

$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES FREE

Other Prizes are Given for Sending us Subscriptions; but THIS $200.00 IN CASH PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED ON MAY 15, ABSOLUTELY FREE to the persons sending us the neatest correct solutions.

Arrange the 51 letters printed in the centre groups into the names of six cities of the United States. Can you do it? Large CASH PRIZES, as listed below, to those who send in the neatest solutions, will be given away on **May 15. First Prize, $50.00 in Gold. Second Prize, $25.00 in Gold. Third Prize, $15.00 in Gold. Fourth Prize, $10.00 in Gold. Five Prizes of $5.00 each. Ten Prizes of $2.50 each. Fifty Prizes of $1.00 each. Making a Total of Two Hundred Dollars in Prizes.** Don't send us ANY MONEY when you answer this advertisement, as there is absolutely no condition to secure any one of these prizes. **RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST.**—In preparing the names of the six cities, the letters in each group can only be used as many times as they appear, and no letter can be used that does not appear. After you have found the six correct names you will have used every letter in the 51 exactly as many times as it appears. These prizes ARE GIVEN, as we wish to have our Magazine brought prominently to the attention of everyone living in the United States. Our Magazine is carefully edited and filled with the choicest literary matter that the best authors produce. **TRY AND WIN.** If you make out the six names, send the solutions at once—who knows but what you will WIN A LARGE PRIZE? Anyway, we do not want you to send any money with your letter, and a contest like this is very interesting. Our Magazine is a fine, large paper, filled with fascinating stories of love and adventure, and now has a circulation of 400,000 copies each issue. We will send **FREE** a copy of the latest issue of our Magazine, to every one who answers this advertisement. **COMMENCE RIGHT AWAY ON THIS CONTEST** and you will find it a very ingenious mix-up of letters, which can be straightened out to spell the names of six well-known cities of the United States. Send in the names right away. As soon as the contest closes you will be notified if you have won a prize. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the names of these cities, write them neatly and plainly and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. A copy of our fascinating MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send in your answer immediately. Understand, the neatest correct solutions win the prizes. WE INTEND TO GIVE AWAY VAST SUMS OF MONEY in the future, just as we have done in the past, to advertise our CHARMING MAGAZINE. We find it is the very best advertising we can get to offer LARGE PRIZES. Here are the names and addresses of a few people we have recently awarded PRIZES: M. M. Hannah, Fernwood, Miss., $75; H. A. Parmelee, Millford, Neb., $61; Kate E. Dunlap, 138 N. Hill street, Los Angeles, Cal., $61; Mrs. E. Preiter, Richmond, Tex., $55; M. G. Christenson, Gregg, Minn., $50; Mrs. C. E. Welting, 1330 Lauderdale street, Memphis, Tenn., $50; Mrs. Harriet S. Bullard, 120 Intendencia street, Pensacola, Fla., $40; J. C. Henry, Box 118, Sligo, Pa., $25; Henry Perry, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y., $25; James A. Cooter, Holden, Mo., $25; Evelyn S. Murray, 132 S. Central Avenue, Austin, Chicago, Ill., $25; Mrs. L. D. Puffenberger, 340 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City, N. Y., $20.

THIS IS THE PUZZLE

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MINPOLISNEA

CAN YOU SOLVE IT?

We could go on and point to hundreds of names of people who have gained large sums of money from our contests, but only give a few names. The solution can be worked out by an alert and clever person, and it will amply pay you to TRY AND SPELL OUT THESE CITIES. Brains and energy nowadays are winning many golden prizes. Study it very carefully and let us see if you are clever and smart enough to spell out the cities. We would rather take this way of advertising our excellent Magazine than spending many thousands of dollars in other foolish ways. We freely and cheerfully give the money away. YOU MAY WIN. We do not care who gets the money. TO PLEASE OUR READERS IS OUR DELIGHT. The question is, Can you get the correct solution? If you can do so, write the names of the cities and your full address plainly in a letter and mail it to us, and you will hear from us promptly by return mail. Lazy and foolish people neglect these grand free offers and then wonder and complain about their bad luck. There are always plenty of opportunities for clever, brainy people who are always alert and ready to grasp a real good thing. We have built up our enormous business by being alert and liberal in our GREAT OFFERS. We are continually offering our readers RARE AND UNUSUAL prizes. We have a big capital, and anyone can easily ascertain about our financial condition. We intend to have the largest circulation for our high-class Magazine in the world. In this progressive age publishers find that they must be liberal in giving away prizes. It is the successful way to get your Magazine talked about. Of course, if you are easily discouraged and are not patient and are not willing to spend any time in trying to work out the solution, you certainly cannot expect to win. USE YOUR BRAINS. Write the names of the cities and send them to us, and we will be just as much pleased as you are. We desire someone to be successful, and as it does not cost you one cent to solve and answer this contest, it will be very foolish for you to pass it by. In all fairness give it some of your leisure time. SUCCESS IS FOR ENERGETIC AND THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE, and the cause of FAILURE IS LACK OF INTEREST AND LAZINESS. So, dear reader, do not pass this advertisement without trying hard to make A SOLUTION OF THE LINES OF LETTERS PRINTED IN THE CENTRE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT. We suggest that you carefully read this offer several times before giving up the idea of solving the puzzle. Many people write us kind and grateful letters, profusely thanking us for our prompt and honest dealings. It always pays to give attention to our grand and liberal offers. OUR PRIZES have gladdened the hearts of many persons who needed the money. If you need money you will give attention to this special offer this very minute. If you solve it, write us immediately.

DON'T DELAY. Get your name on our list and win a prize Write plainly. Address

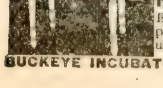
THE HOPKINS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
22 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

26 FULL BLOOD S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs for $1; 100 $3.50. Fred Crampton, White Pigeon, Mich.

Clear Blooded Buff Brahmas, best layers of large breeds; no trouble to confine. Eggs $1.00 for 13. MRS. L. W. CROUCH, R. F. D. 1, Mystic, Conn.

20 Eggs $1. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, 30 other varieties. All Pigeons, Hares, etc. List free. **A. L. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.**

$96 PER MONTH Salary for man with rig to advertise and introduce our goods. This Co. means business and can furnish best references. Send for contract **Dept. O, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.**



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Guaranteed Self Regulating Incubators **RENT** at $1 and $2 per month. Let rent pay for it. We pay freight. Buy on **40 Days Trial** or buy parts and plans and build one. Prices, ready to use: $5.00 up. Free catalog—tells all.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., Box 72, Springfield, O.

(Continued from page 5.)

the world. He will travel more and he will take a more active interest in home, community, state and national affairs.

The association will operate largely through the county unions. The county union will decide on the receiving and shipping stations in the county and appoint managers. It will be able to grade fruit and produce much better on account of the gerat quantity handled, and the association will command the respect and attention from large buyers such as the individual grower could not reach except through an intermediary. Also it will be all powerful in making favorable rates with the railroads, securing better service and in adjusting losses if any occur.

More of the Advantages

By the new system there may be packing and assorting houses at receiving stations. Fruit, vegetables, etc., will be graded and packed so as to carry best and present the best appearance on market. In no other way can such uniformity be secured. Under the new plan produce and fruit can even be labeled and this association label on a package will be a guarantee of honesty in count or measure and quality. Also there will be established storage houses, both warm and cold, so crops can be controlled until the demand is ready for them. Also there will be established wherever the people desire them canning and preserving factories so the surplus crops can be preserved over to short seasons. This will convert the surplus which, under present conditions, brings nothing and is responsible for ruining the price of the legitimate supply, into a profit.

In this organiztion unscrupulous growers and packers can not ply their trade, but there will soon be established a confidence between the association and the handlers and consumers as could not be secured in any other way. There is a large foreign demand for our fruit and some produce. With a strong organization operating on such a large scale and being able to guarantee grades and packing this trade can be wonderfully increased. This trade, through the association, can be supplied direct from the producer, which is not possible under the old conditions.

The General Plan

These remarks should be read in connection with the general plan of the movement as presented in March 15th number of this paper. If any person reads this who has not that paper, we will send a copy or a circular on request.

Name and Convention

The name, THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY Department of Fruit and Produce has been suggested. This, however, can be decided upon by the convention that should be called promptly to arrange for the details.

As Michigan is one of the states that should be greatly interested in this movement we suggest that the call for the convention be made at the meeting at Owosso, Mich., April 27-28 next, to organized a state union. To this end Wisconsin and New York people, also people from other states, should be at that meeting to arrange the call and decide on the time and place. While the movement is not expected to take definite shape until after the convention, yet all sections producing surpluses of any kind—potatoes, fruit or vegetables—also dairy and poultry products, should bestir themselves to organize local unions of the A. S. of E.

In Conclusion

All should welcome the Fruit and Produce Growers' Association, because it means putting the industries that have been the most uncertain for results on a definite basis; the ones that have suffered most from the discriminations of railroads and exploitations of trusts and middlemen beyond the control or power of these creatures; the ones that contribute the most to the living and the well being of the great army of consumers on a basis of cost free from the mountains of profits now exacted by greedy toll takers.

Fruit growers, do you feel the need of an association such as we describe? If you do it is your duty to begin the organization at once. First, local unions of the A. S. of E. Then when this association organizes you will take up this special work. Remember, it won't cost you a cent to market your crops. Your association decides what you must have for the crops, always a profitable price, and then the cost of marketing is added on top and the next people pay it. This is what other people have been doing for years and you have been paying the bill in what you paid. It is the farmers' turn now, and we feel the farmers are going to accept their turn. All this was made plain in the main discussion already referred to.

Organiaztion is in the air; organization among farmers is spreading everywhere; organiaztion will place you in a better position to meet your fellow-producers as friends, cooperators and brothers. Organize this association; build this machine or marketing and there will be no competition between you, no strife, no jealousies, no secrets. You will have less labor, less worry, better goods, better packages, better packing, better shipping, better prices, larger markets and everybody benefited.

When we advise you to begin organizing at once we do it in the full knowledge of the great benefits that you can now reach out your hands and get, and also with the knowledge that the benefits will only come through organization. It is a duty you owe to yourself, to your family, to your business, to your brethren engaged in the same business and to the consumers of your goods.

We challenge your honor, your manhood, your self-respect and your hope for better conditions when your children are to fill your place, to not neglect this present duty. Every sense of fairness cries out against you being a "floater"—leaning upon a structure some others are building and grasping the benefits that come your way only by virtue of work done by others, but who live in the sweet consciousness of having "deserved it." If you hesitate, or are about to be persuaded, possibly by wolves in sheep's clothing, to not help build this association, go quietly aside and ask yourself this question, "What is my duty?"

You may be able to live without the association. You have in the past. But you will lose much of its financial, educational and moral benefits. You can not afford to do this. DO YOUR DUTY. Take hold and lift and the Farmers' Strike for Equity—in price of potatoes, fruit, vegetables, dairy products, poultry and eggs—will soon win.

Notes on the Farmers' Strike

Fruit and Produce Department.

It is expected to make a special effort to organize the Potato Growers' for profitable prices this year; but Fruit Growers, Truckers etc., need not delay organization on this account.

New York produces 41,000,000 bushels of potatoes. If 25,000,000 bushels are pledged to the Association and marketed by it at one cent a bushel (to be paid by the buyer) the revenue will be $250,000. Michigan and Wisconsin each produce 31,000,000 bushels. If each would pledge 20,000,000 bushels the revenue would be $400,000—a total of $600,000 in three states.

So much toward running the machine of marketing fruit and produce. Then there would be the large revenue from potatoes in other states, and from apples, small fruits, vegetables, dairy products, poultry, eggs etc. There will be no trouble to raise enough money.

And why should the farmers not have money to place their crops on the market profitably? It will not cost them more than some trusts or corporations pay to market their less important products. The International Harvester Co., for instance, and the farmers pay all the expenses in the machines they buy.

But the farmers can raise more money than they will need to market their crops. The surplus can be used to build warehouses, cold storage houses, ice factories, box, basket, barrel and crate factories, canneries etc. By following out the plan published in March 15th number, and supplemented in this number, producers of fruit and produce as mentioned can quickly convert their business from the greatest uncertainties to one of reliable results and equip it with all the utilities necessary for the most perfect results and this without a dollar outlay on their part, but by doing it they will actually increase their revenue and can double or triple their profits as may be equitable. Such a program would make Armour green with envy. Yet in working it out the consumers will also be benefitted and legitimate handlers as necessary will not be disturbed.

In working out this movement telephones will be universal in country homes. They will be used to report supplies and to receive instructions for shipping.

By this plan the demand will be known daily in every town and city in the country every day. Also the supply will be known on every farm, in every orchard and garden or truck patch in the country. The demand and supply will meet at the district clearing house, then the supply can be directed with clock-like precision to meet the demand.

Thus the most perfect distribution and of course the maximum market will be secured. Every town and city will have enough, if the supply is sufficient, but no place will have an over supply.

If there should be a surplus in any district, each person who reports supply for that day will be cut the percentage of surplus. When that part must be held over or allowed to spoil at home or manufactured.

When this system is in operation it will be possible to get an accurate report of the supply of any crop in a few hours. This can be accomplished through the county unions, state unions and district headquarters to the national headquarters. This of itself will be of vast benefit. Now it cannot be done nearer than a guess, after a slow process consuming weeks.

Producers may reject the plan we propose. If they do they reject the only one that will solve their problems. We don't expect any such result, however. On the contrary we expect every section interested to be swept with an enthusiasm that knows no bounds except complete success, and that quickly.

The machine will work when built.

Growers of potatoes need not be alarmed at the magnitude of the job of organization. While it is expected organization will become general in the principal states, extra effort will be made in counties of greatest production. Thus there are twelve counties in the country which if organized and the crop is controlled will have such an effect as to compel the agreed price in all the markets. We mention the counties and production for 1899 as follows:

	Bushels.
Aroostook Co., Me.	6,466,189
Wild Co., Colo.	2,821,285
Steuben Co., N. Y.	2,702,304
Portage Co., Wis.	1,978,344
Waushara Co., Wis.	1,905,737
Monroe Co., N. Y.	1,946,843
Montcalm Co., Mich.	1,408,333
Kent Co., Mich.	1,513,547
Erie Co., N. Y.	1,903,974
Oakland Co., Mich.	1,351,160
Waupacco Co., Wis.	1,572,554
Ontario Co., N. Y.	1,274,242
Total	26,844,512

These dozen counties raised 10 per cent. of the total crop of the country in 1899 and the figures given were taken from the U. S. census report. When we consider that a very large percentage of the total potato crop is consumed near home and does not figure in the shipping surplus we can estimate what a great proportion of the shipping potatoes these counties supply. For instance, Cook County, Ill., grew 1,726,496 bushels of potatoes in 1899, and probably all were consumed in the county where grown. We think we would be entirely within the limit if we estimate that these twelve counties supply twenty-five per cent. of all the shipping potatoes.

Now who will claim that these counties cannot be organized in the A. S. of E.? They can be. Now let us set to work to organize them at once and next fall, when the various buyers appear on the scene, they will find all the growers have agreed on the same relative price for their crops, and when the railroads run their cars in to move the potatoes they will find none to move except at the first owner's figures. Also if the railroads have been overcharging a demand may be made by the organized growers for a fair rate, and it is quite natural such a demand will be made.

All important consuming centers look to these counties for their chief supplies. They have come to depend upon them and we want to say, if the supply from these counties was cut off any year the price would go higher than the powers themselves would ever think of placing it. If the supply from these counties was bottled up, even for a little while, at the beginning of the season when the large holders, handlers and consumers want to lay in their stock for the winter and kept bottled up, prices would go to 75 cents or $1.00 a bushel, even though the growers might not set their price above 50 cents. If the large cities—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and all over, the country could not draw from these counties their usual source of great supplies they would bid so lively that prices would go skyward.

Do you begin to realize how easy it will be for farmers to win in their strike for profitable prices for potatoes? It is the same way with fruit, vegetables, melons, etc. Also with grain, live stock, cotton and all their crops. First find the right spots and then drive the wedge of organization home. It will split the old vicious system wide open and there will enter the healthy system of cooperation. The plan of the A. S. of E. is the only one that can accomplish these desirable things.

ADDITIONAL MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Too Late to Classify

NEBRASKA STATE MEETING will be held at Hastings, Neb., April 26 and 27, to organze a state union. The organization is having a great boom in this state, and this meeting should be attended by a great outpouring of farmers as well as delegates. National Organizer Sherman will be present. Address for particulars and accommodations O. B. Shaffer, Hastings, Neb.

WISCONSIN STATE MEETING will be held at Baraboo, Wis., May 22. This will be a meeting of delegates from all unions in the State, and is called to put in operation the plan of marketing potatoes, fruit and other produce as well as electing delegates to the proposed National Fruit and Produce Growers' Association convention. Address for particulars Thos. Emmerton, president, Bloomer, Wis.; S. D. Kump, secretary, Cambridge, Wis.; N. C. Crawley, organizer, Baraboo, Wis.

CLINTON COUNTY (ILL.) COUNTY UNION will meet at Carlisle, Ill., April 14, at 10 a. m., in the courthouse. Each union in Clinton county should be represented. Albert Wringe, secretary, Carlyle, P. O.

JACKSON COUNTY (ILL.) COUNTY UNION will meet April 14 at Ava, Ill. Each local union in the county is urged to be represented. Prepare for the meeting. T. J. Kerr, president, Ava, Ill.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY (ILL.) COUNTY UNION will hold its next meeting the first Saturday in April (April 7) at Lebanon. I. N. Staats, Lebanon, Ill., secretary.

Equity Speakers

A great many calls are constantly received at headquarters for speakers. We refer to the following, who will accept such calls to address meetings. Write them for terms:

H. B. Sherman, National Organizer, home address Greensburg, Ind. For April address him Hastings, Neb.
T. J. Woodard, Clarksville, Ark.
Thos. C. Leech, MacGregor, Manitoba, Can.
Will J. Keen, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.
Nestor J. Noel, River Qui Barre, Alberta, Can.
W. E. Johns, Tifton, Ga.
Walter Newby, Woodward, Ia.
C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.
A. R. Carhart, Bartow, Fla.
J. W. Witham, Panora, Ia.
Senator L. P. King, Winfield, Kas.
James Butler, 1255 West st., Topeka, Kan.
E. B. Oglesby, Cloverport, Ky.
W. S. Ball, Hardinsburg, Ky.
S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.
E. E. Gay, Vultons Creek, Ky.
T. J. Mann, Liva, Ky.
L. N. Robertson, Utica, Ky.
D. T. Hamill, Guthrie, Ky.
E. L. Davenport, Cisney, Ky.
F. B. McCown, Kirkmansville, Ky.
T. T. Barrett, Henderson, Ky.
D. S. Edwards, Hopkinsville, Ky.
M. J. Cox, Benton, Ky.
Rev. N. B. Graves, Hickman, Ky.
J. W. Cannon, Liberty, La.
Chas. C. Wilson, Queenstown, Md.
Rev. W. H. Millar, South Haven, Mich.
A. K. Fineout, Barryton, Mich.
Walter Todd, Kelden, Mich.
R. E. Osborn, R. R. 4, Sherwood, Mich.
W. C. Webber, Rochester, Minn.
C. W. McDade, Ceylon, Minn.
Theron Fiske, Fairmount, Minn.
W. A. Harding Winnebago Jct., Minn.
M. H. Poole, Geyser, Mont.
D. Phillips, Pool Siding, Neb.
W. N. Thompson, Hastings, Neb.
O. B. Shafer, Hastings, Neb.
M. N. Thompson, Hastings, Neb.
Chas. H. Olive, Reno, N. Dak.
Louis H. Erdmon, R. R. 2, Kenmare, N. D.
J. B. Whiting, Interlaken, N. Y.
P. M. Shaw, Perry City, N. Y.
E. H. Hovey, R. R. 21, Westfield N. Y.
J. F. Gordon, Jamestown, O.
Rev. E. T. Hays, Olive Branch, Ohio.
W. M. Baker, Republic, Ohio.
J. C. Emswiler, Cardington, O.
L. S. Meyer, Grand, Okla.
R. H. Molden, O'Keene, Okla.
E. R. Williams, Stockholm, Okla.
Geo. B. McGilora, Mt. Vernon, S. D.
Theron Fisk, Sioux Falls, S. D.
B. M. Thompson, Freeland, Tex.
Welton Winn, Santa Anna, Tex.
Dr. C. W. Bowman, Caddo Mills, Tex.
J. W. Overstreet, Bedford City, Va.
Riley Pritt, Beverly, W. Va.
P. Anthony, Kaseys, Va.
Dr. T. W. Evans, Concord Depot, Va.
James M. Vaughan, Cumberland, Va.
E. T. Bondurant, Rice Depot, Va.
A. H. Howerton, R. R. No. 1, Spout Springs, Va.
R. J. Marshall, Brookneal, Va.
N. C. Crawley, Baraboo, Wis.
F. W. Ploetz, R. R. No. 1, Coloma Station, Wis.
F. L. Hamilton, Coloma, Wis.
C. G. Billings, Eau Galle, Wis.

This column is at the command of members, officers and organizers to advertise their meetings. Use it and you will find it powerful to secure attendance.

Another factory has been completed by the Ohio Carriage Mfg. It is a most wonderful collection of buildings and equipment but, by all odds the most wonderful thing about it is that the whole plant is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of one single kind of vehicle—the Split Hickory Special Buggy, which these people sell complete for only fifty dollars.

The enormous demand for these Buggies has been created through a new plan of selling direct to you. They let you use a $50 Split Hickory Special, with which they give a two year guarantee, a month FREE to prove it is all they claim.

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W. C. Ellison, a well known poultry judge and breeder and contributor to poultry publications, has accepted a position of assistant manager of the Poultry Supply Department of the International Stock Food Co. Mr. Ellison is a thoroughly competent authority, as he has been a poultry fancier all his life and has studied the poultry industry in all of its branches.

A. P. Spencer, B. S., has also joined the international forces and will be a valuable man in his line of work. e has been Instructor in Animal Husbandry at the Virginia Agricultural College and has had almost entire charge of the college barn. He has had a wide practical experience on the farm, and with the feeding and breeding of live stock, and was strongly endorced for his present position by R. J. Davidson, Dean of the Scientific Department, D. O. Nourse, Prof. of Agriculture, and F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottwaa, Canada.

UP-TO-DATE Orchard and Garden

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

J. E. Morse, Northville, Mich.

The Orchard, Its Results and Its Needs

Failure to have satisfactory orchard results is chargeable to neglect more than to anything else. No portion of the farm is so neglected as the orchard. It is expected to work on from year to year, "yielding its fruit in due season," with little or no attention from the owner.

The horse is fed and groomed and warmly housed. The cow is cared for as a useful animal should be. So are the sheep and the pig. An abundance of good feed and broad acres of pasture are furnished them.

In the fields a soft, fresh bed is prepared for the corn to grow in, and as soon as the tiny shoot shows itself above the ground cultivation begins, and after that not a weed or sprout is permitted to grow near it unless it gets there in spite of the farmer. So of the other crops, and often expensive feed (fertilizers) is taken to them and placed within their easy reach.

This is as it is (and as it should be), on the best regulated farms, kept by the most progressive farmers. And yet on these very same farms may often be seen orchards, old, ravped, grown up with weeds and briers, starved and neglected, and devoured by insects! Still, when the time comes for gathering fruit, if no fruit is found, the orchard is abused, the land on which it grows (struggles rather), is condemned, and the trees themselves are threatened with destruction.

Who is chargeable with the failure? No one but the intelligent though inconsiderate owner. Those fruit trees need care as well as do the so-called cultivated crops. They need feed of their kind as well as do the domestic animals, and thy can not do good work or give good results without it.

It is estimated that a bearing orchard yielding a crop of fruit, will take from an acre of land in one year $18 worth of fertilization. Of this sum $7 is taken by the fruit, $8 by the leaves and the remainder by the wood in the growth of the tree.

And this it is expected to do year after year without anything added to the supply except what nature adds in the decay of the leaves and other processes of decomposition of mineral substances for vegetable use. When we add to this consumption, or extraction if you like the word better, the "food" consumed by the sprouts and briers and weeds, and also the ravages of insect pects (the mice and rats of the crib or bin) we realize that, in a very few years, those trees must become a hungry lot, and it is no wonder they look old and ragged, and fail in spite of their best efforts, to mature large crops of attractive fruit.

To restore the fertilization thus taken, or to feed the trees as they should be fed, would require about a ton of high-grade ashes per acre for the potash, and more than half a ton of commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen.

The original source of these elements is the soil itself, and cultivation, stirring and pulverizing, is the means man employs to assist nature in preparing it for use. Cultivation, therefore, is indicated in the neglected orchard as the first necessity, just as food would be the first thing thought of in the case of a starving animal. Then attend to the "sores" starvation and disease have brought upon it—the dead branches and abnormal growths. Take these all away, leaving the tree as near as may be as it should have been had it never been neglected. But do not try to accomplish this all at once. It is not well to take off too many large branches at the first cutting. Go through the top and thin out. Give the tree light and sunshine.

Whatever fertilizer you can add do so. Barnyard manure is always good. Seed the orchard to a nitrogen gathering crop. Pasture the crop with hogs or sheep or calves, or all three, but dont' let it be eaten too close. If cut, use the product for mulch under the trees. Many old and worthless orchards have in this way been restored to commercial value. The Maine experiment station illustrates a single tree that had been brought from a half barrel of fruit to eight barrels. Give the orchards care and labor proportioned to that given the corn and wheat fields, and the former will beat the latter on the profit side of the ledger.

Of course, in many localities, spraying and other attentions not mentioned here, will be required.

But, after all, the best thing to raise in the orchard is the price. This eternal piling up and hammering down process that is continually going on would discourage and drive out of business the Spirit of Progress itself. Piling up by the producers and hammering down by the speculators! The consumers are always willing to pay fair prices—prices the producers would gladly, and could well afford to accept. But between them come the grafters and dumpers, and down go the prices in the orchards and up they go in the fruit stores. I have seen paid in Indianapolis for a half-bushel basket of apples as much as I received in southern Illinois for a barrel of them. It is not the fault of the fruit merchant, nor of the legitimate middleman connecting producer and consumer. The false system of trade, the fungus growths that have grown up in transportation and storage, the piratical price-making methods of speculative combines, the chief instrumentality of which is the so-called department reports—in these things are found the octopus that sucks the juice from the orchard products.

—o—

But fruits and perishable products must be held somewhere until consumption requires them. A single season suffices to produce a crop, but, if the people are to be supplied, it takes a year to consume it. True. But can not the producers hold it? If combinations of capital can provide the means for preserving fruits for speculative purposes, can not combinations of productive wealth do the same for purposes of consumption at equitable prices, And if the producers have not the energy or resources to do it, can not organized consumption do it, and thus obtain their supplies at equitable orchard prices, plus reasonable transportation and net storage charges?

Here are two powerful levers, both directed to the same accomplishment. Either of them could accomplish the work. But if not, what of combining the two? The very best interests of both could be thus served. Oh, for the energy of a Napoleon, the integrity of a Washington, the simple faith of a Lincoln and the power of organization as manifested in the great commercial combines! Don't be frightened at this array, and think its possibility too remote. God who gave the world these men has power to give it others for every emergency. And HE WILL.

J. P. S.

As to Profits

There can be no question as to this point, if only the home suply is considered to grow our own plants. But the hot beds and frames are well worth all the cost in any home garden at all worth bearing the name. Then, too, the surplus will always find ready sale even in the country and this often means quite a source of revenue. Besides, the betterment of home surroundings is what Up-to-Date readers are supposed to be aiming at and all this is along these lines.

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What Magazine Shall You Read

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming have been particularly "lucky" in the last couple of months in having splendid opportunities o try two leading magazines. First McClure's Magazine was offered on three months' free trial as a test. Now Mr. Frank A. Munsey proposes to send Munsey's Magazine and the All-Story Magazine, both free, for three months. You may take them that long at no expense. If you want to continue send $1, the subscription price for a year. See offer elsewhere in this paper.

Munsey's Magazine is the original $1 a year magazine. It has been a leader as well as the first to be sold at a popular price.

Our readers should look up recent numbers and cut out the coupon to send for McClure's, or write McClure's Magazine, New York City, and ask them to send it for three months' free trial. Be sure to mention this paper.

Cut the coupon out of the Munsey advertisement in this issue and try it. Every member of the family will find enjoyment and profit by reading Munsey's Magazine and the All-Story Magazine. Better do it now.

Don't forget Stark Bros. Nursery, Louisiana, Mo., when you want orchard stock and plants or trees of any kind. We have just received some wonderfully fine specimens of Black Ben, Senator and Delicious apples. Send for their handsome catalog.

Testimonial received by Dr. Earl S. Sloan, 615 Albany St., Boston, Mass. Mr. G. H. H. Rowe, Sparta, Ill., writes: "While serving as an officer on the steamship Montezuma, which carried horses and mules to South Africa, I saw your Colic Cure used on the horses and never saw a case of colic prove too much for it. We had 1250 horses on board for over a month, so that we had a good opportunity to test the remedy thoroughly. The veterinary used your Liniment also for sore shoulders and sprains, and the horses were landed in a particularly fine condition."

Send for free literature about these veterinary preparations.

How to Grow Big Strawberries

"Great Crops of Strawberries and How to Grow Them" is the title of a handsome book just received. It is published by the R. M. Kellogg Co., the famous growers of thoroughbred pedigreed plants, Box 395, Three Rivers, Mich. The book contains 64 pages and on every page is a picture of a strawberry or a photo-engraving of a scene indicating the result of proper cultural methods in strawberry production. The book tells you just what and how and when to do everything from the time the plants are set until the berries are marketed, and how to handle the plants to make them produce larger crops the second year than they did the first. It also teaches you how to improve plants by selection. Everybody interested in strawberry culture, either for market or family use, should have it. The book is free.

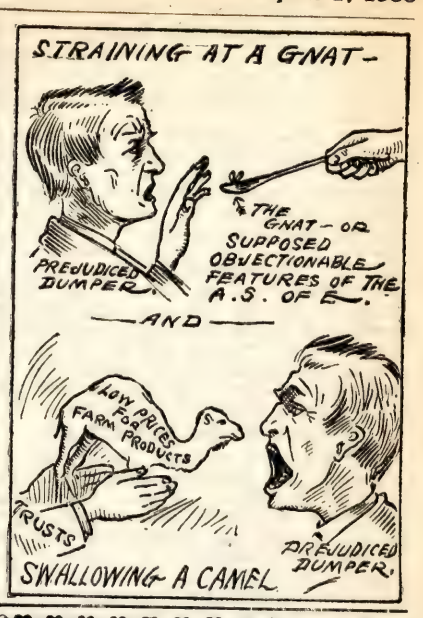
An Independent Company

Probably no concern in the world has done so much toward the establishment of rural telephone lines as the Swedish-American Telephone Company, Rural Dept. G, Chicago, whose advertisement appears in this issue of Up-to-Date Farming. This is undoubtedly the greatest rival of the telephone trust, and to the liberal policy of this company much of the present popularity of the telephone in rural communities may be traced. The special book for farmers, which the company sends free, contains information written in simple language that does not require scientific or expert knowledge to understand. The establishment of telephone lines and systems is thoroughly treated from the first step of organizing the company to the complete equipment and management of the telephone company. Much less cash capital is required than most of our readers believe until they have read this book. If any in your community are interested it is well worth while to get together and write to the company, and they will not only send their valuable book to you free of charge, but will also give you any special information you desire.

In Germany farmers are the beneficiaries of the tariff, while in this country it is the manufacturer.—Exchange.

There are two many men to be sugared between the man with the hoe and the consumer.—Exchange.

Every lady reader of Up-to-Date Farming should send for the book, "Weavers' Wisdom." It tells how some women make as high as $30 a week making rugs from old carpets, etc. Send for the book to W. B. Stark, Sec'y, Newcomb Loom Co., 279 Taylor St., Davenport, Ia. It is free.



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A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Punkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man" "How to Go a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had his Feelings Upset," "Jones's Baby-Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, postpaid. 3 for 25c. **COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.** **FOR 10c**

UP-TO-DATE

Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

THOUGHTS THAT COME

Present Blessings.

A long time ago, when a boy on the old home on the farm, I occupied a bed of sickness which, happily, stood near an east window. One morning, after a restless night, the sun rose clear and beautiful, and threw his cheerful rays across my bed, flooded the whole room with brightness. True, he lighted up the table on which were bottles, glasses and spoons, mute reminders of my deprivation and suffering, but even upon those he cast a halo that robbed them of their bitterness. I thought the sun never shone so beautifully before, and in spite of pain, my heart was filled with gladness. The whole world outside seemed to me a bouquet of beauty, and I felt that I loved everything and everybody in it. Would I ever again be able to walk amid its beauties, and revel in the gladness that smiled at me from every object I could see?

And yet the sun shone no brighter that morning than I had seen it shine hundreds of times before; the world was no more beautiful and there was no more joy and gladness than I had seen many times. But heretofore they had been all my own. I had but to step out in the clear, pure air to be in their midst; had but to open my eyes to see them; but to give reign to my feelings to enjoy them. They were free, were present, and promised to remain, to continue. I took no thought of a time when they might be gone, and I, therefore, neither appreciated nor enjoyed them. Now I had been for a few days forcibly deprived of them, and how enjoyable it was even to view them from a distance!

Thus it is with almost all of life's choicest, richest blessings. When we have them they are but commonplace, and we regard them as forever ours, to enjoy or to disregard at our pleasure. But take them from us once—how keenly we feel the deprivation! We do not know the value of the sunshine until it is hidden from us. We do not appreciate the beauty of the rose until we see it no more. We think little of the blessings of home until a wanderer among strangers we realize we are without a home. The old home that so hospitably protects and shelters us is not appreciated until we know that it is our home no longer; then nothing about it is too poor or too unsightly to appear rich and beautiful as we look upon it through the mist of years. The brothers and sisters in the home are but common people. We love them in an everyday sort of way, and are sorry when they suffer, and are glad when they are gay. But let either us or them wander out in the great, wide world and the old home be broken up, then it is that love pulls at our heartstrings, and we grieve for the associations no longer ours. The dear one, pale and silent beneath the coffin lid, is no dearer than when, a few days ago, our lips spoke the angry word that made the dear one sad. Now how bitterly we lament, and how gladly would we say the sweetest words and bestow the fondest caresses, could the loved one but hear and feel!

How inconsistent is humanity. We long for what we have not, most appreciate the blessings gone, and wait till friends are dead to show our love for them!

Let it be not so in the million homes of to-day, especially the homes on the farm. It is so much easier to speak a kindly word and give a soul-cheering smile than to utter a sob of grief or shed a bitter tear. Consider no blessing common, or cheap, or perpetual. Live in the present; appreciate what you have (which does not deprive you from getting more); love those around you, and make the love known to those who can hear and see and feel.

JOHN P. STELLE.

What Is Home?

"What is home without a mother?" Sweet words that, by implication, have gladdened hearts in many homes where a mother was, and saddened hearts in many a home whence the mother had been taken away.

But it is only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous. Let's take that step. "What is home without—digestion?" In nine times out of ten, perhaps digestion depends upon the food we eat and how we eat it.

Dr. W. A. George has, in Good Health, an excellent article on foods and digestion, from which we draw freely in what follows. As is well known, there are several food elements, and, as is not so well known, "each is digested by a different process in different parts of the digestive system." How few of even the best cooks ever have a thought when preparing a dish of how, or where, or how easy, or under what conditions it is digested and made useful to the body. About the only question she asks herself is: "Will they like it?" And if she sees it eaten with avidity, and receives a complimentary word concerning it, her mission is happily filled.

Dr. George says albumen, starch and cane sugar (the main bulk of the sugar of commerce) are undigested, and must go through a process of digestion before they can be made use of by the blood, while grape sugar (glucose, to which belongs the product of sorghum), emulcified fats and mineral salts, are already entirely predigested in their natural raw state. In other words, they are ready to be absorbed into the blood at once without any change whatever in the digestive organs. Hence sorghum molasses and glucose preparations generally are much more healthful as a part of a meal than are the finer syrups made from cane sugar.

Fruit and nuts, except such as may contain starch, are made up almost entirely of these already digested elements, their only undigested element being albumen. Fruit and nuts, therefore, in a raw state, constitute an almost perfect food. Children, however, are liable, when unrestrained, to eat too much of them at a time. If a considerable quantity of nuts are to be taken at a time, a little salt (table salt) should be taken with them. The remaining two food elements, starch and cane sugar, must be changed by the digestive juices, principally by the saliva as to the starch, to grape sugar, before they can be used in the blood.

The digestibility of albumen, which occurs more or less in most of the foods, but in the greatest degree in the white of egg, is not improved by cooking—it is merely made more palatable thereby to most persons. But albumen has this advantage over the other undigested foods—its digestion is not confined to any particular place; if not completed in the stomach, it will be continued in the intestines. The albumen of wheat flour, however, as also its starch, is made more receptive of the digestive juices, including the saliva, if thoroughly cooked and even crisp, so as to necessitate chewing. This is equally true of potatoes, the food of greatest proportion of starch.

Cane sugar is not changed at all by ordinary cooking, and it is digested only in small quantities by a ferment in the intestinal juices. This is why rich cakes (composed almost entirely of starch, cane sugar, albumen and fat, the most indigestible of the food elements, and cane sugar candy, are such objectionable, and even dangerous foods. When the children in the home on the farm wish to have a candy party, they should be content with sorghum taffy.

Cooking has no effect upon fat. Free fat, such as butter and that found in all meats, as well as the free vegetable oils, must be digested before they can be taken into the blood; but the fat in milk and cream, and in all seeds and vegetables in their natural condition, require no digestion. (This seems a little inconsistent as to cream and butter, for the fat of cream is largely butter.)

The one food element that requires the cook's most intelligent attention is starch, which, at the same time is the most abundant of the food elements. In the raw state it is made up of very small, hard granules, too hard to be broken up by any mechanical means, being entirely unbroken in the finest flour. These granules are insoluble in water, and almost so in the saliva, put if poiled for a few minutes they will be changed to sugar in a few seconds when mixed with saliva, and if baked to a light brown in color it is almost instantly changed to sugar when mixed with saliva.

The ideal way to cook starch to render it most easily digestible is first to boil the food thoroughly, thereby causing the starch granules to swell to the greatest extent possible, thus breaking up the capsule surrounding each starch granule; then after the excess of water has been boiled away, place the food in the oven in thin layers and bake until it is well dried out and a light brown crust formed. Beans, peas and other foods containing starch are easily digested when prepared in this way, while for many they are almost indigestible when prepared by the common methods of boiling for a short time.

"A thoroughly baked potato goes at once through both the process of boiling and of baking, from the fact that a potato contains 75 per cent of water, sufficient to boil and soften the starch during the first few minutes in the oven, and then if baked long enough the starch may all be changed to dextrin. A good way to bake potatoes is first to peel them, then cut them into thin slices, and place them to overlap one another in a baking pan, then bake in a slow oven until dry and crisp. Thus prepared, potatoes are very easily digested.

"So the cook has but one food element to think of so far as thorough cooking is concerned, and that is starch. As a rule, starch is only half cooked. Eaten as it is in the form of mush or soft, poorly baked bread (or mashed potatoes), it can not be properly masticated, and is not digested by



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the saliva as it should be, but lies in the stomach a sticky mass, preventing to a great extent the action of the stomach upon the albumen, until the stomach often contains for hours, and sometimes for days, a putrefying mass which poisons the whole system. Starchy foods should be well cooked and served in a dry form, so that they can be well masticated and thus digested in the mouth or soon after reaching the stomach."

The Young Man's Conversion

(B. E. D. Gee.)

One day while undecided
What calling to pursue,
I thought perhaps that Terry
Might tell me something new;
And picking up my paper
This sentence met my gaze,
The farmers have no moral right
To price the crops they raise.

I thought poor helpless farmers,
If this is so, indeed,
I'll never be a farmer,
A slave to Shylock's greed.
I'll be a speculator,
Get on a board of trade,
And price the farmers' products
Before his crops are made.

I have followed Terry's teachings
For many days gone by.
His hints on health and farming
I've always prized them high;
But now I find this message,
We must be willing slaves,
No moral and no legal right
To price the crops we raise.

Then Ill never be a farmer,
But I'll to the city go
To buy the farmers' products
And set the prices low;
And when I've made a million
I'll join the bulls and bears,
Then my associations
Will be with millionaires.

I will fight cooperation
As long as I have breath,
And Ill practice competition
For Terry thinks 'tis best.
I'll pull through single-handed,
For riches I am bound;
Though I have to climb the ladder
By pulling others down.

Should I meet with opposition
And ideas seem to rub;
If argument is lacking,
Then I'll go to throwing mud.
I'll not be like the woman
That trusted God and said
She thanked the Lord for sending,
Though Satan brought the bread.

The thought of that good woman
Disturbed me in my dreams.
I thought that I was crossing
A swolen, muddy stream.
I laid all on the altar
With the selfish life I'd led,
And asked the Lord to show me
A smoother path instead.

With my intelect enlightened
I began to investigate;
I wrote to Mr. Everitt
To send me Up-to-Date.
I got the book, Third Power,
And read it through and through,
And soon my mind was settled
On the course I should pursue.

I will be an honest farmer,
And join the A. S. of E.
I will try cooperation
And work for Equity.
For if principles of justice
Be in us and abound,
We'll never try to get on top
By pulling others down.

To Brother Terry I would say,
Before we have to part,
An earnest search for Equity
Will bring a change of heart.
I trust and pray some future day,
Though you don't ride the goat,
You'll furnish yet a little wind
To help to sail our boat.

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UP-TO-DATE Tobacco Department

BY C. HAYES TAYLOR

The Best Tobacco Market

The proposal of the organized growers to make but one tobacco market in each type district, meets withe objection from those who fear to lose the competition that rival markets create. For years we have had whatever advantages such competition gave, and on looking back we fail to see that such competition is a sure preventative of low prices. We have had competition and we have had low prices.

The best tobacco market will be where the best prices are maintained. That is the market all tobacco growers desire, and they can make it themselves. They cannot hope to compel competition among buyers, nor do they need to do so. They only need to hold the tobacco, and they will have created at once the best tobacco market in the world. The market will be found where the tobacco can be found for sale, and buyers can go there and "compete" to their heart's desire. The more tobacco held in such a "market," the larger the market will be, and the greater the possibility for competition among buyers. This competition is not necessary for good prices, however. The control of the tobacco is all that is needed. The larger the supplies that can be centralized in one market, the less the expense of buying and selling, and the more readily will buyers be found and sales be made.

The best market in each district will be created when the growers establish one clearing house therein, and only one. That will make but one source of supply. In such a clearing house the entire crop of the district will be sold from type samples, and by the district executive committee. One source of supply gives those in control of that source the sole price-making power. The farmers, by centralizing the markets, controlling the marketing and regulating the supply, are enabled to make their own prices and their own sales, and thus, by organization and cooperation the tobacco growers can establish the best tobacco markets where they will.

Buyers will eventually welcome such a change. If they do not like the prized tobacco, let them buy before prizing. The committee will sell the crop as soon as it is ready for delivery, and the crops can be graded and sampled. If the growers are compelled to prize, then they will do so—not because they want to, but because they are forced into prizing by the buyers. And all expenses will be added to the selling price, and the buyers will have to pay them. When they realize this they will buy quickly. The farmers' prices must be net to the farmers.

It will be satisfactory to buyers to purchase all their supplies at one point. It will save time and expense incurred by running all over the district. One man in one day's time will buy as much or more tobacco under those conditions than a dozen men now purchase in a month. I print a clipping from the Western Tobacco Journal of March 12:

Messers. R. C. Morton & Co., Leaf Tobacco dealers of Richmond, Va., recently received one of the largest shipments of Leaf Tobacco ever sent to that city. It consisted of twenty-eight carloads, or 400 hogsheads, valued as close to $30,000. The purchase was made by Mr. Morton in and around Lynchburg, Va. They are among the oldest Leaf Tobacco merchants of Richmond, and as for their ability and capacity to do business the above transaction speaks for itself.

In all probability this firm visited a number of local markets, and consumed many days' time in making urchases. Under the proposed plan, one man would have gone to Lynchburg and in one day would have purchased all he desired.

Let me once again answer the chief objection of farmers who are fearful lest our plan will not succeed. That objection is the doubt they have in the organization's ability to sell all of the tobacco placed in its charge at the prices determined by the members, and in the fear that a long delay in selling may occur. Such persons fear that the best market may be established by the buyers, outside and away from the organization, and that they might be able to make better sales privately. Gentlemen, you have been making private sales for years. Do you recognize any special advantage you have had on that account? And the market will be where the tobacco is found. The organization will control the tobacco and can establish the market where it will. As for not being able to sell, remember that buyers are in business to buy tobacco, not to let it alone, and the organization, controlling the supply, will control the sales. There will be no supply outside the organization. No sales can be made outside, for no tobacco will be for sale anywhere except in the organization. The producers will be absolutely in control. The organization can sell one year's supply more quickly that the individual farmers can sell their individual crops, and for better prices.

Suppose a surplus is found on hand after the actual demand has been supplied. It will not be large, and the tobacco sold at good prices will have brought more money than the entire crop would have brought if "dumped." The surplus will be carried over, and sold at advanced prices before the next crop is offered for sale. That will be like finding a crop without the expense and labor of producing it. The next year the acreage can be reduced, the farmers' labors' lightened, but their profits will be just as large.

Put away all concern of markets made by others. We will make our own markets. Put away all worry over what tobacco companies may do. We will make our own tobacco company, and holding the supply of tobacco, we hold the key to the situation. Push the good work forward.

Quarterly Tobacco Bulletin

Indianapolis, Ind., April 1, 1906.

The first quarter of 1906 has witnessed wonderful progress in tobacco sections. Organization has increased sixty percent. Sales have been made at the farmers' prices. New territory has been opened and new life injected in old territory. The preparation for marketing the 1906 crop has preceded preparation for the crop itself. Not a tobacco grower in America will be compelled to sell his coming crop at a low price. If he does so, it is wholly because he wishes to do so.

All tobacco growers are earnestly enjoined to decrease the acreage this year. Do not make the mistake of thinking a large acreage will bring large profits. It never does. And as the production decreases, the price will increase. You will save labor and make money by growing but two acres when you had intended to grow three.

Prices will be made next fall by the farmers in convention. Every member will be as sure to get that price as he is to grow the tobacco. The smaller the production, the higher the price can be made. No power on earth can sell at a good price a surplus not needed. If the crop is large the price must be lowered on a portion of the crop at least. There is no money in growing tobacco for low prices. Don't do it.

The tobacco crop of America, when of normal size and quality, has sold for $70,000,000 and should always sell for more. Larger crops have sold less money and smaller crops have brought more. Farmers raise tobacco for the money there is in it. Through organization we can so control both production and marketing that the largest profits will be realized. Keep the annual production on a par with annual consumption, and hold the marketing in absolute control and there will be money in your tobacco crop. On the other hand, if you are not a member and increase your crop beyond your proper proportion, you may be compelled to sell in the open market, and to take what you can get. If the organization should supply the demand, those outside the organization may not get much. Don't make the mistake of concluding the trusts will always buy your tobacco and pay good prices for it. The organized farmers are becoming powerful. They can and will demand and receive good prices. Standing alone, what can you do? It may be well to think of these things.

The growers of each type of tobacco must quickly concentrate their power in district unions, and have their crops

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sold through their district executive committee. This makes but one source of supply, and the growers hold the price-making in the hollows of their hands. Every district producing a peculiar type of tobacco must establish its own market, and sell as one man. Then there must be full cooperation among the several districts. Toward such organization, concentration and cooperation every tobacco grower should lend his aid and influence.

The dark district of Virginia grows a large assortment of dark tobacco types. Unlike the western districts which produce practically one type in each district, the Virginia dark district produces types, some of which are peculiar to Virginia, but all, or nearly all can be substituted for some western types, or the western tobacco be substituted for Virginia types. Hence, the need of close cooperation between Virginia dark tobacco growers and those of Kentucky and Tennessee. As absolute protection can be secured only by selling all of one year's production of any type or substitute therefor, before the next crop in any section is offered for sale, the necessity of cooperation is clearly evident, and I am glad to be able to say that steps toward this end have been taken, and such progress has been made that there is little possibility of failure.

The Green River district of Kentucky, comprising the counties of Daviess, Breckenridge, Ohio, Hancock and McLean, is quite strongly organized as a district, and the tobacco grown in all five counties will probably be stored at Owensboro where all sales will be made. This district needs the cooperation of the Henderson stemming district, and the Indiana district. With such cooperation no trust can break their power. This district has sold much of its pooled tobacco of the 1904 crop, and is getting bids on the crop of 1905. None of this crop will be offered for sale, however, until the last of the 1904 crop has been taken. Prices were advanced 50 cents per hundred on all grades of 1904 tobacco, and another advance on all unsold tobacco, may be made July 1, 1906.

Unsold 1904 Tobacco

The 1904 tobacco remaining unsold in the Green River district is as follows: Daviess county, 283 hhds. of leaf and lugs and 70 hhds. trash. Breckenridge county, 350 hhds. leaf, lugs and trash. Hancock county has 240,000 pounds of leaf and lugs. Ohio county has 82 hogsheads of leaf and lugs. Its trash has all been sold. McLean county has also a small quantity of 1904 leaf unsold.

Steps are being taken to pool the stored tobacco of all five counties, and to place the entire holdings in the hands of the district executive committee for selling. This will have two advantages. First, it will hasten a sale because it brings the tobacco together in sufficient quantity to attract buyers, and second, it will show the buyers that they cannot hope to secure any 1905 crop of Green Rivers until they take all the remaining 1904 tobacco. The only thing now preventing the absolute solidity of the Green River district is this unsold tobacco. But let the holders be of good cheer. The time is coming when it will go, and the growers can better afford to lose it entirely than to allow the trusts to have it at anything but Equity's prices.

Receipts and Deliveries

We give below the conditions of the American tobacco supplies as indicated by various reports published in the Western Tobacco Journal.

We first call attention to the receipts and deliveries for February:

Markets.	Receipts.	Deliveries.
New York	869	281
Baltimore	393	1,633
Richmond	1,639	951
Cincinnati	7,176	7,230
Louisville	12,881	15,324
Clarksville	357	2,246
Hopkinsville	895	1,491
Paducah	338	111
Total	24,548	29,267

It will be noted that deliveries were much larger than receipts in February. All the farmers need to do is to see to it that receipts are held down to the actual demand for delivery.

Exports of leaf tobacco for the seven months ending January 31, 1906, amounted to 213,193,707 pounds. For the same period ending January 31, 1905, the exports amounted to 251,363,8 7 pounds. We are shipping less tobacco than formerly, and we find that foreign countries are consuming more than formerly. Hence, we must conclude that our foreign dealers are drawing heavily on their stored surplus. It is only the matter of a short time until foreign buyers must have the supplies held by the organized growers.

In European Markets

The total amount of stocks on hand in Liverpool, Glasgow and London on March 1, 1906, was 149,939 hogsheads, which is 12,705 less than one year ago at this time. Prices are advancing.

In Bremen, the tobacco imported goes into immediate consumption. If no shipments were made for three months prices would go soaring. The growers of tobacco suited to Bremen markets must watch their opportunities, for they can easily have things their own way.

In America we find that the total supply is 3,875 hogsheads below the supply of one year ago, and the world's supply is said to be 5,684 hogsheads less than a year ago. If our growers will hold down production and refuse to market at low prices, every pound of tobacco now grown, or to be grown can be sold at profitable prices. The growers can do this and they will as soon as they comprehend the situation.

Sign the Organization Fund Pledge

It takes money to build railroads. But after the roads are built, the builders get their money back and large profits besides. It is a profitable thing to spend money to build railroads.

It takes money to build threshing machines. But after they are built they save their cost in a single year by saving time and labor, and by enabling farmers to grow more grain. Money that has been spent in building threshing machines has been profitably invested.

It will take money to build our machines of controlled and systematic marketing. But as soon as it is perfected, and in easy running order it will save time, labor and money, and will return profits on the investment that will make such investment the most profitable a farmer ever made. Spend a few cents each year for one or two years, and the investment will return you hundreds of dollars extra profit every year thereafter.

We want to make our organization solid in the tobacco districts. A little money to keep good men at work completing the machine is needed. We must finish the work next winter. Let every farmer put a small investment in this machine. We have fully explained the Organization Fund Pledge in back numbers. It is now time to act. Will you act and promote the work, or refuse to act, and delay the completion of our machine? You must do one or the other. Which will you do?

Your secretary has a blank pledge. If you will give 100 hills of your 1906 crop to the organization fund, sign the pledge. That's all you are asked to invest—just 100 hills of tobacco. You can afford to invest that much in this marketing machine. See your secretary and give him your name. If you do not see him send him a postal, and tell him to put your name down. We need a good man in each county to visit locals, make speeches, explain and teach the plan, until everything is working smoothly. This will help do it. The National Union will do its part.

WORK JUST AHEAD

Important Step to Be Taken by the Green River Association

First, all Green River tobacco should be immediately placed in charge of the district executive committee, and salesrooms for all counties established at Owensboro, and at no other place. Type samples should be sent there as soon as possible. It is much easier to sell one large quantity than the same amount divided up in five or six or more separate holdings. The tobacco may be stored wherever convenient, but all sales should be concentrated in one place.

Second, the problem of storage must be given the consideration it deserves. The Equity warehouse at Owensboro (proposed) will give the growers a great advantage, and will make their position impregnable. The complete plans of the American Society of Equity provides for storage houses of all kinds for all farm products, to be owned and operated by farmers. Such houses are a part of the plan itself. The organization will never be as strong as it ought to be until it provides the best and cheapest method of holding the surplus.

Third, the remainder of the 1904 crop is to be sold, and not a pound of the 1905 crop should go on the market until the 1904 crop is sold. It would be better if the remnants of the 1904 crop be placed in the hands of the district executive committee at once, as it will facilitate sales. The leaf and lugs should be held for $10.00 and trash for $5.50. The District Executive Committee is composed of the chairman of the county executive committees of each of the five counties, and should hold a business meeting at Owensboro during the next district union meeting. This committee will be assisted by the Ways and Means Committee, of which S. B. Lee of Owensboro, is chairman. The next meeting of the district union should give this matter attention.

Fourth, the success of the district union, and of the organization depends solely upon making satisfactory sales. When the delegates at the Owensboro convention voted for $10.00 for "Grade A,' Green River tobacco, they intended that the farmer should get $10.00 for it after all expenses were paid. The farmers themselves demand $10.00 net for such tobacco, and they have a right to expect it. There is but one way to get it, and that is add all expenses to the price, and make reasonable allowances for shrinkage. Charge it all up to the buyers. If we do the work we are entitled to the pay. This is straight business and every farmer in the district will sanction it, while there may be much dissatisfaction if all expenses, loss by shrinkage, etc., is taken out of the farmers' pockets.

Consolidate the district, and stand firm for the Owensboro prices net to the farmers.

Tobacco Growers' Folly

The Burley growers of Kentucky, after trying three times to get profitable prices for their tobacco by organizing a capital stock company, and failing each time, are racing after another chimerical "will-o'-th'-wisp." They now propose to plant an exceedingly large crop in 1906, and then plant none at all in 1907. If a very large crop is grown this year, to follow the large crop of 1905, it will mean that buyers will take it at their own price, which may be made lower than Burley tobacco has ever yet been sold for. No money will be made out of such a crop, but the growers will lose instead. This proposed big crop will sell for much less than a crop half its size would sell for, if marketing was controlled. What utter folly, then, to use time, labor land and money to grow much tobacco for NOTHING!

If no tobacco is to be planted in 1907, the farmers will assuredly be without profit from the cultivation of tobacco that year. As we see it, the Burley growers are willing to sacrifice their profits for two years, and in two years from now, to find themselves no better ox than they are today.

The only practical plan to make tobacco growing profitable is the plan of the American Society of Equity. There must be control of marketing if there is to be a profit to the producer. No other plan will insure this. There must be organization if we are to have controlled marketing. There will have to be organization if there is controlled production. The sensible thing to do is to raise a normal crop each year, and then sell it at a profitable price. through the organization. The efforts of the Burley growers to do impractical things have been enough, if properly directed, to have placed the plan of controlled marketing and cooperative selling in full operation throughout the Burley district. The same effort required to put the "non-production folly" into effect will put the plan of controlled marketing in operation. And when we think that after all that may be done if their present intentions are carried out, they must still control marketing if good prices in future years are assured, we cannot help being amazed that such a flimsy imitation of relief has been mistaken for the genuine article by our friends, the Burley growers.

"What Dumpers Are Doing"

There are "dumpers," both in the society and out of it. They are helping to destroy the only power that can possibly save them from low prices. They are taking an unfair advantage of their fellow men. They are imposing additional hardships on men, women and children, and are being paid for it out of the money made by the suffering and self-sacrifice of the very ones they injure. They feed the markets with enough to enable the trusts to hold aloof from the organization for yet a longer time.

I cannot think that these men do this selfishly, or maliciously. They have the impulses of honest men with no desire to injure another, and much less to profit by it. They do not realize what they are doing. They do not realize how easily they could sell their crops, and how quickly sales would be made if their tobacco had been held off the market. They do not stop to think, and unconsciously and unintentionally fulfill the words of Robert Burns, who wrote, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

Friends, do not think that you would have been forced to hold as long as your fellow men have held their crops. YOU, and not the buyers, have forced them to hold this long. If your tobacco had been placed with theirs, ALL WOULD HAVE BEEN SOLD LONG AGO. If the tobacco is all placed in the hands of a committee to sell, and none is sold outside, the buyers will shortly have to go somewhere for tobacco. They will go to the committee, and they will buy the entire crop. You have gained nothing, absolutely nothing, by "dumping," and you have inflicted hardships on your neighbors and friends. Don't, DON'T do it again.

RUPTURE CURED! To prove our absolute faith in our common-sense method of curing rupture at home. Better than you ever heard of before. A good, square, honest deal. We want you to test, try and satisfy yourself that we have what you need and want. See, examine, try, if you are satisfied you pay us a small sum in a way you will hardly miss. Don't spend a cent on your rupture or truss until having seen our great offer. Write a postal, say "Send free your great 'sent on trial' plan". Agents wanted.
DIRIGO TRUSS CO., 718 Main St. Westbrook, Maine.

916 CARDS NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe 20 New Songs, 100 Rich and Racy jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards, 1 Escort, and 1 Acquaintance Cards, Standard Beau Catcher, &c. All for 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.

Do you want to mark your father, mother or some loved one's grave? I sell you by mail cheap. Agents wanted. M. NEELEY, Dyersburg, Tenn.

CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelops and Calling Cards for 1906. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. UNION CARD CO. B13 Columbus, Ohio.

FITS Cases of 20 years standing cured. Free package sent by mail, postage 5c. Dr. S. Perkay, Douglas Park Sta., Chicago

SPECTACLES to fit everybody. Send for catalog. AGENTS WANTED. COULTER CO., Chicago

GALL STONES OR LIVER DISEASE Write me all about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Addr.: J. A. COVEY, 383 E. Chicago Ave. Chicago, Ills

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THE SOCIETY AT ST. JOSEPH

New Officers Elected and Great Determination Shown

Editor Up-to-Date Farming:

Our old officers, having served faithfully for fourteen months, were granted a rest at our last meeting and fresh workers put in the harness to be taught the duties of leadership. Wiley Galloway, a very efficient man for the position, was elected president; W. W. Mattingly was chosen vice-president; Joseph H. Ballard, secretary, with Sam Glenn as assistant. Treasurer Geo. W. Fulkerson had the office saddled on him again.

One of the first acts of the new president was to appoint three corresponding secretaries, who will furnish matter for publication to Up-to-Date Farming and the local papers. He appointed Joseph Ballard, Geo. W. Fulkerson and R. M. Rodman.

A motion was made and carried to admit the wives, daughters, and "sweet things," as our boys call them, to honorary membership, an secure their gentle , helping influences. Many of them are more staunch advocates of our cause than some of the men.

Our local is unanimously in favor of establishing headquarters for the tobacco association in Owensboro, and will do all we can to support it. We need Secretary Taylor here and believe he needs to be here, where the bulk of his labors are. Owensboro is one of the largest tobacco markets in the world, and is in the heart of the largest tobacco belt in the world. Owensboro is the logical place to locate our headquarters.

We will discuss the dairy and creamery question at our next meeting, which will be held at St. Joseph school house. Hereafter our meetings will be held alternately at St. Joseph and Union Grove school houses, so that we may reach out after the stiff-necked, stubborn and ignorant brothers and throw them the lifeline of future prosperity. —Corresponding Secretary, Daviess County, Ky.

Letter from J. B. York

I have been reading Up-to-Date Farming but a short time and have become greatly interested in the Green River tobacco growers and their work, and I want to offer some suggestions.

I think that all expenses in holding tobacco must be added to the price. For example, th "A" grade Green River tobacco is listed at $10.00. If the expenses amount to $1.25 per hundred, then the selling price should be $11.25. That may not cover expenses. Shrinkage will amount to at least 10 per cent. and this must be added also. All expenses will amount to about $2.50 per hundred pounds, and therefore. I hold that all of "A" grade Green River tobacco should be held for $12.50, selling price. I am of the opinion that the district union should establish this advance at its next meeting. I believe every local union in the district will vote this advance. If it is done, it will win, and if this plan wins, there will not be a "dumper" to be found in 1906.

This plan will satisfy every farmer. They will know just how much is coming to them. If they have 1,000 pounds of "A" grade, and draw $40.00, they will know that when the tobacco is sold they will get $60.00 more.

The society has done great work in the Green River district, and I hope it will continue to do so. If the farmers keep on solid ground, and know what they are doing, they will win each and every battle.—J. B. York, Oleon, Ky.

From Henry County

Mr. C. Hays Taylor, Sec'y N. T. G. Association:

Dear Sir—I read with much interest and pleasure articles published from time to time in the Tobacco Department of Up-to-Date Farming, our official paper, written by enthuiastic members, telling of the progress made by farmers of the western half of our grand old state, Kentucky, along the lines of sontrolled marketing. But I never see anything from the pen of a White Burley Grower of the eastern half of Kentucky. But, Mr. Secretary, I attribute the failure on the part of the White Burley people to contribute, to two reasons: First, we have been busy for the past two years with what we thought the only plan for obtaining better prices for White Burley tobacco. But, to our sorrow, we have discovered it wouldn't work. Second, we are now busy organizing into the American Society of Equity and haven't time to write articles. But I just want to say that Henry county will be represented at Greenville, Ky., on April 13 and 14, and we are pulling hard to get Shelby county in on the same train. Can't you help us out some?

All we want is a little time and some of your red hot fire brands sent into our midst. Throw them in, we will entertain them, and at the same time let them entertain us, by enlightening our minds on the priciples of controlled marketing, as planned by the A. S. of E.

Yours truly,
H. E. SWAIN, Smithfield, Ky.

Burley Growers Organize

Organizer Henry E. Swain, of Smithfield, Henry County, Kentucky, sends us two local union reports, both organized the same day and not many miles apart. Mr. Swain himself organized the local at Franklinton, with 46 members. The other meeting was in charge of W. T. Nolan, a leading citizen of Smithfield, who was assisted by W. C. Geoghegan, and 31 members were reported. Once well started, the movement will sweep the Burley district like wildfire.

Later—Secretaary David Chilton, of the Franklinton local, reports 17 additional members secured at the second meeting. They now have a total membership of 63.

ORGANIZER M. F. SHARPE

The Ohio County Organizer Writes from the Field

The A. S. of E. and Its Progress in Ohio County, Ky.

Dear Brother Taylor—In the February 15th issue I note you state that Ohio county has 48 active local unions. At the present time (March 4), we have more than 60 locals, and every one is active. I think we have about all the locals planted we will have room for, though we may increase the number to sixty-five. Organization work now is mainly confined to increasing the membership of the locals.

Special notice is hereby given to each local union in Ohio county to send delegates to the meeting of the Ohio county union to be held in Hartford, April 6 and 7. Local union secretaries will please send a list of members belonging to their locals, both regular and special, being careful to keep the lists separate. Also send the dues now due the county union.

I further recommend that all members pay dues for one year in advance, rather than in quarterly payments. It will prevent many mistakes, and make the work of keeping the records much easier, both in the local, county and National union.—M. F. Sharpe, Narrows, Ky.

A Big Blunder

The North Carolina Tobacco Growers' Association is trying to raise capital to build factories for manufacturing their own tobacco. This appears to us a most unwise thing to do. There are great difficulties in the way of finding ready markets for manufactured tobacco that the farmers know nothing of. They will not stand a ghost of a show in competition with the trusts, who know the trade, and know how to handle conditions and dealers, even legislatures, when necessary. The farmers will never consent to go down in their trousers' pockets and dig up the price of the big advertising campaigns that are found necessary in these days of strenuous salesmanship. Moreover, if these cooperative concerns are built, and should become successful, every farmer will sell his stock at the first hint of falling value, for less than half its par value, and soon the ',farmers" factory will be no more, but be owned and controlled by manufacturers. Let the farmers attend strictly to their own business, and raise good tobacco, and then find a market for it in its raw state, where they have no competition. Only farmers have raw leaf tobacco for sale, and if they stand together in demanding good prices they will get them. What more do we want, brother farmers? And if we cannot do this, how can we hope to make a success of manufacturing tobacco, a business out of our line, and absolutely strange to us? We can put money into such a scheme, but we may find it hard indeed to get it back. And if we do succeed in building a factory, and putting up tobacco in manufactured form—then we must face the competition that has time and time again ruined independent manufacturers, and resulted in victory for the trusts. We are farmers. No others can compete with us. We have a sure thing in our own business—no risks to run. Let us remain farmers, combine and cooperate, and sell the raw material for good prices. Then let us be satisfied, and stay on our own side of the fence. The North Carolina scheme ought to fail, and it will.

Merchandise From Sheriff's and Receiver's Sale

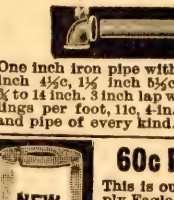
Also Material From the $50,000,000 St. Louis World's Fair.

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Our purchase of general stocks at various sales is but one of our methods of obtaining material. In addition, we purchase outright Expositions and other Institutions.

We bought and dismantled every Exposition of modern build, including the **Fifty Million Dollar St. Louis World's Fair, the Thirty-Three Million Dollar Chicago World's Fair, the Nine Million Dollar Pan American Exposition and the Four Million Dollar Omaha Exposition.** Our operations are the most wonderful of any concern on earth.

From these various Expositions we obtained millions of dollars worth of valuable building supplies and furnishings. Take for instance, at the St. Louis World's Fair, we had over 100 million feet of lumber, ten thousand doors, ten thousand windows, fifty miles of pipe, in fact, sufficient material to build outright a City with a population of 50,000 to 60,000 people. In this advertisement we offer but a few of the many items we have for sale.



3000 Rugs at 85c

Size 27x58, in a handsome assortment of designs. 100 9x12 tapestry brussels rugs, $11.50. 1600 velvet rugs in beautiful patterns, size 9x22 feet, worth $30.00, our price $19.50. 600 9x12 velvet rugs at $19.50. 100,000 yards of genuine linoleum, 29c, 40c, 75c and $1.00 per yard. A car load of oil cloth, per square yard 19c. All kinds of carpets from 20c to $1.25 per yard. We guarantee a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. Write today for special carpet and rug list.

Handsome Metal Beds $1.95



Heavy tubing, nice design, best enamel coloring. Other beds from $1.25 to $15.00. 4000 big, heavy, handsome dining chairs, with large roomy seats, carved backs, strong construction, each 85c, per set of six, $5.00. Other chairs from 35c to $1.50. 600 rocking chairs from 95c to $1.75. $50 leather rockers and easy chairs, worth $20.00 to $40.00, our price $7.00 to $20.00. Dressers, commodes, office furniture and supplies of every kind.



Ballbearing Grindstones $2.25

Bicycle grind stones, ball-bearing throughout at $2.25, lanterns 45c, blacksmith forges $4.75; wrought iron anvils, per lb. 6c. Ax handles 7c. Shovels 50c. Axes 50c. These are samples of the prices we are offering our high grade tools for. A full list of tools on application.

A Carload of Lumber, $100.00

We are still engaged in dismantling the St. Louis World's Fair and have millions of feet of the best Southern pine lumber for sale. **Send us your lumber bill for our estimate,** we will make you a very close price. We have lumber for any kind of building.

At $100.00 we will furnish you with 12,000 feet of lumber in short lengths. This is an accumulation that we must dispose of quickly. A full description will be mailed if you will write directly to our St. Louis headquarters. We have an office on the Exposition grounds, address Chicago Housewrecking Co., World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

Wire Nails $1.50 a Keg



At this price we offer you 10,000 kegs of new wire nails mixed, all kinds in a keg a handy assortment for anyone. While they last, $1.50 per keg. 1000 kegs best cement coated wire nails 30 pennyweight and larger, one size to a keg, per keg, $1.65. Wire nails and supplies of every kind.

Rope Bargains. Good Manila Rope, slightly used, all sizes. ¾ in., per 100 feet, $2.75. New Manila Rope, slightly shopworn, per lb. 10c.

Steel Roofing $1.75 PER 100 SQ. FEET



Painted red, both sides, most durable and economical roofing, siding or ceiling for barns, sheds, houses, stores, cribs, poultry houses, etc. Easier to lay and cheaper than any other material. No experience necessary to lay it. A hammer or hatchet are the only tools you need. **We Pay the Freight** to all points east of Colorado, except Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and Indian Territory. This is our No. 15, semi-hardened, flat steel roofing, 24x24 inches, per square of 100 sq. ft., $1.75. Corrugated V crimped or standing seam, per square $1.85. For 25c per square more we furnish this material in 6 and 8 foot lengths.

100 Lbs. Fence Wire $1.25



At this price we offer our Painted Wire Shorts, No. 12. Galvanized Wire Shorts, No. 14, $1.60 per 100 lbs. No. 11 Galvanized Wire, continuous lengths, "B. B." Wire, 100 lbs., $2.50. Painted Barb Wire, per 100 lbs., $2.00. Galvanized Barb Wire, per 100 lbs., $2.50. Galvanized Poultry Netting, 100 sq. feet, 40c. Galvanized Field Fence, finest manufactured per rod, from 15 to 60c—Fence Wire for every purpose. 1000 feet of Lawn Fencing, per ft., 25 to 60c. Steel Fence Posts, Indestructible, latest patent, 48 inches above ground, complete per post, 35c.

Paints 30c Per Gallon

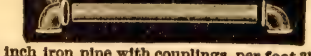
Write for Color Card, Free.



Barn Paint in barrel lots, per gallon, 30c: Cold Water Paints, per pound, 5c: "Perfection" Mixed Paints, per gal., 75c; "Premier" Brand, 5 year guaranteed, per gal., 95c Varnishes, Venetian Red, Oils, stains and everything in the paint and oil line. If you want paint of quality, we can furnish it. We sell honest material only.

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Our Guarantee

We guarantee everything to be exactly as represented or money refunded. We only buy the very best material, and describe it exactly. You can rely on our description being absolutely true, or we will quickly return your money.

Our References

Our capital stock and surplus is $1,000,000. Those not acquainted with us we refer to Dun or Bradstreet or to our Banking institution, The Drovers' Deposit National Bank, Chicago, or any bank or business house in Chicago.

Save 30 to 50 Per Cent

on anything needed on the farm, in the home or in the factory. We have everything required and our prices will mean an enormous saving to you. The time to buy is today when you have the opportunity. Don't wait until too late, as our bargains are quickly disposed of.



1½ Horsepower Gasoline Engine $50

At this price we are offering you the best gasoline engine ever manufactured. It is complete with pumping jack and will do all kinds of work. Other engines from one to eight horse power.

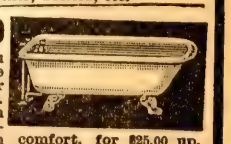
Machinery for all purposes, saw mill outfits, boilers, etc.



60c Per 100 Square Ft.

This is our price on our splendid two ply Eagle felt roofing. Three-ply per square 90c. Vulcanite roofing with nails, caps and cement, per sq. $1.75. Galvanized rubber. The highest grade roofing manufactured, complete at $1.50, $1.90 and $2.15 per sq. Conductor pipe, eave troughs and roof trimmings of all kinds. Free samples are sent on application.

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At this price we offer you a complete modern style enameled bath tub. Other tubs ranging up to $20.00. We sell complete modern bath room outfits, everything needed to live in comfort, for $25.00 up. 10,000 kitchen sinks, from 50c up, 16,000 closets from $4.00 up. All kinds of plumbing supplies. Your home furnished with waterworks at a low cost.



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VOLUME IX **INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 15, 1906** **NUMBER 8**

CALENDAR 1906

April

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L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

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L. Q. 13 N. M. 21

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F. Q. 28 F. M. 5
L. Q. 13 N. M. 21

Up-to-Date Farming

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J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

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INDEX

To Leading Articles and Departments in This Number.

	Page.
Blessings in Disguise	3
Buying Co-operatively	3
Double the Millions	3
Review of the Field	4
The Situation	4
Board of Directors Meeting	5
Local Union	6
Papers that Oppose	7
Oklahoma State Union	8
Local Union Program	9
Meetings and Conventions	10
Question Box	11-12
Live Stock and Dairying	13-14
The Poultry Yard	15
Bee Keeping	16
Orchard and Garden	16
Home on the Farm	17
Dept. of Canada A. S. of E.	18
Farmers' Forum	19

FARMERS TO THE FRONT.

—o—

The Farmers' Strikes.

—o—

They must be won.

—o—

They are to stop the declining prices of grain and to compel a profitable price for every 1906 crop.

There is nothing to criticize in the Farmers' Strikes for fairness and equity.

—o—

Heaven sanctions the Farmers' Strikes. Public opinion does not condemn them. Every legitimate business interest must wish them to be successful. The farmers deserve their fate and all the odium that can attach to defeat if they do not win the strikes.

—o—

Farmers in all times past have been trying to adapt themselves to the conditions as they arose, and no two years were they alike. In the future it is hoped to make the conditions fit the farmers.

—o—

The beef trust had been on trial about two years. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended by the packers for defense, which the public paid in the cost of meat. Hundreds of thousands of dollars more were paid for prosecution, which the public paid in taxes. This reminds us of the proverb, "Make yourself an ass and every one will lay a sack upon you." How long will the masses play the role of sack bearers?

—o—

Be wise! Don't work as hard this year as you have in the past. Attend your local union meetings and take a hand in the machinery of marketing your crops that is building. If you refuse you will pay much more than the value of a few day's work.

—o—

It is false economy to work incessantly (except while asleep) and neglect the prudential concerns of your business. An occasional half-day or day given to your marketing problems will be the most profitable time (a hundred times over) you spend.

—o—

No up-to-date farmer believes in working fifteen hours a day and six days a week to the neglect of his mind, health and financial welfare.

—o—

The success of the farmers in the future will be in proportion as they will be able to see the mistakes of the past.

—o—

The word "impossible" should have no place with the man or class of men who want to accomplish.

—o—

Farm papers and farmers' institutions that teach production without teaching marketing, work a positive injury to farming. For proof see statistics—production and price—in Department of Agriculture Year Book.

—o—

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming are requested to give this paper credit when they send articles to other papers to print. This is directed to the members of other organizations who continually appropriate our ideas and palm them off as their own.

—o—

If there is too much of any crop produced, the acreage must be reduced and thus the production controlled. This can be done through organization. However, let us not cross the bridge until we come to it. It is first wise to hold a surplus over against short crop years.

—o—

Have you read and studied the objects of the American Society of Equity as printed on Local Union page? Were there ever a more equitable lot of objects set down? Is there one that farmers should not accomplish? Is there one that in its accomplishment by farmers, will injure any legitimate business?

—o—

A certain president of a farmers' institute in Minnesota, when pressed to allow a discussion of marketing crops at profitable prices as well as production, settled the matter by saying: "This institute has not time to discuss more than one side of the farmer's business."

—o—

We want more of the wealth produced on the farms to stay on the farms and in the homes of farmers.

—o—

We want fruit growers and potato growers and producers of every farm product to know when they begin operations in the spring, that their labor will be sufficiently rewarded NO MATTER WHAT THE TOTAL CROP.

—o—

This movement is aimed at the average farmer or average producer of any crop. The slothful man if slothful still, will find farming unprofitable as before. While the diligent farmer of superior intelligence will find his possibilities increased and he deserves it.

FISHING FOR SUCKERS

"The Farmers' Weekly Dispatch is in receipt of several letters from officers and members of the Society of Equity criticising an editorial that appeared in the issue of March 8, under the above caption, the point of which was the collapse of a Consumers' league in Chicago which appeared to have been organized to "catch suckers" and had been only too successful. We closed with the hope that the Society of Equity would come to no such disastrous ending. The editorial seems to have been taken as indicating a spirit of opposition to efforts of the farmers to better their conditions through organization.

There are two classes of men in our industries for whom the Dispatch has the deepest sympathy; for whom, for years, it has labored, the farmers and the wage-earners. It sees clearly that they are the burden bearers of the nation **simply because they cannot make the price of what they have to sell.** What they produce, what they have to sell, are priced by the competition of the world. The home price of the products of the farm is fixed by the price of the surplus exported to foreign markets where it meets like products from all the farms of the world and is sold in open, unrestricted competition. The wage-earner finds himself in competition with an unusual inflow of a million other laborers from abroad eager to sell their labor.

But when the farmer and the wage-earner come to buy what they need they find themselves buying, as to almost everything, in a market either closed against competition or one in which competition is handicapped by oppressive taxation. **They see the makers of these things, thus sheltered, making one price for them and another for the foreigner. And they see them enabled to do this because law lets them make the domestic price of what they make.** From maker to dealer this tax-made price is shifted on and on until it rests, inevitably and inescapably, on the shoulders of these two classes who cannot make the price of what they sell.

Seeing this condition, seeing the prices of what they buy made by a law-bolstered lot of trusts, it is not singular that farmers feel that, in self-defense, they, too, must organize to make like conditions for themselves, and by combination, force up the prices of their produce. This Society of Equity expresses this purpose and is the implement for attaining that object. Lacking the conditions that make possible the operations of the trusts that control manfactures, the use of the power of the federal government, the task of the Society of Equity is a more difficult one and we shall watch its outcome with interest."

[The control by farmers of the goods on which all our industries and life depend makes them immensely more powerful than the class that controls the manufactures. Also the farmers intend to use the power of the federal government and will use it for equity for all. They are the only people who can. Their task is not more difficult. We call upon farmers of the Northwest to rally to the support of this paper. Flood this publisher with subscriptions and do the same with every paper that will stand shoulder to shoulder by you for Equity. What Mr. Thompson don't understand of this movement he will learn if you encourage him. We not only want him to **"watch"** but help. Address, Farmers Weekly Dispatch, (Geo. Thompson, Pub.), St. Paul, Minn.—Editor.]

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

The Farmers' Strike

FIRST BATTLE WON BY THE FARMERS—DECLINING PRICES STOPPED AND TURNED UPWARD

THE Farmers Strikes were called to stop the declining prices and send them up where they should be. Also to secure the farmers' own price for all of the 1906 crops.

The declining prices have stopped and they are turned upward. Thus the first victory is scored by the farmers. "Hold your ground and advance," is the command now.

THE BUYERS THREAT

Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A., February 28, 1906.

Mr. J. A. Everitt, City:

Dear Sir—I notice you have advised holding wheat for $1. May be you are right and may be you are wrong.

We are paying today 84 cents for wheat. * * * We are making no profit whatever in grinding. We must buy cheaper and will buy cheaper, probably 75 cents, before July 1.

Geo. T. Evans & Son.

Notwithstanding the threat to buy cheaper and every miller, grain dealer and speculator in the land have done all they could to force the price to 75 cents; notwithstanding the most promising condition of the growing crop at home and the absence of bad reports from abroad, farmers have caused the visible to decrease over 2,000,000 bushels and the price to advance 7 cents a bushel (see this paper "The Situation") since the strike on grain was called.

Speculators, dealers and millers fear the power of the farmers and they are filling the papers with articles calculated to influence the weak and wavering But there should be no weak and wavering in a time like this. Every farmer should stand for freedom from the parasites that have been on their backs and independence in pricing what is their own.

They see the handwriting on the wall and occasionally one of the brood is honest enough to speak his convictions. Read the following from a Chicago Board of Trade operator:

Can it be the handwriting is on the wall and wheat prices are going higher and at a time when a large perceutage of the world's speculators are expecting a big decline on top of a 15c decline that has continued for months?

O. W. Clapp & Co., Chicago

FARMERS' POWER IRRESISTIBLE

There is no power can stand against the farmers power. When the farmers exert their power by withholding supplies, all the world will beg for what the farmers only possess or will pay the price demanded. All the money of millionairs and all the newspapers in the world cannot force the price of grain, meat, fruit or vegetables one cent below the minimum price set when farmers complete their system of control of crops and marketing. Read a few letters; there were thousands more received pledging support to the farmers strikes. Also read all of this paper.

We are in favor of the farmers' strike. Send full particulars so we can help. I send you a list of farmers. We are all willing to hold our wheat now on hands till we win.—R. E. Smith, Nashville, Kan.

I see by the New York World that you have inauguarated a great farmers' strike to stop prices from going down, etc. This is a step in the right direction. Please give me full particulars how we may help the strike along in this part of the country.—W. W. Taylor, Medford, Oregon.

The Farmers' Strike is all right. You said it will be a whirlwind, but I hope it will be a regular cyclone for the speculators and gamblers. Every time I read other farm papers I am reminded of the man who carried a stone in one end of a sack to balance the pumpkin in the other end. Just because his father did that way. Up-to-Date Farming, however, is teaching the farmers to put a pumpkin in each end of the sack.

The strike is the right thing and the farmers of Minnesota are going to help win it.—G. W. Hutchins, Brainerd, Minn.

As my subscription is out I now enclose $1.00 for which renew and make me a member of the American Society of Equity. I heartily endorse the farmers' strike for equity, and have been talking it up everywhere. I am in the Chautauqua county grape belt and in the bounds of the grape union but it has been unsatisfactory in method and results. I have told them that the American Society of Equity plan is better because of its national scope ond the union label would be a prize for grape growers.

I was raised on a farm but have been in the ministry thirty-five years, ministering to country people, so all my sympathies are with the farmers. I will prepare myself as an organizer. —E. H. Hooly, Westfield, N. Y.

The Millers' Association and Board of Trade in Minneapolis claim that the American Society of Equity is a cannon without ammunition and the farmers organized would be an army or mob without ammunition and cannot have any power without money. They claim they will be the power because they have the money and that they can make the price because "the ragged farmers must have money for their crops." Wheat is down to 63 cents and they claim they can force it still lower.

I want to say "God bless the A. S. of E. as it is the only organization that has taught farmers the truth and taught them the way. In proportion as they realize how bad their past and present conditions have been they will be enthused over their chance for better things as taught by Up-to-Date Farming.—Olof Swenson, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

[What will the millers association and the Board of Trade say about ammunition when the farmers collect 1 cent per bushel on wheat, $675,000; ½ cent a bushel on corn, $1,375,000; ½ cent a bushel on oats, $350,000; 1 cent a bushel on potatoes, $300,000, and like taxes on meat, fruit, cotton and every product of the farm (or such taxes as the farmers themselves at their conventions decide) and compel these same millers and Board of Trade to pay them? I tell you the farmers wont be a mob without ammunition any longer than they want to be. It is foolish for any people to threaten farmers and talk about them being "a ragged mob." They possess the greatest power of any class and they are learning how to exert it and they will exert it and then these other greedy people will be compelled to be decent.—Ed.]

I have read of the Farmers' Strike in the Lincoln News. This meets with my approval. I have wondered for years why farmers did not try to protect themselves. I will do all in my power to advance the movement and will enlist for the war.—G. A. Dunn, Elwood, Neb.

The members of our union are glad to respond to the call "A Farmers' Strike." We have been selling slowly but have some grain left and the call will keep several cars of wheat off of the Minneapolis markets and the supply at home. This bold stroke is a good thing and grain is being held by farmers who are not members.—Alfred E. Biggs, Haupinson, N. D.

I received a copy of Up-to-Date today. It is certainly the hottest and freshest thing of the kind I have ever read in the farmers' interests. I am so enthused that I did not wait until I read it through before I write to you and send my coupon to get 100 members of the A. S. of E.

The farmers will surely not fail to embrace this opportunity to come to the front by way of your plan as explained in this paper. It certainly beats any plan I have heard of and I have seen and heard of all of them from the beginning of the Grange down to the Farmers' Shipping Association and the National Farmers' Exchange in which I am a stock holder. By adding the A. S. of E. to our home associations we'll win in a walk-over.

I am very anxious to see a complete consolidation of all organizations, the same as the International Harvester Co. took in nearly all the factories. A consolidation of farmers societies, founded on equity, would be grand.

Up-to-Date Farming surely meets the demands in wheat growing sections and I want to say such men as you and others I could mention will never receive the reward from the farmers they deserve. Farmers should read the papers that are helping them win this fight and no others. I enclose subscription price and list of names.—P. D. Spohn, Inman, Kan.

The farmers' strikes in my opinion are good things. The Boards of Trade have made our proces long enough and the farmers must wake up to their duty. The farmers' strike can stop the wheels of industry all over the country quicker than any laborers strike, besides can cause everybody off of farms to go hungry if our just demands for equity are not granted.

Let farmers everywhere strike for their fair price until they win. They can do it.—W. F. Vickrey, Right, Tenn.

Enclosed I send you $2.50 for membership in the A. S. of E. and the balance to go to Up-to-Date Farming. I have cut out all other farm papers because they do not deal with problems that are nearest to every farmer's heart and business. We've got to reach the business end of farming first and all the rest will come naturally.—Walter F. Williams, Canada.

Enclosed is $1.00 for renewal of membership and paper. I can not do without Up-to-Date Farming even though I must discard others. It does me much good to read it and is always a welcome visitor in my home.

Since the Farmers' Strike I have had more money than commonly and I hope you wont call it off until we win. We in Nebraska are in it to stay. The victory is half won by the knowledge that we can strike and that we have a leader. Even God Almighty seems to favor the Farmers' Strike by sending weather to help us.

When Kansas and Nebraska come to the front in controlled marketing, other states must follow, as in the Civil War. Triumph we must and triumph we will.—John Baker, Calloway, Neb.

We Want Everybody To Help Win The Strike

We have prices on the ascendency now. Let us keep them going up. Everybody withhold markecing. If you don't, you will not only take too low a price for your present grain, but for all your next crop.

$1.00 wheat was made August and September 1904 (the first time in this country) because of controlled marketing. We can do it again. The demand will be better if you keep prices going up.

Help Win The Farmers' Strikes

The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN:—Please enter the following names as members of the society or subscribers to the official paper, (membership fees $1.00 which includes the paper—Up-to-Date Farming—1 year; or paper alone one year 50 cents; or paper 3 months (6 issues) 10 cents. If you cannot do more send a club of 3 mo. subscribers to help win the strike before the next crop of wheat is ready to market.

	Name	Rural Route	Post Office	County	State	$	cts.
1.							
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The above names were sent by.....

Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY
At 940 North Pennsylvania St.

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume IX | INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 15, 1906 | Number 8

Sad Lack

A home without children,
A yard without flowers,
A garden without vegetables,
A spring without showers;
But the greatest lack of all, dear mate,
Is a farmer without Up-to-Date.

—o—

"A day's work a bushel of wheat." This was the old rule. Now it takes two bushels of wheat to pay for a day's work. Has the farmer benefited by improved machinery that enables him to produce more, or is the benefit going to the handlers and consumers?

—o—

Perhaps you work so steady because you THINK you must. Try the plan of taking enough time off to attend to your important business matters—for instance, marketing—and see if the old world won't roll on just the same and you be ahead in cash at the end of the season.

—o—

A 5½-day week for farm work. Take Saturday afternoon off for your society, for the marketing end of your business. One-half day for marketing, 11½ days for producing. Try it.

—o—

"Raise more corn." This is the advice farmers get from all sides, but never a word about an organization of farmers themselves to get a good price.

—o—

Farm papers that oppose, are loud in publishing to their readers that Up-to-Date Farming opposes every effort to improve the quality of farm products or increase the yield. We defy them to find a single sentence in anything that this paper or the American Society of Equity has ever published to that effect, only so far as it relates to increasing the yield without providing for the control and marketing of the crop after it is produced. A balanced education we advocate now and always.

—o—

Remember, the consumption of farm products will not be more if the prices are low. While the demand is never good on a declining market.

—o—

Last fall the packers predicted 4c hogs. Don't you remember it? Well what did the farmers do? They said by their actions, "We will show you that you're reckoning without the hogs." They cut down the deliveries and fed the fine crop of corn, thus forcing the price of hogs up and keeping the price of corn up. Moral, don't reckon without the farmers, when they hold the trump cards.

Up-to-Date

BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE



It is well enough to pray, but prayer without work availeth nothing.—Moral: Join the A. S. of E. and cooperate.

Think of this. If it were not for the droughts, floods, frosts, worms, blight rust, etc., to curtail production; farmers, led on by their false teachers would quickly go into bankruptcy.

May we not claim that a wise Providence increases the number of pests as the farmer's ability to produce increases so production will be limited to actual needs? Thus while farmers pray for large crops, God knows better what is good for them and sends his blessings in the disguise of short crops. If you have any doubt of which crops have been the greater blessings to farmers refer to any record of production and prices. We would have large crops and the ability to get good prices. This latter we are now working for.

—o—

Will you pay 25 cents for 100 "Farmers Strike Circulars" to distribute in your neighborhood?

BUYING COOPERATIVELY

It seems that there is a general misunderstanding among members of the A. S. of E. and non-members about the rights of farmers to buy cooperatively when organized in this society.

We are asked the question nearly every day and have replied to it repeatedly. We will again say that members of the society are not prohibited from buying cooperatively, either through their local, county of state unions.

It should be borne in mind, however, that this is of very secondary importance to the chief object of the society, viz: selling at profitable prices.

When a local union wants to place an order for supplies it is always recommended that it gives the local dealers the preference, particularly those who may have taken a strong interest in the society, and thus keep as much of the trade at home as possible. When buying in large quantities and for cash your local merchant will doubtless give reduced prices as they can afford to do.

This matter must be decided by each union for itself. When the farmers secure the prices they ask for their own products, it is expected the necessity to scrutinize prices they pay, so closely, will disappear.

Up-to-Date

PATRIOTISM

This paper—the official paper of the American Society of Equity—is as full of patriotism as any paper in the country. It has not, does not, and will not, attack any good institution of our country. But its patriotism is of the kind that demands the restoring of our government back to the people as originally, and that its institutions be conducted in the interest of the people instead of for the favored few. We want to see the institutions of America moulders of men's souls in equity and fairness, instead of monopolizers of men's souls for the gratification of the avarice and greed of a few. Our rural masses have been led a long way from the smooth road and they flounder in oceans of doubt and mountains of difficulties. Before they can be rescued we must route the hypocritical deluders and false teachers that are all over the country. These ravenous beasts, usually in sheeps clothing, are always ready to lead the people farther astray, and by specious arguments, that in the absence of the truth they are prone to accept, delay the time of the triumph of fairness and equity in business.

The people themselves can wield the most powerful weapon against these institutions and false teachers. Let the people not support them and their day of influence is ended. In their place will then come the honest and the true institutions that have no selfishness, except such selfishness as benefits all humanity while benefitting the individual or class. This is true cooperation. This will be the result when farmcooperate.

Up-to-Date

THE RESPONSIBILITY

Farmers Should Place It Where It Belongs

If controlled marketing and price making by farmers is not accomplished quickly, it will not be the fault of this paper, nor of the American Society of Equity, nor of the farmers entirely. But the responsibility must rest with the farm papers and with the farmers' institutions that oppose this movement or that do not help.

We want farmers to remember what we say. No paper can do more with the facilities at hand than Up-to-Date farming is doing. The plan of the society is correct, therefore all that is necessary is for farmers to use it. This they would do much more rapidly if it was not for the unwarranted opposition by the very people and institutions that should be loyal supporters. They are willing to sacrifice the farmers' business on the altar of selfishness and greed to, as they think, save subscribers for their papers or positions in the institutions. But there is no intention of injuring any of these people. Rather this farmers' movement will benefit all of them that deserve support when farmers come into their heritage as masters of their own business as it relates to the distribution of their crops. If farmers lose the grandest opportunity any class of people ever had we want you to place the responsibility where it belongs.

The Prospects Brighter

Don't think there is a single note of discouragement in what we write above. Such is far from the truth. The prospects for the full triumph are brighter now than ever before. There are more people educated than ever before; there are more organizers enrolled than ever before, and they are getting better results. The society has grown by about 50,000 members since the end of 1905, and, because of the added interest created by the Farmers' Strikes and the definite work started on important lines, the growth will keep up right through the summer.

Up-to-Date

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

We may safely conclude that the president of the Standard Oil Company has studied the problem of supply and demand, and that his views may be safe guides to follow. In conversation with Thomas W. Lawson, H. H. Rogers, the president, said:

"Lawson, do you suppose that the Standard Oil Company made all its money because the people had more lamps than the Standard had oil? You don't know the first principle of actual business. Money is not made in actual business simply by supplying a demand, but it is made by regulating the supply to that demand."

And so it will be in the farmers' business. If agriculture is ever to be on a more certain and stable basis for price of products THE SUPPLY must be regulated (controlled) to only meet the demand.

Up-to-Date

DOUBLE THE MILLIONS

Is It Ignorance or Knavery that Inspires This Advice?

From a magazine article we quote the following:

At last James J. Hill, the silent railroad king of the Northwest, has given us his full and free business policy of the United States. * * *

Mr. Hill's business policy of the United States as it relates to farmers is covered by the following three paragraphs, which we also take from the same article:

We should insist upon better cultivation of the land. For on that one item depends your future growth and prosperity, and there is no other item to which you can look; no other source of wealth than that which comes out of the cultivation of the soil.

If the soil is protected, if it is intelligently handled, if your crops are properly rotated, if the land is fertilized and rested and intelligently handled, you have a mine in the soil that will never be exhausted; quite unlike the other mine.

The millions and hundreds of millions of dollars coming into the Northwest from the annual crops, while it is large, it isn't half as large as it ought to be.

"Better cultivation," "rotate, fertilize, rest and intelligently handle" your land, and "you have a mine in the soil that will never be exhausted." This is all right providing "better cultivation," etc., as enumerated will give you returns that you can feed the mine so it can continue giving off its wealth. But farmers cannot always draw from their mine unless they deposit, and they can not deposit as they should unless they get good prices for their crops.

But take the last paragraph with the other two. If Mr. Hill's business policy stops at better cultivation, rotation, fertilization and intelligent handling of the land he may double the crops, but he will never see the dollars for farmers double, although they will double for the railroad stockholders.

The question naturally comes to every inquiring mind, Does not James J. Hill know that any crop above a normal one sells for less money and the more it is increased the less it sells for? Surely, a man who has been so observant of things as Mr. Hill knows this as well as anybody, and far better than the farmers do. Hence, we can only conclude he is preaching a business policy for the farmers in which he aims to be the beneficiary. Another case of "The farmers are the dupes of all others," as we printed in April 1st number.

Again we must caution our readers against taking advice even from the most noted people. Think for yourselves.

—o—

MR. READER: If you are not a subscriber to this paper we want to ask you right now to read this copy through before you lay it down.

You will probably find, as tens of thousands of others have, that it contains just the kind of advice you need. No person engaged in farming or interested in farming can read any number without being greatly benefited, while to read a year's volume will give you an education that can not be obtained elsewhere and which is necessary for successful farming today. Read this number and subscribe.

Up-to-Date

GRAIN PRICE PROBLEM

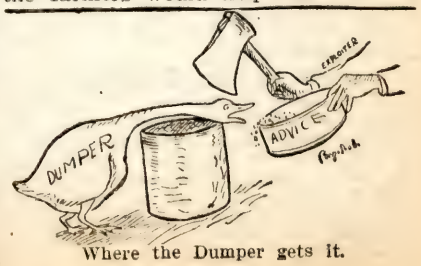
A simple way to solve the grain price problem will be for each producer to sell a little less after harvest this year than he did last year.

To illustrate: (the figures include the United States and Canada)

The visible supply of wheat in 1905 was as follows:

July 1, 20,476,000; August 1, 20,075,000; September 1, 21,705,000; October 1, 28,894,000. Or the average visible supply was 22,787,500 bushels.

We will say there are 2,000,000 farmers in the United States and Canada that produce wheat. Therefore, if each of these farms or farmers would have held eleven and one-half (11½) bushels of wheat that they sold in this period of four (4) months, there would not have been any visible. Is this such a wonderful task? Would it be a wonderful, or impossible feat for the poorest farmer in the United States or Canada, who produces a surplus of wheat to have held 11½ bu. of what he sold in that period of time? Or if only one half the farmers would help and each of



Where the Dumper gets it.

VALUABLE TO ADVERTISERS

Because of the intense interest readers of Up-to-Date Farming have in the work it is doing for them, this paper is of exceptional value to advertisers. There is not another farm paper in the country that is so highly esteemed by its readers. A common expression from subscribers is is follows: "The only true farm paper." Also: "I have stopped all other farm papers and will rely upon Up-to-Date Farming only." At a certain farmers' institute in Minnesota last winter there were representatives of five farm papers and they were asking the farmers: "What papers do you take?" They came to convert the teachings of this paper and asked the question. This was the reply: "I have no use for any of your papers. I know how to produce as well as you do. Up-to-Date Farming teaches me how to market, and this is the only paper I need."

Advertisers: A clientele of this kind is the best you can possibly reach.

them would hold 23 bushels of what he otherwise sold there would have been no visible for those four months.

If there was no visible at the end of four months and prices were made and maintained to the farmers entire satisfaction, don't you suppose they would have carried the scheme all through the year.

When it comes to corn the problem is still easier. The visible supply of corn in 1905 was as follows:

October 1, 8,796,000; November 1, 5,183,000; December 1, 10,236,000; January 1, 1906, 17,830,000, or the average visible was 10,511,250 bushels.

Making similar calculations as with wheat we find that if each 2,000,000 producers of corn had held off of the market five and a half (5½) bushels of corn that was marketed during the first four month of the new crop season, there would not have been any visible supply and farmers could absolutely have gotten any reasonable price they demanded.

The problems are simple. To solve them requires so little effort that the cry, "Oh, farmers can't hold!" is pure nonsense. Of course, it requires an organization to do it. Show me anything for the good of many that was accomplished short of organization and cooperation. There is nothing.

We have the ignorance of the farmers to contend against (we mean the ignorance born of a lack of opportunity to learn, and the farm papers are responsible for this) and the unreasonable opposition of those papers that prefer to keep farmers in ignorance. But all this must be downed, and the farmers must be saved in spite of themselves and their enemies.

Such showings as are presented to farmers in every issue of this paper should enthuse every reader to the point that he will declare this attempt to bring farmers to the front must not fail, and then he should back up his declaration with deeds to save his neighbors from the damnable condition of slavery into which they have been forced because there were none to speak the truth for them.

—o—

Have you ordered 100 "Farmers Strike" Circulars to distribute? This is your little share.

Up-to-Date

REVIEW OF THE FIELD

Tobacco Growers

In reviewing the field we will make some estimates of what we expect to accomplish this year based on the accomplishments in the past. For instance, there are 50,000 members now in the tobacco-growing states. The largest district (the Burly district) the society has just recently entered and organization is progressing rapidly. Secretary Taylor predicts 30,000 members in that large and important district before the end of this year. The growth in other districts is more rapid now than ever before, and we estimate that it is quite in the bounds to have 100,000 members in the tobacco states this year.

Potato Growers

The potato growers are thoroughly aroused to organization. In Wisconsin, Michigan and New York the organizers and members are thoroughly in accord with the recommendations made in March 15th and April 1st issues of this paper. They see their opportunity—the only one they ever had—to remove this most wickedly manipulated crop from the condition of uncertainty of prices and markets and put it on a basis of certainty. Predictions are made that the potato growers will pass the tobacco growers in organization this year. We don't care to make a prediction as to which will be ahead at the end of 1906, but knowing what the tobacco growers have done in a short time, and knowing that the potato states have now a better start, better organizers and a simpler problem, we feel safe in estimating 50,000 members from the potato fields this year. It ought to be three times this many and may be.

Besides the potato growers there will be large accessions to this association from fruit growers and growers of other produce, but we will not attempt to estimate them.

Grain and Stock Growers

What shall we say of the leading grain and stock states—Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois?

In Kansas the work has a good start, and as these farmers need organization to accomplish the objects of the A. S. of E. as badly as any people in America, we believe they will not fail to embrace this opportunity.

In Nebraska the work is booming. At a conference of organizers at York, Neb., March 26, a forecast of 30,000 was made for the state this year. This state will organize a state union April 26 and 27.

Mr. W. A. Harding, of Winnebago, Minn., visited headquarters March 29 and reported the most gratifying development, considering the number of organizers at work. Many more organizers will be put to work at once, and he predicts his state will stand in the same rank in organization of the A. S. of E. as it holds amongst the states in importance of crops produced.

President Drayton of the Illinois State Union has been unable to push the work in that state on account of some educational matters he had in hand. He is, however, now ready to begin active work. There are many good organizers in Illinois, however, who are keeping the ball rolling in that state.

Iowa is badly in need of a chief organizer. There are conflicting interests in Iowa that are hard to reconcile, also a hostile farm press. But Iowa's awakening is bound to come. The farmers of that state have desired co-operation so much that it is not reasonable to suppose they will squander their first genuine opportunity on the only correct plan.

It will not be fair to pass South Dakota in this review. Under the leadership of Mr. Theron Fisk (Sioux Falls P. O.) this state is coming to the front as rapidly as any. She will be a power in the Farmers' Strike for profitable prices on grain, and particularly on wheat.

This review does not, by a large degree, represent the development of the A. S. of E. The movement is growing in all the other states. When we consider what was accomplished for one industry as related in this article, we can make estimates of what will be accomplished this year for other industries and in other districts and states.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets--How the Farmers' Strikes Are Progressing--Notes

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on the dates named was as follows:

	Mch. 31.	Mch. 10.	Feb. 24.
Wheat	46,708,000	48,804,000	49,735,000
Corn	20,761,000	24,463,000	23,002,000
Oats	29,419,000	31,942,000	32,832,000

The visible supply of grain in Canada, on same dates from same source, was as follows:

Wheat	22,035,000	21,377,000	20,127,000
Corn	46,000	45,000	48,000
Oats	265,000	254,000	181,000

COTTON.

The total world's supply of cotton, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, was, on the dates named, as follows:

American	3,301,974	3,606,123	3,766,207
Other kinds	1,487,000	1,540,000	1,593,000
Total	4,788,974	5,146,123	5,359,207

(Figures are bales.)

Cash price of cotton at New York:

April 4 ..... $11.65—$11.90
Mch. 17 ..... $11.25—$11.50

COMPARATIVE PRICES GRAIN.
(Chicago Prices.)

Wheat—	Cash	May	July	Sept.
Apr. 4, '06	85½-87½	78⅜	77⅞	77½
Mch. 17, '06	83½-84½	78⅞	78⅜	78
Mch. 8, '06	80½	78	77½	77½
Apr. 4, '05	1 15½	1 17	88	88
Corn—				
Apr. 4, '06	43¼-44	45	45⅛	45⅜
Mch. 17, '06	43	43¾	44	44⅝
Mch. 8, '06	41½	44		
Apr. 4, '05	48	48½	48	48
Oats—				
Apr. 4, '06	30¼	31½	29¾	28⅞
Mch. 17, '06	29½	29⅝	28¾	28⅛
Mch. 8, '06	30	30	29	28
Apr. 4, '05	30	30	30	29

Cash Prices in Principal Markets

Cash prices of grain in the principal markets, on dates named, were as follows: (All No. 2 grade.)

Chicago—Wheat, 85½@87½c; corn, 43¾@44c; oats, 30¼.

New York—Wheat, 88c; corn, 55½c; oats, 36c.

St. Louis—Wheat, 91@95c; corn, 44@44¾c; oats, 32¼.

Kansas City—Wheat, 92@94c; corn, 41½@43c; oats, 31½@32c.

Cincinnati—Wheat, 87½@88½c; corn, 46½c; oats, 33½c.

Minneapolis—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 78½c.

Indianapolis—Wheat, 85c; corn, 46c; oats, 32¼c.

Comments

Since our last report was printed in April 1st number, the markets have undergone more changes in favor of the farmers. The farmers' strikes are certainly having the effect intended, also our predictions, "start the visible to decreasing and we will find the prices advancing and demand improving," has come true as shown by the following heading to the grain markets in the Chicago Record-Herald of March 5th:

"Wheat Again Goes Up—Higher Markets Abroad and Increasing Export Sales Bring Strength—More Millers Are Buying."

The figures above tell a very interesting story. The visible supply of wheat has decreased in the United States 2,096,000 bushels since our April 1st issue and 3,027,000 bushels since the strike was called.

The cash price of wheat has increased at Chicago 2 to 3c a bushel since our last issue and 7c since our first report after the strike was called.

In corn we find a decrease of 3,702,000 bushels since our last issue and 2,241,000 bushels since the first report after the strike was called.

The cash price of corn has increased 1c per bushel since our last report and 2½c per bushel since the strike was called.

In oats we find the visible has decreased 2,523,000 bushels since our last issue and 3,413,000 bushels since the strike was called.

The cash price of oats has not shown any material change.

In cotton the visible has decreased 570,233 bales and the price hovers around the A. S. of E. minimum of 12c at New York.

Minimum Prices

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per Bushel	$ 1.00
Corn, No. 2 Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906	.50
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	.55
Rye No. 2, Chicago	.75
Oats No. 2, Chicago	.38
Barley, good malting, Chicago	.45
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, per ton	12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit	2.00
Cotton, Middilngs, New York, per lb	.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	$85.00 to 100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$6.00 to 6.50
Cattle, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$5.00 to 6.00
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb	.30
Potatoes, Chicago	.65
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market	.75

Other prices will be made in season.

Potatoes have sold above the minimum price, 65c at Chicago, and were, April 4th, selling at 55c to 63c. At Indianapolis, on the same day, they sold for 70c and had been higher.

The various principal markets are an interesting study. Again St. Louis is the highest market in the country, but Kansas City is practically the same, and they are about 6 cents a bushel higher than New York. This means that the East is drawing supplies from storage and that the farmers are not marketing freely in the West. All the figures of suuply and prices indicate that the farmers' strike, as it relates to grain, is having a very pronounced effect and all farmers need to do is to keep it up and increase their effort all they can. The more completely the marketing is withheld the quicker the minimum prices will be reached.

Also our readers will remember our claim, viz.: "The world must have all the grain produced, not part of it, but all of it. Therefore, if it cannot buy all of it at its price the first part of the year, it must pay your price the last part of the year." Note the report above "Increasing Export Sales." Europe needs our 1905 wheat and we don't see how they can get along without it. We believe if you keep the prices advancing they will yet take all of the surplus at your price. Farmers sometimes get stampeded to sell when prices are going down. Well you can stampede the buyers to buy when prices start upward. Try it. The conditions are excellent now. Don't sell until the minimum price is reached, and then sell only while it remains. Go to your buyer and tell him he can have your wheat, or corn, or oats, when the A. S. of E. minimum prices are reached at Chicago, and contract with him on this basis.

We are frequently asked of the farmers' strike on grain will win. We reply: "Yes, we are confident it will win." We are placing confidence in the American farmers to do their duty and which we have shown is so easy. True this campaign of education to get the facts and figures before them is a stupendous one for one paper. If each agricultural paper would put before their readers just the strike matter, as printed in March 1st and 15th, and April 1st numbers of Up-to-Date Farming, and nothing more, the strikes would be won already. Or if the farmers of America will order bundles of the great harvest strike numbers of Up-to-Date Farming that we intend to print July 15th or August 1st, when the Equity press is installed, and put this number in the hands of all their neighbors, the strike will be won at once if not won before. Farm papers gladly print such statements as the following: "In 1910 the production per acre will be twice as great as it was in 1900. This increase will be due entirely to the advance which farmers are making in the direction of selection and methods."—Sec. Wilson.

And this: "There will be no more crop failures. We may safely count on sufficient to supply our own needs and leave a surplus for export."—Secretary Wilson.

The papers willingly print all such statements that are simply absurd, but never a word about the only way to stop declining prices and how to maintain good prices. If the Farmers' Strike does not win, charge it to other farm papers and not to Up-to-Date Farming or the A. S. of E.

The changes that have taken place in the supply and prices occurred while the crop prospects were flattering and the bears were fighting as hard as they ever did to keep prices down. In their efforts they have been aided by the newspapers, and even by farmers' institutions, up to the Department of Agriculture, which responded with bearish news or predictions whenever Wall street and boards of trade need its support. Witness the quotations above.

But nothing can stand against the will of the farmers themselves. If they will have the visible decrease and if they will have prices go up they can have them so regardless of all the powers of greed on earth.

Farmers, stand manfully for equity in price. If you are weak now your next crops will fail to bring you what they should. Your labor of 1906 will not bring its just reward, and many of the comforts and some of the luxuries that you hope to have after the work of this season will not be yours. Reduce the visible of wheat to 25,000,000, corn to 15,000,000 and oats to 20,000,000, and they will sell for the agreed minimum prices of $1, 55 cents and 38 cents, respectively, at Chicago.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

A called meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Society of Equity was held at headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., April 3d and 4th, 1906.

Members present were: J. A. Everitt, President; M. Wes Tubbs, Secretary; C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; C. N. Stacy, Amelia C. H., Va., and J. F. Bellenger, Royal, Ala. Director W. C. Webber of Minnesota reported inability to be present on account of pressing home engagements.

Report of Directors

We, the directors of the American Society of Equity, report that we find the condition of the society as displayed at headquarters to be in a very satisfactory condition as regards development and prospects for the future. From reports received during the two days of the meeting, members officers and organizers display much enthusiasm and determination to establish this society in their respective localities and comparisons made with former periods show that the development is much more rapid now than ever before. The number of cooperating members now approach near 200,000.

We found some confusion in the system of keeping records. This was occasioned mainly by the change of paying dues annually to paying quarterly, which necessitated a change of many subscribers' subscription stencils, which changes were of such nature that omissions were liable to occur, and for this reason some members of local unions received statements of subscription accounts when none should have been sent. The National Union and the publishers of the official paper should not be censured if mistakes occurred, as they have been through a very busy season and the system of remitting dues entails an exceedingly large amount of clerical work at headquarters. We have made various recommendations, which, as soon as possible to carry them out should remedy all the trouble. Also we recommend that the dues to the National Union—40 cents a year—should be paid and remitted at one time. Local unions that have paid the first quarter can help very much by paying the other three quarters (30 cents) in April remittance. Or if the second quarter is paid, then if possible when they reach the third quarter they should try to pay the two (20 cents) in one payment. They may continue to pay the other dues quarterly if they wish.

The affairs of the society have been conducted along economical lines, and there is a balance of cash in the treasury of $1,129.25, April 4, 1906.

Recommendations

We make the following recommendations:

First. That the organiaztion be urged in all parts of the country. That the effort be increased in the important states and that all the states and sections be covered as rapidly as organizers can be secured.

Second. That the American Society of Equity assumes the work of marketing all farm crops. That as quickly as possible the organization be extended to comprise a very large number of producers in all states, but that the important state be organized quite solidly this year, so sufficient crops can be controlled to compel the profitable prices. For such crops as fruit, potatoes, etc., we recommend a national convention to be held very soon to decide on the exact plan to follow; while the more general crops be made the special subject for the next annual meeting.

It is recommended that the call for the national convention of the Fruit and Produce Growers' Association (proposed) be made at the Michigan state meeting, April 27th and 28th. Also the place for holding it be then selected.

The plan for marketing crops has been printed in March 1 and 15 and April 1 numbers of our official paper. It will embrace the following features, all of which we commend.

(a) Each member to sell his crops only through the society.

(b) The society to maintain representatives on all principle markets to report the demand.

(c) The supply to be taken from members in equal proportion so all are protected in selling.

(d) If any surplus is over it will be held in fair proportions by all the members. This surplus may be held over against short crop years and when a real surplus does exist, acreage must be reduced in the next crop.

(e) Before members will be bound to this plan a sufficient percentage of the crop must be represented. The percentage will be determined in conventions. The society will, however, always use its influence in marketing members' crops.

(f) Funds to meet the expense of marketing will be provided by adding a small amount to the price of the crops above the minimum price or profitable price.

Third—We recommend warehouses, elevators and cold storage houses wherever they are necessary to store, control and assist in marketing. If these utilities already exist an effort should be made to buy or lease them in preference to building more. These warehouses, etc., should be of standard construction so warehouse receipts may be issued on goods stored to enable members, who need money, to obtain it.

Fourth—We also recommend canning and preserving factories so that the surpluses of perishable crops may be preserved and held over to the short crop seasons.

Fifth—We approve of the farmers' strikes already announced through our official paper. We can see evidences that these are bringing much benefit to the society and to farmers. Every farmer, member or non-member should help all they can to win them.

Sixth—We commend our official paper for the great aid it is to the movement, and recommend that it be published more frequently as soon as possible.

Seventh—We also recommend that a great strike number be issued as soon as the Equity Press is installed. This issue should have a circulation of one or two million copies. Every person approving of the farmers' strike for equity should order a bundle of this issue and see that one is placed in the hands of each farmer in the land. This number should contain the most convincing figures and the strongest arguments showing how farmers can win their strikes for equity, if not already won.

Eighth—We believe we are now on the right road to solve all the farmers' problems. While it will not require every farmer, to win our strikes and to make our marketing system effective, yet we want every farmer to join our society. Therefore, while refraining from any unlawful or unchristian-like acts, we do recommend that members of the A. S. of E. refuse to cooperate in work or to give comfort to the "dumpers" until they join the society and aid in upholding its principles.

Done this April 4, 1906, at Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.,
M. WES TUBBS, Sec.,
C. O. DRAYTON,
C. N. STACEY,
J. F. BELLINGER.

NOTES ON THE FARMERS' STRIKES

Read the recommendations of the Board of Directors of the A. S. of E. in this paper.

Complete the organization and then equip your machine of marketing.

Farmers will be far better off if they raise the crops and then let their society sell them at prices satisfactory to them.

Control of supply. Scientific distribution of supply to meet the demand can never come when millions of farmers are marketing independently.

If a marketing board is necessary for manufacturers where a small number of manufactories are concerned, how much more necessary where millions of producers are concerned?

If cooperation is good for the few, why will it not be good for the many, and why not even more necessary?

Pooling or pledging of crops and sale by the society is not an untried theory. It is in successful operation in the tobacco districts. Thus the A. S. of E. waited for the big affairs of agriculture until it had proven its plan sufficient in a special field.

The plan is good enough for any and every farm crop. It will give absolute satisfaction. It is the only practical plan.

Farmers, can you resist the feeling of elation that comes over you when you think that the time has almost arrived when you can solve all your serious problems? You don't want to resist it. You have a right to rejoice that the time has come.

Will you pay 25 cents per 100 for Farmers' Strike circulars delivered to you? You can get Grain, Fruit and Produce or Live stock, as you wish, or will send 100 assorted for 25 cents. The size, four pages, size of Up-to-Date Farming. Address this office. These circulars are the most valuable additions to agricultural literature made in many months.

Every farmer is expected to win the strikes, not by quietly doing what is advised but by becoming a member of the A. S. of E. and openly preaching its doctrines and practicing its plan.

Wear an A. S. of E. button and be known as a farmer of free thought and independent action.

The dumper has put himself in a very precarious predicament by reaching for the bait held out by the exploiter. See third page.

The A. S. of E. plan provides warehouses where financially poor farmers can store their crops and get cash advances.

The tobacco growers used to mortgage their crops before they planted them. This as recently as two years ago. Now they warehouse their crops and get more cash advanced on them than they got under the old system when they sold. Do you wonder that they stick to the A. S. of E.?

If you can get as much advanced on your crop at a low rate of interest as you would get through a sale at the gambler's price, can not you run some risk on the minimum?

With the farmers organized, warehouses to help control crops and low rates of interest, we'll dry up the visible supply until you can't find any with a lantern in broad daylight, and that will put the speculator out of business.

The surplus! What will you do with it? Well, tell us, where is there a surplus? How do you know it is a surplus? Wait till the year is around and then will be time to consider this question. If there is a surplus then the farmers 'own society can sell it in Europe at what it will bring. This will be better than giving it away or paying to get rid of it, as farmers often have done.

Again, when this country really is able to produce a surplus, then farmers will reduce acreage. There are tens of millions of acres of land that need the rest cure and millions of farmers also need it.

Think of the facility farmers will have to raise money for any object when marketing cooperatively by adding a little on the price of crops.

One cent per bushel on a wheat crop like that in 1905 (690,000,000 bushels) would bring $690,000. In twenty-five years this would make a fund of $17,250,000, and this is only one crop. Some time the farmers will raise the money this way to build good roads if the government don't get busy and supply them to the people.

Dont build elevators and warehouses until you have offered to buy or lease the present ones. As soon as farmers are ready to do their own marketing the present utilities to store will be valueless if opposed to the farmers' movement.

Farmers are waking up. No wonder, because they now first have a genuine opportunity to do all they should. President Thomas Emmerson of Wisconsin writes: "I tell you, Mr. Everitt, that the movement to market our own potatoes is taking like ——. I have no words to describe it. The enthusiasm with which the members are filled you have no idea of," and so all over the country.

"Naturally, Mr. Everitt must feel considerably annoyed at the way those Chicago Board of Trade farmers persist in selling dollar wheat at about 85 cents."—Indianapolis News.

But who will feel annoyed when those Board of Trade farmers find that the A. S. of E. farmers did not raise any 85-cent wheat, but all dollar wheat.

From the by-laws of the A. S. of E. we quote as follows:

"The Committee on Reports—Each county union shall have standing committees, consisting of five members each, on such crops produced in the county as may be important, who shall report when called upon to do so. The secretary shall report to the National Union a statement compiled from the reports of these committees, showing the condition, acreage and yield of each crop."

Remember the stated meeting in Michigan—Owosso, April 27th and 28th.

Also a State meeting in Wisconsin—Baraboo, May 22d and 23d.

No crops are manipulated more to the hurt of the producers and consumers than fruit and potatoes. The producers' marketing committee or association will cure the troubles if it has to kill the troublers.

Last year there was only a moderate crop of apples, yet a large portion of them spoiled in the orchards or sold at low prices. Last winter, and at present, they sell for from $5 to $7 per barrel. The buyers did not want to store a large supply when they knew a small supply would be less costly to hand and store and sell for far more. Moral: The fruit growers must have their own storage houses.

Potatoes are selling at the minimum price now. Does it not follow if the part of the crop that is selling now brings 60 to 70 cents that all that sold heretofore would have sold at the same price if they had been held for it? What are selling now are needed for consumption and were not all that sold before consumed?

Organizer George C. Wattles of Sherwood, Mich., writes: "Buyers advanced the argument last fall that they dare not pay on the basis of the minimum price because they were afraid of German potatoes coming to this country at a lower price. I like to know how this is. What protection have the United States farmers against foreign potatoes?"

The duty on foreign potatoes is 25 cents a bushel. To this must be added the transportation, possibly 20 cents per bushel from the farm. Hence to sell at 75 cents in New York City the grower would get only 30 cents in Germany.

March 15th Thomas W. Robinson of Leeland county, Michigan, writes that buyers were offering 25 to 30 cents for potatoes, but members of the A. S. of E. were holding. At this same time potatoes were selling out of wholesale houses in Indianapolis at 85 cents per bushel.

The hog feeders appear to have solved their marketing problem, but there is danger that it will not stay solved until they are organized and all have daily advice about demand and one source of advice about marketing.

Just watch the receipts of hogs and cattle on markets and you will see how excess receipts knocks the price down. Control the supply to only meet the demand and prices need not fluctuate one-half cent a pound in any market in a year.

Indianapolis live stock market, April 4: "Larger hog receipts, 1,000 left unsold; prices weak, generally 5 cents lower." "Receipts of cattle larger, with no increase in demand; conditions unfavorable to sellers."

See how sensitive price is to supply?

The Mint Growers' Branch of the A. S. of E. is taking shape. From George C. Wattles, Sherwood, Mich., we have the following:

"Michigan and Indiana mint growers are coming to the front and are organizing in the American Society of Equity. They realize that they need a system of crop reporting and marketing. They also believe that it is necessary for all farmers to cooperate to protect themselves against the tricks of the trade, false rumors of overproduction, big acreage and the like. Growers in Kalamazoo, Branch and St. Joseph counties, Mich., are well under way toward complete organization."

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YOU can use this American Manure Spreader a month **FREE** to prove it is as represented. Upon receipt of your order, we will ship the Spreader promptly and *prepay the freight.* Use it 30 days on your farm. If you don't find it all we claim—send it back *at our expense. The test won't cost you a cent.*

We make you this offer because we know what the American Manure Spreader will do. **We know it will Pay for Itself.**

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We sell *direct to you* because we are able to give you much better value for your money and a better understanding of the machine than any one else could. We always keep in close touch with our customers. They tell us just what our Spreaders are doing, and we keep the standard of our machines so that every penny you pay us comes back to you in full Manure Spreader value. *We do not belong to any Trust or Combination. We are an entirely Independent Concern.*

The American Manure Spreader of today represents the highest development in Agricultural Implement building.

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It is a sensibly and practically built machine.

Nothing about it is exposed to unnecessary strain. There is no complicated mechanism to get out of order. Every part is made extra strong and all are substantially put together.

The American Manure Spreader doubles the value of every bit of manure you put on your land. It breaks up and pulverizes it thoroughly. The distribution is uniform. Every foot of your land gets its share, and the manure is in such shape that it mixes easily with the soil.

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It may earn its cost before you remit us any money.

Send for particulars of our generous proposition today.

You will be well pleased if you do.

If you tell us the number of acres you cultivate, and how many horses, cattle, sheep and hogs you keep, we can give you the Government statistics as to value of your manure crop.

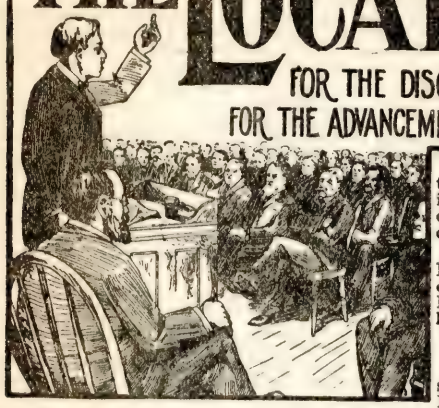
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THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters Indianapolis, Ind.

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

The National Union

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies. The present officers are:

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Vice President, J. B. Whiting, Interlaken, N. Y.
Secretary, M. Wes. Tubbs, Indianapolis.
Treasurer, Andrew Smith, Indianapolis.
Nat. Org., H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind.

Directors: President, Secretary and Treasurer, Also W. C. Webber, Rochester, Minn.; C. N. Stacy, Amelia C. H., Va.; C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; Dr. J. F. Bellenger, Royal, Ala.

The unit of organization is

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the interests that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

State and County Unions

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

Fees and Dues

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1.00, payable when becoming a member. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local Union if one is in his neighborhood. The fee is the same.

THE DUES are $1.20 each year, payable wholly in advance, or may be paid 30c quarterly, or 10c monthly in advance, (except the dues for Members at Large is $1.00, payable in advance to headquarters or through an organizer.

The MEMBERSHIP FEE is apportioned 60c to organization fund and 40c to headquarter expenses and to supply the official paper to each member one year. The DUES are apportioned 40c to headquarter expense and for the official paper; 20c to the county union; 10c to the state union and 50 cents is retained in the local union treasury. The amount of each member pays for the official paper is 25 cents a year.

When a county union is organized the local union remits to it 30 cents annual dues for each member. The first remittance to include the accumulation in their treasury of this portion up to the organization of the county union.

When a state union is organized the county union remits 10 cents for each member belonging to local unions in the State with the accumulation that has resulted from this portion of the dues from the time the member joined the local union or from the time of the adoption of the present constitution and laws (in force after October 25, 1905).

As soon as a state union is organized the organization fund is in its hands. That is the 60 cents which formerly was sent to the National Union out of the membership fee which is sent to the State Union.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, which is included when he pays his membership fee and dues.

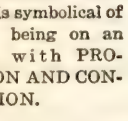
Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request how to organize local and county and state unions and all information about fees, dues etc.,

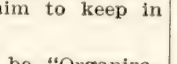
The Emblem of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.



The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come through Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.



Objects of the A. S. of E.

1. The first and great object of this society is: TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
2. To have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principal market cities, and in all localities where necessary, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for an advantageous price, instead of passing into the hands of middlemen or trusts.
3. To secure equitable rates of transportation.
4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.
5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.
6. To secure new and pure seeds, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., from home, and from foreign countries, and distribute them with a view of improving present crops, giving a greater diversity and curing the weed curse.
7. To report crops in this and foreign countries, so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.
8. To establish institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming, the best methods of marketing and for the general advancement of agriculture.
9. To improve our highways.
10. To irrigate our land.
11. To prevent adulteration of food and marketing of same.
12. To promote social intercourse.
13. To settle disputes without recourse to law.
14. To promote farmers' insurance; life, fire and crop.
15. To establish similar societies in foreign countries.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of truth with falsehood for the good or evil side.
Some great cause, Gods new Messiah, offers each the bloom or blight;
Parts the goats upon the left hand and the sheep upon the right;
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt the darkness and the light.
—James Russell Lowell.

"Meet me at the local union" should be a popular expression when neighbors meet or when conversing by 'phone.

Don't let producing overshaw marketing this year. The latter is far more important than the former. In fact the former is often folly without the latter.

Keep your local union out of politics, yet vote for the best man and when he is elected compel him to keep in the straight path.

Let your watchword be "Organization and Perfection."

Don't neglect your local union meetings during the busy spring and summer season. Attend the meetings and use them to carry out the ideas and objects of the society. See that they are more valuable this year than ever before. Every attractive feature that can be introduced should be employed. Arrange for picnics, excursions, barbecues, etc., etc.; work less, play more, and above all, think more and plan for marketing better than ever before.

Music in the Union

The president should speak on the beauty, strength and enlivening advantages of music in the union meetings. He should propose the organization within the union of a quartet or a sextet of the best singers on the roll; and to suggest further the singing of solos on various future occasions, by the member or members best qualified to do so; and, in this he should include the women and the girls. The quartet leader should then assume the management of the musical features of the local, and do his best to develop the musical talents of the persons of his selection, and to perfect them as far as possible, so as to lead the singing for the local, and to make it attractive and inspiring. Too much can not be said of the utility of this feature of local talent, for no one can measure the good it can do in strengthening the local union, in making it more effective, in causing it to increaes in membership and strength, to not mention the benefits to the homes and community.

Three or more local unions entitle a county to a county union. The more there are the better, but don't neglect the county unions.

When a county union is organized it gives that county a much better machine for organizing and work than it can have with the locals only. Frequently local unions lack in interest when all alone, but when they are connected with the county union the interest and growth increases.

Organizers should not leave a county until it has its county union. Thus the result of their labor will best be preserved.

Members and officers everywhere should keep in mind the meetings to organiez state unions. See full particulars under "Meetings and Conventions."

State Organizer Crawley of Wiscon, sin will attend the Michigan meeting at Owosso April 27-28. This will be a meeting of extraordinary importance to potato growers, fruit growers and growers of other produce. At this meeting the time and place for the National Fruit and Produce Growers' Association (proposed) is expected to be selected.

Note additions in first column under "Local Union" department, regarding dues, how apportioned and sent to county and state unions. This is particularly for officers of unions.

Quarterly Dues

April 1st the second quarterly dues were payable. They should be collected and remitted as promptly as possible. The $1.20 divide as follows: 40 cents send to headquarters; 30 cents send to your county union; and 50 cents you retain. If no county union, retain the 30 cents so it can be turned over when one is organized. If members prefer to pay quarterly observe the same proportions.

County Union Meeting

County unions must have regular quarterly meetings, as provided by the constitution. The second quarterly meeting comes in April. If not held already, this is a reminder to prepare for it. Headquarters requires a report of each county union meeting.

Equity Flag or Banner

Some members and local unions are working on it. Headquarters requests samples, designs or descriptions and when one is selected a liberal reward will be paid.

Give your local paper the news of your union and your society. Headquarters is a subscriber to a clipping bureau and we see all of such notices. We want to get news from your union through the papers.

A Resolution

I will work less this year and attend my meetings better.

Do you want help to organize one or more unions? See list of speakers printed in nearly every issue of this paper and write to them.

An Equity hall and an Equity bell to call farmers to meetings is what we want to see in every town and in many country districts.

President Everitt hopes to be at the Virginia state meeting, April 20th and 21st.

Send me Your Name

I want the name of every reader of this paper who hasn't a beautiful piano or organ. I will send you the most remarkable buying plan and offers that any man or factory in this country ever made to you, if you will write your name and address on the coupon below and send to me.

I supply more homes with pianos and organs than any other man, firm or factory in the country. I will ship you the finest and most artistic piano or organ manufactured on FREE TRIAL in your home. If you like it you can keep it. If you don't like it, you can SHIP BACK AT MY EXPENSE. I will simply LOAN it to you for you to try.



The PIANO and ORGAN MAN

I will trust you for my pay.
I don't care who you are, where you live or what you do for a living, I will trust you for my pay. All I ask is that you be as honest in your business with me as I will be with you. I will give you over ONE YEAR to pay me for any THIERY ORGAN and over TWO YEARS to settle for any piano you choose from me.

No deposit—No guarantee from third
party required to get one of my beautiful instruments. I don't care whether you are rich or poor—it is all the same to me just so long as you are honest.

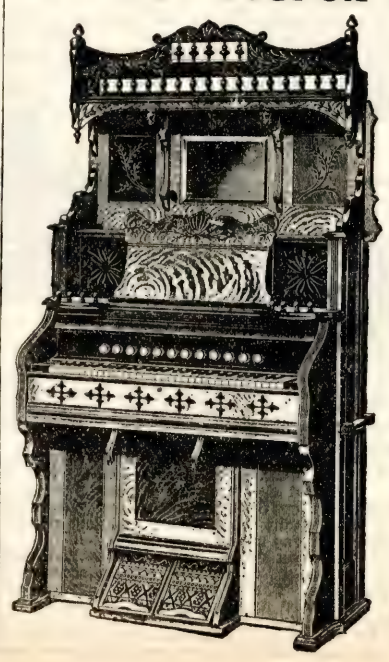
My free trial plan
means just what I say it does. There are no strings or conditions to it. I ship any instrument you select and you positively may ship it back AT MY EXPENSE if you do not agree that it is the best you have ever seen at the price. I don't ask you to buy first and try afterwards—I say to you, "TRY FIRST—KEEP IT IF YOU LIKE IT".

My unlimited Guarantee
is the fairest, the squarest, and the strongest guarantee ever written. It GUARANTEES any one of my instruments AS LONG AS YOU HAVE IT, against any defect in tone or workmanship. It guarantees THIERY pianos and organs to give you continued satisfaction from the day you accept the instrument, absolutely protecting you from start to finnish. Any other guarantee that doesn't protect you the way mine does, isn't worth the paper it is written on.

Remember you deal direct with me
and I guarantee to save you many dollars and I will prove it or it won't cost you a penny. I will show you how to keep HALF THE PRICE of a piano or organ in your OWN pocket. If you get one of my instruments, you'll have the best that money can buy, and I will prove this to you also.

J. B. THIERY, The Piano and Organ Man.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

CUT OUT COUPON BELOW---SEND IT TO-DAY



Be sure and mention whether you want a piano or an organ. Write me a short letter, if you have time, telling me just how you would like to pay. If you are a cash buyer in 30 or 60 days, mention this also. Write to me to-day. I will send my fine complete catalogue and full particulars by return mail, POSTAGE PAID.

ADDRESS
J. B. THIERY
The Piano and Organ Man
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FREE

J. B. THIERY, Milwaukee, Wis. Please send to me by return mail catalogue and complete particulars of your offers as advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Name _____

_____

_____

_____

I want _____
MENTION PIANO OR ORGAN.

PAPERS THAT OPPOSE THE A. S. OF E.



The hand between Farmers and Profitable Prices.

In this list appears the names of those papers that have recently opposed and hindered the development of the American Society of Equity, consequently have delayed the time when controlled marketing, profitable prices and many other things farmers need can be realized.

OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, O.

MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.

RURAL NEW YORKER, New York, N. Y.

PRACTICAL FARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCKMAN, Pittsburg, Pa.

WALLACES FARMER, Des Moines, Ia.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, Albany, N. Y.

FARM STOCK AND HOME, Minneapolis, Minn.

UNION FARMER, Murphysboro, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST, Minneapolis, Minn.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming and members of the A. S. of E. are requested to send clippings from other papers that oppose this movement, and such papers will be added. Also to be entirely fair, they are requested to report the first evidence or expression from above named papers of fairness in their relation to the society and the name will be removed from the list.

We want all to understand that this is not an attempt to injure any publication, but it is an act of self-defense in the highest spirit of equity. We ask no more than fairness, and one of the principles of the A. S. of E. is to not be content with less than fairness. We do not demand the support of any paper, but will resent its open opposition.

How any farm paper can, to its own satisfaction, justify open opposition to this movement is beyond our compresion. It is very evident that they appeal only to those readers who are ignorant of the plan and objects of the A. S. of E., and they should know that as soon as these people are educated, their eyes are opened and their mind awakened, they will have no use for those papers, but they will condemn them in proportion to the length of time they were kept in the dark and to the degree of falsification made.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive!"

In support of our claim we have printed many letters in the past and will print three more here which are representative of hundreds constantly being received.

Mr. J. A. Everitt, Ed.:

Dear Sir—Inclosed find money order for subscription to Up-to-Date Farming.

I thought I would not have time to read the paper this year, as I am going to build a house. But when I saw what so-called farm papers are doing against the best interests of the farmers I thought it my duty to help the paper that helps me.—Geo. W. Wagee, Kermis, Mercer Co., Pa.

Mr. Everitt:

Dear Sir—Inclosed is $1.00 for two years' subscription to Up-to-Date Farming.

I have noted the list of "papers that oppose the A. S. of E.," and I find I have been taking one of them since January 1. To-day cut out the list and commenced to mailed it to the publishers of that paper and notified them to immediately remove my name from their subscription list, and under no circumstances to send the paper any more.

I consider a paper that is opposed to the A. S. of E. as offensive in my home as a skunk, and without the redeeming qualities of that animal. For, while a skunk is to be shunned, yet it will help you by catching mice and vermin. These papers do not help us, but take our money and then oppose our best interests. They are no good on earth.—R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill. (Maple Lawn Farm).

Below is from a fair publisher who wrote against this movement before he understood it. Such papers should be supported by farmers in proportion as they withdraw their support from others:

Mr. J. A. Everitt, President:

Dear Sir—I received your letter and also The Third Power book. I confess you interest me. I am reading your book, and I do not find it difficult to indorse what you say. From what I have read in your volume I feel safe in predicting that this movement will in time reform the existing conditions of the country through the farmers realizing their strength.—J. W. Murphy, Pub. the Saturday evening Post, Burlington, Ia.

From another letter we make this extract: "If you fail to open all your guns on men and papers that have not only 'farmed the farmers' all the time of their existence, but have helped others to do likewise, you are not made of the material I take you to be made of."

We deplore the necessity of giving any time or space to this subject, and all the effort in this direction is made in the hope that the institutions existing to assist farmers, and to conserve the best interests of agriculture, will see the folly of their way—yes, the crime against the greatest classes of our own people—and, laying aside jealousies and extreme selfishness, cooperate to bring farmers into their legitimate estate.

Let's us saturate the country with "Farmers Strike" Circulars. This is the way to win the strikes. 25 cents per 100 post paid.

NEW UNIONS CHARTERED

Beginning with this number we will print a list of new unions chartered. The first list covers those chartered in March. The list is much smaller than for some months previous on account of the extremely bad weather that prevailed in March.

The list will serve as an index of the growth of the society, although the local unions do not represent one-half the growth in membership at present. Also the list will be interesting and valuable to show the relative development in the different states and Canada. We hope the publishing of this list will also induce a friendly rivalry among the states, between states of similar interests and between different sections.

Commenting on the March list, we find Kentucky credited with 37 unions, more than double the number of any other state. There is every reason to expect Wisconsin, Michigan and New York each to equal Kentucky in the near future on account of the definite work to be taken up in those states. While Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota are low in number in this showing, we know there is going to be a rapid development in these states, and it behooves our Kentucky organizers to keep active if they do not wish to be outstripped. Although South Dakota was not put in the list as a pivotal state, she is determined to be heard from when the final roll call is made and the Farmers' Strikes are won. She reports 15 local unions for March.

The list tells the story for the month past. Which state will lead for April? Will the development keep up as well through the spring and summer months? All members and the National Union hope so. Let us all work to increase it each month.

Such reports as the following are encouraging. If every organizer would display the same interest and zeal there would be 1,000,000 members by July 4.

(On the Road), Lilly, S. D.,
March 29, 1906.

Dear Mr. Everitt—Spring has fallen upon us like a hot pancake. Meetings will not be so good until after spring work is done. Then I will hold big county picnics and barbecues with meetings in a large tent in all parts of the state. I will have seventy-five local organizers holding meetings also and helping me. You may expect South Dakota to answer with 20,000 members in the A. S. of E. and striking for equity by July 4. THERON NASH.

The list follows:

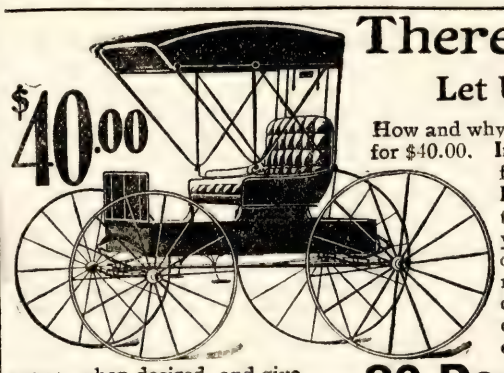
NO.	NAME	COUNTY	SEC'RY
		Florida.	
1925.	Bartow,	Polk,	F. A. Ruhl, Bartow.
		Illinois	
1888.	Dry Hill,	Jackson	D. B. Talbott, Ava.
2014.	Lakeview,	Saline,	Lewis Dabbs, Carrier Mills.
		Indiana.	
1924.	Alfordsville,	Daviess,	Wm. Sult, Cannelburg.
1897.	Jasper,	Dubois,	Wm. Roudenbah, Jasper.
1918.	Ireland,	Dubois,	John H. Kierstiens, Ireland.
1882.	Ferdinand,	Dubois,	Mat Olinger, Ferdinand.
1962.	Nauroo,	Gibson,	N. J. Brothers, Fort Branch.
1947.	Anderson Valley,	Perry,	Paul Deom, Tell City.
1944.	Clyde,	Perry,	Hery Sommers, Clyde.
1959.	Winfield,	Posey,	John A. Cartwright, Poseyville.
1961.	Oliver,	Posey,	John F. Becker, Oliver.
1960.	Fillingham,	Posey,	W. F. Young, Wadesville.
1874.	Gill School,	Posey,	J. E. Jones, Mt. Vernon.
1995.	Lake Mills,	Spencer,	J. T. Jacobs, Jr., Rockport.
		Iowa.	
1997.	Lincoln,	Winnebago,	A. Briskson, Rake.
1903.	Keosauqua,	Van Buren,	G. H. Craig, Keosauqua.
		Kansas.	
1988.	Oberlin,	Decatur,	S. A. Hull, Oberlin.
1987.	Kanona,	Decatur,	G. E. Cameron, Oberlin.
1841.	Jennings,	Decatur,	J. A. Langer, Jennings.
1981.	Clayton,	Norton,	J. E. Duvall, Clayton.
1986.	Norcatur,	Decatur,	A. A. Stevens, Norcatur.
1934.	Hoxie,	Sheridan,	J. N. Walden, Hoxie.
1958.	Selden,	Sheridan,	H. N. Warner, Selden.
1977.	Gilstrap,	Butler,	E. E. Warren, Gilstrap.
		Kentucky.	
1879.	Sugar Grove,	Butler,	F. H. Tuck, Sugar Grove.
1857.	Provo,	Butler,	A. Rone, Provo.
473.	Moseleyville,	Daviess,	Robt. L. Clark, Moseleyville.
1844.	Whitesville,	Daviess,	J. L. Howard, Whitesville.
1908.	Cayce,	Fulton,	W. B. McGehee, Hickman.
1892.	Mt. Vernon,	Grayson,	G. D. Moore, Litchfield.
1893.	Eveleigh,	Grayson,	J. L. Clark, Eveleigh.
1939.	Keyser,	Grayson,	S. C. Roberts, Litchfield.
1878.	Carreyville,	Grayson,	Sid Woosley, Stamp.
1951.	Cabot,	Hancock,	Joe Chancelor, Cabot.
1896.	Hebbardsville,	Henderson,	J. F. Pearce, Hebbardsville.
1933.	Shadrach,	Hopkins,	R. H. Brown, Slaughtersville.
1949.	Friendship,	Hopkins,	D. A. Galoway, Ashbyburg.
1852.	Benton,	Marshall,	U. G. Kames, Benton.
1890.	Cedardale,	Muhlenberg,	A. E. Rhodes, Paradise.
1950.	Graham,	Muhlenberg,	W. L. Shannon, McNary.

TO ALL OUR READERS

Strike Issues

WE HAVE some on hand and will send them wherever requested. We have had many requests from local unions and individuals who are going to push and shove to win the strikes. Also we have them printed in circular form and will supply them at 25 cents a hundred.

It is now up to every loyal friend of the A. S. of E. (and any farmer who is loyal to his own interests is a friend) to flood the pivotal States with the farmers' strike literature. We don't want to confine this matter to these few States either. Let's us flood the country. We are willing to do it, but we can't do it except with our readers' and members' help. How many shall we send you? You better make your order for a few copies of the paper, free, and as many circulars as you can use by mail or passing from your hand to your neighbors.



There Are Reasons

Let Us "Show You"

How and why we can sell you this $75.00 Buggy for $40.00. **Investigate,** we will help you. Ask for our 200 page illustrated **Style Book Free.** You are not prepared to get the best for your money until you have it. Wheels and gears made of selected "Shell Bark" Hickory, rolled steel tires, forged steel axles, oil tempered springs. Old fashioned oil and lead hand painting. We ship on approval, without one cent in advance, when desired, and give

30 Days Free Trial

with a written guarantee for Two Years. Money refunded on all purchases not satisfactory. You save Dealers' Profits. We build 150 styles of Vehicles, 50 styles of Harness. Ask the

UNION BUGGY CO. No. 87 Saginaw St., PONTIAC, MICH.

I Want to Write You a Personal Letter

—Will You Send Me Your Name and Address on a Postal Card?

I want to tell you how Split Hickory Vehicles are sold direct to you from our factory—saving you about 40% on the cost of your vehicle.

I want to tell you of our thirty day free trial offer.

I want to tell you of our legal, binding guarantee for two years.

I want to tell you how we were able to build up the biggest mail order vehicle business in the world and of the great reputation we have made on the Quality of our work.

I want to tell you about Split Hickory—and why it is far superior to any other material used in Vehicle construction.

I want to tell you all about our new factory: how the great demand for our Split Hickory Special $50.00 Top Buggy has forced us to equip an entire factory for its exclusive manufacture.

I want to tell you how we select every piece of material that goes into this buggy—and I want to explain, in detail, the 100 points of merit in the construction of our Split Hickory Special.

I want to tell you *why* it is to your advantage to order from us a buggy *made to your order*—a genuine trade-marked Split Hickory Buggy—rather than to buy one from a factory making cheap buggies under contract to be sold by mail order houses. Such buggies may seem low in price—but in reality they are the dearest buggies a man can buy.

Our 1906 Split Hickory Vehicle Book is just off the press.

I take great pride in the fact that it is the finest vehicle and harness catalogue ever issued by anyone. It contains 180 pages, and gives full description and price of over 100 styles of genuine Split Hickory Vehicles ranging in price from $35 up.

Will you let me send you this letter? Will you let me send you this 180 page book free?

It doesn't matter where or from whom you are thinking of buying a buggy—it won't do any harm to get my personal letter and our catalogue before you buy. You will then know what your buggy *ought* to cost you.

Split Hickory Vehicles are used everywhere. We have thousands of testimonials from every state.

Let me send you this letter, and this new book. Address,

H. C. PHELPS, President,
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Company,
Station 99 Cincinnati, O.



This is our "Split Hickory Special" 1906 Model—$50—Sold on 30 days' free trial—two year Iron Clad Guarantee.

1853. Centertown, Ohio, U. S. Faught, Centertown.
1880. Fairest, Ohio, C. C. Kimbly, Smallhouse.
1877. Wagner, Webster, Ira D. Gibson, Boxville.
1849. Oak Wall, Webster, C. C. Major, Slaughterville.
1854. Old Salem, Webster, J. C. Smith, Slauhgterville.
1859. Vanderburg, Webster, E. S. Brown, Vanderburg.
1710. Luzon, Webster, F. J. Adams, Dixon.
1822. Groves School House, Webster, Bud Carnal, Slaughterville.
1971. Sassafras Grove, Webster, D. O. Hancock, Slaughterville.
1931. Star Spangled Banner, Webster, Jas. Morton, Sebree.
1972. Grape Ridge, Webster, J. R. Thomas, Sebree.
1940. Gates, Webster, J. W. Gentry, Slaughterville.
1973. Hunters, Webster, W. L. Royster, Sebree.
1974. Sebree, Webster, W. G. Collins, Sebree.
2005. Tilden, Webster, S. W. Royster, Pool.
1929. Chestnut Grove, Shelby, W. C. Goeghegan, Shelbyville.
1928. Franklinton, Henry, David Chilton, Bethlehem.
1907. Bremen, Muhlenberg, J. H. Bibb, Bremen.

Michigan.

1870. Border, Branch, C. W. Hosmer, Union City.
1862. Hunters Creek, Lapeer, Ward Newton, Hunters Creek.
1869. Goodland, Lapeer, Charles L. Smith, Imlay City.
1898. Chase, Osceola, Chas. Eberling, Reed City.
1948. Evart, Osceola, Will B. Seely, Evart.
1867. Rose, Saginaw, John Murphy, Merril.

Minnesota.

2011. Blue Earth, Fairbault, C. S. Carr, Fairbault.
2010. Elmore, Fareboult, George Banker, Elmore.
1861. Easton, Faribault, Charles R. Feist, Easton.
1860. Minnesota Lake, Faribault, P. J. Kermer, Minnesota Lake.
1871. Delavan, Faribault, Mitchel Perrizo, Delavan.
1998. Truman, Martin, W. F. Parsons, Truman.
1966. Walters, Faribault, F. Hartmann, Walters.
1905. Wells, Faribalut, W. H. Bellington, Wells.
1938. Kiester, Faribault, J. M. Robertson, Kiester.
1963. Bricelyn, Faribault, Andrew Hove, Bricelyn.
1937. Frost, Faribault, N. N. Holman, Faribault.
1967. Pioneer, Scott, John O'Dowd, Shakopee.

Missouri.

1836. Clarksville, Pike, Daswell Pewitt, Clarksville.

Nebraska.

1856. Saronville, Clay, C. J. Geyer, Caronville.
2021. Abbot, Hall, Fred Willman, Cairo.
1899. Giltner, Hamilton, I. N. Skinner, Giltner.
1955. Norman, Kearney, D. M. Deffenbaugh, Norman.
1957. Lowell, Kearney, C. Allen Cook, Lowell.

New York.

1956. Axtell, Kearney, F. G. Halberg, Axtell.
1883. Meridian, Cayuga, F. L. Smith, Meridian.
1864. Flemming, Cayuga, Leonard Large, Auburn.
1965. W. Groton Progressive, Tompkins, A. N. Burch, Groton.

North Dakota.

1885. Central, Ward, W. S. Cook, Pleasant.
1964. Fern, Ward, Claff Nesrud, Fern.
1969. Carpio, Ward, Carl O. Vaagen, Carpio.

Oklahoma.

1921. Hooker, Beaver, J. W. Isbell, Hooker.

South Dakota.

1919. Hitchcock, Beadle, H. C. Fortesong, Hitchcock.
1904. Groton, Brown, A. F. Amsden, Groton.
1900. Aberdeen, Brown, C. P. Gregor, Aberdeen.
1936. Loomis, Davidson, R. H. Packman, Letcher.
1851. Webster, Day, H. O. Wickre, Webster.
1855. Bristol, Day, J. O. Gullander Bristol.
1991. Wessington Springs, Jerould, A. Paddock, Wessington Springs.
1845. Lake Preston, Kingsbury, John Lake Preston.
1843. Oldham, Kingsbury, E. H. Johnson, Oldham.
1842. Winfred, Lake, J. S. Keegan, Winfred.
1833. Chester, Lake, Geo. Petterson, Chester.
1917. Carthage, Miner, Abe Merry, Carthage.
1999. Artesian, Sanborn, George Decker, Artesian.
1990. Woonsocket, Sanborn, George Sielschoot, Woonsocket.
1920. Redfield, Spink, Rees Howell, Redfield.

Tennessee.

1884. Maple Hill, Henry, J. N. Crawford, Peryear.
1953. Blue Creek, Humphrey, W. C. Pace, Cuba Landing.

Utah.

1980. Springville, Utah, G. P. Thompson, Springville.

Virginia.

1895. Poplar, Amherst, A. C. Joyner, Dearborn.
1876. Waynesboro, Augusta, Harry C. Coyner Waynesboro.
1930. Harriston, Augusta, H. H. Patterson, Crimora.
1873. New Store, Buckingham, Charley Webber, Sheppards.
1838. Mount Vale, Buckingham, W. G. Lackland, Sheppards.
1894. Snow Creek, Franklin, G. C. Gruvely, Snow Creek.
1954. Rocky Mount, Franklin, Z. F. Perdue, Redwood.
2004. Hermosa, Halifax, J. F. Holland, Hermosa.
1970. Roseunion, Nelson, J. F. Massie, Rose Mill.
1909. Belona, Powhatan, D. S. Hobson, Belona.
1978. Prospect, Prince Edward, Thomas Cocks, Prospect.

Washington.

1935. West Sound, San Juan, Benj. E. Harrison, East Sound.

West Virginia.

1979. White House, Jackson, F. M. Little, Duncan.

Wisconsin.

1968. Humbird, Clark, B. J. Stallard, Humbird.
1901. Bridge Creek, Eau Claire, Harley Haskins, Augusta.
1887. Thompson Valley, Eau Claire, Fred Coolidge, Augusta.
1902. Diamond Valley, Eau Claire, Edgar Horton, Augusta.
1863. Lewis Valley, Lacrosse, E. D. Stilson, Mindoro.
1910. Morton School House, Pierce, W. S. Dol, Beldenville.
1914. Martell, Pierce, N. H. Winger, Martell.
1829. Olivet, Pierce, C. Cook, Olivet.
1912. Crockers Landing, Portage, John J. Rychwalski, Crockers Landing.
1827. Bloomer, Chippewa, A. S. Andreassen, Bloomer.
1831. Bunivista, Portage, C. G. Webster, Bancroft.
1945. Eleva, Trempealean, C. Meyer, Eleva.
1886. Tracy Valley, Trempealean, Ole A. Eggin, Osseo.
1820. Garfield, Trempealean, S. J. Carter, Osseo.

DEPARTMENT OF CANADA.

1906. Glory Hills, Alberta, Frank Wocasek, Spruce Grove.
1848. Calgary, Alberta, A. Von Mieleichie, Calgary.
1846. Rockey Cooley, Alberta, Hugh Monroe, Leavings.
1847. MacLeod, Alberta, W. H Wilkinson, Macleod.

25 cents per 100 for "Farmers Strike" Circulars post paid. Select the subject or will be sent assorted.

OKLAHOMA STATE UNION

Report by the National Organizer.

I left York, Neb., March 27 after a good conference with our Nebraska workers, and proceeded to Okeene, O. T., to be present at the State convention on the 30th and 31st. I arrived at the beautiful little city of Okeene on the 28th, and found Mr. Rindfleisch and his co-workers busy making preparations for the convention. A good place for holding the meetings had been secured. Arrangements for entertaining visitors were looked after, and every detail was arranged in a manner that reflects much credit to those in charge.

The notices and announcements of the meeting had not been made as clear as they might have been, and a careful looking after this detail would have secured a larger attendance; but as it was, eight counties were represented, and of a class of men that one delights to work with. A welcome address was made by the editor of the Okeene Republican, and his words of welcome were such as usually comes from a brainy man, whose heart is in the right place. I responded to the welcome address with about one hour of equity arguments and illustrations. Then followed a patriotic and good citizenship address by ex-Governor Ferguson, of Watonga. Mr. Ferguson had taken some pains to inform himself on the plans and purposes of the A. S. of E., and his unqualified indorsement of it and ringing arguments on the necessity for the farmers to organize along industrial lines for business reasons were highly appreciated by the people. He said a world of good things that ought to be given to the public in printed form.

At this time the chairman announced the various committees, after which the convention adjourned till 7 p. m. The committees worked hard and conscientiously, and to their faithful work is the credit for the vast amount of important and delicate work that was so smoothly done in the Saturday session. Some ringing resolutions were passed. The following is of especial interest to the farmers of Aklahoma: The gamblers and speculators are before every legislature working bills through to aid them in robbing the farmers. The farmers assembled at Okeene starts the ball rolling for the purpose of having these laws repealed. Here is the resolution:

Whereas, The statisical department by law makes it mandatory on assessors to gather statistics on acreage and farm products as well as products already produced; and

Whereas, As such statistics are of no use whatever to the farmers, and furnish information to the gamblers and exploiters of farm products which aid them in robbing the farmers; therefore

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the A. S. of E., in State convention assembled, March 30 and 31, 1906, at Okene, Okla., demand that statistics on future crops be dispensed with, and we ask all other farmers' organizations in the State to join with us in the demand on the legislature to repeal this law.

A rival organiaztion is pushing into Oklahoma, working on the old Grange and Alliance lines, cooperative buying, cooperative stores, and creating antagonism between the local merchants and farmers. The question was asked, what shall we do about it? My answer is: Let them alone. Their's is the plan that has wrecked every farm organization that adopted it in the past. We can afford to hold on to our plan of "controlled marketing" till they go the way of their predecessors. Then the farmers will cease to be cajoled into schemes that has been demonstrated to be failures, and after getting their fingers burnt a few more times we believe the farmers will rally to the A. S. of E. in a solid body. In any event, we can not afford to turn away the idea of profitable selling prices for cheap buying. We will even without an organiaztion buy where we can do the best. But we are organizing to establish and maintain profitable and equitable prices on our products, and here we will stand, inviting every one to join us in this purpose.

The officers chosen to preside over the destines of this State Union are worthy and ell qualified. A better selection could not be made. The executive board held a session and laid their plans for their future work, and everybody left for their homes feeling hopeful and cheerful for the future. You will have a good report from Oklahoma in the future. Below I append an abridged minute of the meeting by the secretary.

Annual convention of the American Society of Equity, held at Okeene, Blaine county, Oklahoma.

Report of Proceedings

Convention was called to order by Mr. H. E. Rindfleisch, president of the Blaine County Union of the A. S. of E. On motion it was voted that we elect a temporary secretary. G. J. A. Elsterholdz was nominated and elected temporary secretary

Committee on credentials was appointed by the chairman of the convention, Mr. J. W. Wilson, B. A. Clark and R. H. Molden.

Mr. Rayfield, the editor of the Okeene Eagle, made a welcoming address to the members, officers and delegates present.

President of the Blaine County Union, H. E. Rindfleisch, introduced Hon. H. B. Sherman, of Greensburg, Ind., the national organizer of the A. S. of E.

The speech of the national organizer was appreciated by everybody present.

Following Mr. Sherman Ex-Governor T. B. Ferguson made a splendid speech for this great organization and endorsed it heartily. The subject of his speech was "Good Government and Good Citizenship," and all were pleased how beautifuly they fit in with the work, objects and accomplishments of the American Society of Equity.

Saturday, March 31

Hon. H. B. Sherman again made a speech to a big crowd in the convention hall and on the street.

The following counties were represented: Day, Custer, Woods, Noble, Payne, Blaine, Garfield, Kingfisher.

Committees Appointed

Committee on committees: Woods county, T. R. Manderscheid; Custer, B. H. Gallion; Noble, J. A. Hill; Payne, A. Neher; Blaine, J. W. Wilson; Day, B. A. Clark.

Committee on constitution and by-laws: B. A. Clark, chairman; T. R. Manderscheid, secretary.

Committee on by-laws, salaries and finance—Blaine county, R. H. Molden; Payne, George Carnes; Day, B. A. Clark, Blaine, S. C. Younger; Garfield, J. W. Murrey.

Committee on state official paper and state headquarters—Kingfisher county, J. H. Morris; Custer, P. H. Gallion; Payne, W. P. Lempley; Blaine, J. W. Wilson; Woods, T. R. Manderscheid.

Committee on resolutions—Blaine county,

(Continued on page 16.)

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A Free Trial Package and a Big Book Telling All About Paints and Paint-Making are Mailed Free to Everybody Who Writes.

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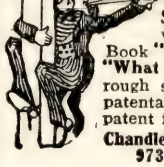
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Local Union Program

Number 7.
April 15, 1906.

These programs are largely suggestive. Songs, recitations, order of business, subjects for debate and contests may be changed to suit the local unions. Also the interest of the meeting may be increased by reading from the official paper and inviting discussion of the ideas brought out.

Again let us urge local unions to get a supply of "Songs of Equity" song books. They can be obtained at headquarters. Price 35 cents each or $3.75 per dozen delivered, or $3 per dozen not delivered. The books comprise the words and full music.

The president takes the chair and calls the meeting to order.

Song

Sing as opening song, "A Call for Volunteers," found in "Songs of Equity," page 10. Words are as follows:

A Call for Volunteers

Come now and join our union,
You farmers one and all,
Come bring your wives and daughters,
There's room for great and small.
Don't be afraid to venture,
The welcome hand we'll give
To those who still unite with us,
And in our order live.

(Chorus for first three verses.)
Then come brothers come,
Don't tarry till to late,
We'll offer you the welcome hand,
And meet you at the gate.

You'll not regret your money,
Your time you'll never miss,
For time thus spent is joyful,
In such a work as this.
Our aim in life is high,
Our motives pure and true,
Farmers, this invitation,
We offer now to you.

Then come be up and moving,
For time flies swiftly by,
Much good can you be doing,
If you but only try.
Unfurl the farmers' banner,
Shake out its fleecy folds,
That in its stainless beauty,
All nations may behold.

Your wealth consists of meadows green,
And fields of moving grain,
Your homes made neat with labor sweet,
Prove you've not lived in vain.
Then hail to the farmer's banner,
From war and bloodstain free,
May peace, good will and Equity,
It's motto ever be.

(Chorus for last verse).
Then come brothers come,
And join our noble band,
We'll meet you at the gate,
And extend the welcome hand.

Prayer may or may not be offered at the close of the song, as the union may prefer.

The union may now continue the regular order of business (see March 15, Local Union Department), or on motion the regular order may be dispensed with in whole or part.

Recommend topic for discussion:

Shall we reduce acreage? Shall we hire less? Shall we work less? Shall we give at least one-half day a week to our society and marketing?

Alternate subject:

What can we do for the orchard to insure a good yield of fruit this year?

Appoint a leader for the above topic to speak not more than fifteen minutes and to be followed by others to speak not more than five minutes. The leader should be selected in advance and notified of the topic.

'Tis Planting Time Again

Speech for Boy or Girl.

The springtime moveth on apace,
And labor takes its 'customed place;
The harnessed team to fields is driven,
The yielding soil again is riven,
And seeds are dropped and covered'o'er,
As they have been long years before.

The tiny shoots will soon appear,
To invite the farmer's earnest care,
For weeds will come as well as grain,
And man and team must sweat again,
To keep those bold intruders down,
And save the husbandman his own.

But what's the matter? No such foe
Was ever seen in fields to grow,
As operate on boards of trade,
And with their prices reckless made,
Take more of crops from field and farm,
Than drought or weeds can do them harm.

Let farmers, to correct this wrong,
Join in a mighty, earnest throng,
And hold their crops in barn and bin
Till victory completely they win.
'Tis thus alone they'll save their toil
From wicked hands and cruel spoil.

How He Rode the Goat

A Speech for Boy or Girl.

Jim Miller thought he'd ride the goat
Of farmer club not far away;
And putting on his Sunday coat
He wondered what he'd have to say
When Bill pranced around the hall.
And would he get an awful fall?

But Miller had not long to wait.
A minute in the ante-room,
And then came to him through the gate
A fearful, stunning goat perfume.
"He's there," said Jim, "as sure as death;
That smell quite takes away my breath."

"But let him come; I've started in,
And through I'll go whate'er befall."
Just then amid a mighty din,
Jim thought he must have hit the wall.
The chair leaped up on which he sat,
And Jim was busy after that.

To dizzy heights he seemed to go,
Then with a whirl he tumbled down,
And next was sitting in a row
Of men dressed like a circus clown.
But ere he had a chance to think,
The darkness was as black as ink.

Then fifty goats, it seemed to him,
Had landed on him everywhere.
"Ah, this will be the last of Jim!"
He whispered in a silent prayer.
"If I survive this awful strain,
I'll never dump my crops again!"

A sudden calm was in the air,
And quiet brooded o'er the scene.
Jim raised his head with frightened stare.
He was at home, it was a dream.
"But this I've learned to-night," said he,
"I'll join at once A. S. of E."

Make Your Own Prices

Speech for Small Boy.

I don't think it's funny,
Thus working all day
For men in the city,
Without any pay.
But that's what the farmers
Are doing, you know,
Who dump on the market
At prices made low,
So all of the profits
Go to the boards,
And add to the spec'lator's
Merciless hoards.
To make our own prices
Is what will suit me,
And that's what we do
In the A. S. of E.

Debate

Not less than two on a side and none to speak longer than fifteen minutes, the affirmative to have the opening and closing, but opening and closing speeches must not aggregate more than fifteen minutes.

Recommend subject:

Resolved, That all farm crops should be marketed by the farmers' society.

Song

Union's own favorite song.

Contest

Not less than four to compete and no speech less than five minutes to be considered, decision to be determined by plurality vote of the audience.

Recomemnded subject:

Good roads are a benefit to every community and every individual; enjoyment of good roads by the farmers will enable them to market more uniformly and at less expense, thus putting them in line to benefit both county and towns and all the people. Therefore, to secure good roads shall farmers add a small amount to the price of each of their crops and raise a fund to accomplish this much needed improvement?

(When organized manufacturers, cooperating railroads and other organized classes including laborers, want to make improvements, enlargements or betterments, they raise the price of their goods, the rates or the wages, and the consumers—largely the farmers—pay the cost. The farmers can, should and must do the same way. To illustrate: They first decide what they must have for their produce to go to themselves. Then they can add a very small sum for maintaining their machine of marketing. Then add a very small sum to go into a fund for building good roads. In this way they can raise money for any needed improvement just as readily and legitimately as the government raises money through taxes, the manufacturers through the price of their goods, the railroads through freight and passenger rates, the laborers through wages, the packers through price of meat, etc.—Ed.)

Cadets of Equity

Welcome Cadets of Equity,
Ye farmer girls and boys,
Who follow in your fathers' steps
The sharer of their joys;
With you the farmers' future rests,
With you his weel or woe;
Then forward march to victory,
Injustice is your foe.

Strive, strive for education,
As you never strove before,
For learning is the sesame
That will open fortune's door.
The ignorant may be enslaved,
Or push'd from out the race,
But wisdom holds its own
In its appointed place.

Then forward march to victory,
The farmers' battles fight;
Do all you can with youthful strength
The farmers' cause to right.
Go forth and spread the news abroad,
Let the glad bugle sound,
For Equity is here to stay,
Injustice has been found.

Tell ev'ry farmer whom you see
How justice he may win,
By joining our enlarging band
Against the pow'r of sin.
Injustice will be overcome,
When farmers all unite,
And fight their battles knowingly,
With all their will and might.

Welcome Cadets of Equity,
To this our growing band.
The younger branch of a great tree
That spreads o'er all our land.
Welcome again and once again,
Cadets of Truth and Right,
Go forth and conquer every foe,
With youthful strength and might.

Adjournment

With handshake and good fellowship meeting all around.

"Farmers Strike" Circulars, 4 pages size of Up-to-Date. 3 subjects, Grain; Potatoes, Fruit and Produce and Live Stock; 25 cents for 100.

The painting season will soon be on. A paint without oil, a compound prepared by A. L. Rice, 402 North street, Adams, N. Y., which is giving very general satisfaction. The first great claim in favor of Powder-paint is that it is so much cheaper than oil paints. It comes in powder form and requires only to be stirred in cold water, saving as much as three-fourths of the cost. In appearance and in lasting qualities it is claimed to be not inferior to oil paints. Certainly no more pleasing effect can be produced with the high priced oil paints than with this new painting material. It is having a large sale for farm buildings, both outside and inside, barns, poultry, hog and sheep houses, etc. Write for the little book on his new painting process, which he will send free of charge.

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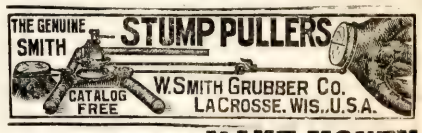
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MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Organizers are urged to keep their appointments at least thirty days ahead, so as to give abundant opportunity for publicity. This is very important. Send the list to headquarters for publication; also hand it to your local papers and they will usually print. Also this invitation is extended to local and county unions to publish any special meetings.

STATE UNIONS

Meetings to organize state unions will be held for the following states and territories on dates given:

KENTUCKY. At Greenville, April 13 and 14.

VIRGINIA. At Lynchburg, April 20 and 21.

MICHIGAN. At Owosso, April 27 and 28.

NEBRASKA. At Hastings, April 26 and 27.

A representative from headquarters will be at each of these meetings.

Officers, members and organizers will please take notice and do all you can to promote these meetings and insure their success.

The advantage of state unions are many. They will become the organizers of their respective states which will be one great advantage. Also each state has crops and conditions peculiar to itself that can be better attended to by a state union than by the national union.

The 60 per cent of membership fees go into the state union treasury for organization purposes as soon as one is organized.

NEB. AND KAN. MEETINGS

Address for dates and appointments, H B. Sherman, National Organizer, Hastings, Neb.

SOUTH DAKOTA MEETINGS

Address Theron Fisk, Sioux City, S. D.

WISCONSIN MEETINGS

Address N. C. Crawley, State Organizer, Baraboo, Wis.

ILLINOIS MEETINGS

Address C. O. Drayton, Pres. Illinois State Union and State Organizer, Greenville, Ill.

NEBRASKA STATE MEETING will be held at Hastings, Neb., April 26 and 27, to organze a state union. The organization is having a great boom in this state, and this meeting should be attended by a great outpouring of farmers as well as delegates. National Organizer Sherman will be present. Address for particulars and accommodations O. B. Shaffer, Hastings, Neb.

WISCONSIN STATE MEETING will be held at Baraboo, Wis., May 22. This will be a meeting of delegates from all unions in the State, and is called to put in operation the plan of marketing potatoes, fruit and other produce as well as electing delegates to the proposed National Fruit and Produce Growers' Association convention. Address for particulars Thos. Emmerton, president, Bloomer, Wis.; S. D. Kump, secretary, Cambridge, Wis.; N. C. Crawley, organizer, Baraboo, Wis.

C. O. Drayton of Greenville, Ill., pres't of Illinois state union, will speak to the farmers of Macoupin Co., Ill., in the court house at Carlinsville on Saturday April 21, at 2 P. M. Subject, "The Pratical Plan and Grand Principles of the A. S. of E. Farmers in Macoupin Co. please clip this notice and send or give to your papers.

PLOVER (WIS.) LOCAL UNION 1349, meets regularly the second Thursday of each month at G. A. R. Hall, 2 P. M. Visiting members always welcome. Frank McGown, Pres., Plover, Wis.

BLOUNT COUNTY (ALA.) COUNTY UNION. A meeting will be held for organization of a county union at Clarence, Blount Co., Ala., April 18, 1906. Address J. M. Burns, Walnut Grove, Ala.

Meetings

SHERWOOD, MICH., March 22, 1906.

Farmers and others to the number of 75 met at the opera house to-day for the purpose of organizing a county union in Branch county, of the American Society of Equity.

Nine local unions were represented. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Geo. C. Wattles. Mr. F. V. Bathrick was chosen temporary chairman, and Chas. A. Mastin temporary secretary. Later F. V. Bathrick was elected permanent chairman, and Chas. A. Mastin permanent secretary. The following officers were elected for the county union: L. E. Dufur, president; E. C. Wooster, vice president; Chas. A. Mastin, secretary; C. A. Beers, treasurer.

The local unions represented were Lindley No. ...., Matteson No. 1538, No. 1503 and 1437, Sherwood No. 1550 and No. 1537, Blossom No. 1621, Sullivan No. 1712 and Border No. 1870.

After the election of officers several members and non-members gave very strong and interesting talks in favor of the organization.

The day was stormy and very cold, and many from a distance did not attend. Our next county meeting will be held at Sherwood, Mich., April 11, 1906.

CHAS. A. MASTIN, Secretary.
R. R. 3, Sherwood, Branch Co., Mich.

Wisconsin State Officers' Meeting

All officers of the Wisconsin State Union met in the city of Baraboo, March 20, 1906. The society affairs of the State were taken up and discussed. The bonds of the treasurer and secretary were approved.

The most important action was the calling of a State convention for Wisconsin to convene at Baraboo May 22, 1906, at 10 a. m. The purpose of this convention is to further promote the development of the American Society of Equity and the organization of the farmers for every material welfare of agriculture throughout the State. But most particularly to arrange to put in operation the plan of control and marketing of potatoes, fruit and produce as contained in March 15 and April 1 numbers of our official paper, and if deemed wise at that time to select officers and representative to take charge of marketing our crops of 1906. Also to give special attention to the marketing of the 1906 tobacco crop of Wisconsin.

And further, this meeting is called to elect delegates to the annual meeting of the National Union of the A. S. of E. for 1906, and for the general welfare of the society in this State.

The rule governing election of delegates to the Wisconsin State Union is: One delegate for each ten members or major portion thereof. Two from each county union and one alternate should be elected. Delegates should carry credentials duly signed by the officers of their union.

Mrs. C. Ryder, of Menomonee, was elected chief of the Wisconsin State Press Bureau.

THOS. EMMERTON, President.
Bloomer, Wis.

THE FIELD

Dear Editor—A little over a year ago we started a nucleus with three members. About a month after we organized with 30. Then in July we held an old-fashioned picnic, had Mr. N. C. Crawley to address us, and we secured a lot of members that day. Since then we have been gaining in membership right along, until now we have 225 members in good standing, beside 42 complimentary lady members. The ladies are a great help to us.

You know it is written: When God in the beginning created man * * * he saw it was not good for man to be alone. So we as members of the A. S. of E. saw that it would help us to have the ladies join with us.

We have our own flour and feed store; we have also bought a potato warehouse to control our next crop, and intend to market our own potatoes. There are six potato houses in this village of Plainfield, and we farmers have built them, paid taxes and insurance on them, and stood the expenses of running them, but often then we did not get prices such as we ought to have had. We now propose to do more for ourselves. When potatoes sell for 60 to 65 cents in Chicago we get from 30 to 40 cents here, so we think our strong union is in a position to have something to say. We either ought to get more money or see that the consumers get potatoes at a less price.

By fall we will be 400 strong. We work as a unit. It is surprising, how of one mind, a lot of farmers are in the A. S. of E. There is not the diversity of opinions as usual in other companies or organizations. Where equity is our object none can oppose, and it is not hard to see what is equity—right. We met, through the winter, every week.

The hope of our union is that the equity banner will soon float from sea to sea all over our fair land, and that Up-to-Date Farming will soon be in every farmer's home.—W. H. Potts, member of Plainfield (Wis.) Local Union.

Mr. Everitt: How time flies! My first year's subscription to Up-to-Date is just at an end almost before I was aware of it. I have more papers than I get time to read, but Up-to-Date is the first one I read, so I am going to keep up my subscription as long as I have a shot in the locket for that kind of literature. I would like to write you a long letter, but I need not, for I see my sentiments are well expressed in C. N. Lands letter on page 3 of March 1 issue.

Wishing you all possible success, I am yours very truly.—R. B. Dickie, River Rouge, Mich.

J. A. Everitt, Editor—Dear Sir: I address you, in stead of your paper, because I want to congratulate you upon the theme and tenor of the articles published in Up-to-Date Farming. This paper was handed me a few days ago by a farmer friend and after a careful reading of it I think it is just what we farmers need.

Enclosed find 50 cents for one year's subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. I am a new subscriber, but I want to be one among you. Send sample copies and I will get up a club. Yours for equal rights.—W. D. Coffman, Taylorville, Ill., R. F. D. 5.

J. A. Everitt, Editor—I have had the pleasure of reading three copies of Up-to-Date Farming.

They were handed me by a young farmer who is a member of the A. S. of E., and is also a member of my congregation. I must say I was most agreeably surprised at the amount of good reading matter your paper contains and reflecting upon the good influence it must have upon our farmers. I wish to most heartily congratulate both you and your readers.

Although now a minister by profession, I am the son of a farmer, and feel proud of it. Consequently I take great interest in the farming class of people, partake of their joy over good crops and fair prices, and do not lose sympathy with them whenever their labor remains unrewarded or their privileges infringed upon.

Therefore, when I comprehend a movement which impresses the careful observer as a long stop in the right direction to enable our farmers to meet the great difficulty of obtaining profitable prices for their products year after year, as does the organization of the A. S. of E., it fills me with new enthusiasm for the welfare of our farming friends.

The advantages of this organization are so strikingly and ably set forth in Up-to-Date Farming—especially in your annual address, as well as in the report of proceedings of the third annual meeting as given in the issue of Nov. 15—that it seems no farmer could be a reader of your paper without joining the society whose energetic advocate you are. And, by the way, keep it up, Mr. Everitt. You are undoubtedly in the right path. And energy is the spirit our farmers must imbibe if they are to stand for their rights and attain the desired end. Would that every farmer of the United States could read that issue of your paper for Nov. 15. Many would be born anew.

REV. J. G. BAUMGARTNER,
New Memphis, Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Society Buttons

A series of four beautiful A. S. of E. buttons will be offered soon. The price will run from 35c to $1.00 each. Organizers and officers who want samples should apply.

Constitution and By-Laws

Revised constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. can be had for a 2c. stamp or 10c a dozen.

A Local Union

Of the A. S. of E. is needed in every neighborhood. Any person who reads this notice is invited to send for necessary blanks and instructions to organize one.

Report Promptly

All organizers are directed to send in the names of members and subscribers very promptly. If held several days the individuals are likely to write to headquarters.

Report Blanks

Secretaries of local unions are requested to send to headquarters for blanks to report new local unions, to report new members and to make quarterly reports. These will be much more satisfactory than to send reports on odd sheets of paper.

Organizers Wanted

The National Union of the American Society of Equity wants more organizers. Write for terms and instructions. There is a good business opportunity for one or more good people in each county.

Publicity

Are your local papers printing the news of your community as it relates to farming? Are they printing announcements of your meetings and reports of same? If they are not, why not? We venture the guess, if they are not doing this for you, that you are not furnishing them with the items. That corresponding secretary will solve the matter.

Membership Cards and Buttons

It has been found the most satisfactory to issue membership cards and badges to members at the time of securing them. To do this all organizers and all local unions must have a supply. They are furnished at 1 cent each set, (1 badge and 1 card.) In cases where members lose their badge they should pay 5c each for a new one.

Organizers and local union secretaries will please take notice.

Meetings and Reports

Officers of local unions are urged to have regular meetings twice a month. Headquarters is doing all it can to relieve them of the labor of originating programs for these meetings and we hope our efforts will be appreciated and justified in the regularity and interest in meetings. Also officers are requested to be prompt in collecting dues and reporting them.

Nothing will contribute more to the value of the union than attention to these two things. Every evidence of lack of interest in a member should be promptly checked.



No. 628¾. Top Buggy with Large Phaeton Seat and 1⅛ inch cushion tires. Price complete, $71.00. As good as sells for $30. more.

33 Years Selling Direct

Our vehicles and harness have been sold direct from our factory to user for a third of a century. We ship for examination and approval and guarantee safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. **We are the largest manufacturers in the world** selling to the consumer exclusively. We make 200 styles of Vehicles, 65 styles of Harness. Send for large free catalog.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, IND.



No. 4½. Single Curved Breast Collar Harness. Price complete, $10.75. As good as sells for $5.00 more.

Question Box

(Correspondents must write their questions on a separate sheet from all other correspondence to insure attention.)

Question. In Desert Farmer, Salt Lake City, Utah, I see the statement: "The A. S. of E. proposes to bind farmers enough to control the food products of the world so farmers can absolutely fix the price on their products. If this could be accomplishe * * * the government would at once pounce down upon it, scatter it to the winds and inflict the severest punishment upon its originators and managers." Tell me if this is true. L. B. M., Provo City, Utah.

Answer. No. Nothing contained in above is true. In the first place, the A. S. of E. does not FIX prices. It considers supply, demand, condition of wages, prices of other goods, etc., etc., and then decides what equitable prices for farm crops are and publishes it to farmers. If this is contrary to law, then let the publishing of market reports stop, as they are liable also to influence farmers in their selling. Second, if farmers or the A. S. of E. would do all the Deseret Farmer claims the government WOULD NOT "pounce down upon them," etc. We would like to see the government prevent the farmers from doing what others have been doing with the sanction of the government for years. The editor of this paper makes a bid to be the first martyr.

Q. Will you publish the average yields of each crop for Illinois and the average price as given in the last census report. A. A. Cameron.

A. We can obtain this much quicker from the Department of Agriculture year book, hence we give such figures: Average yields 1899, corn, 36 bushels; wheat, 10 bushels; oats, 38 bushels; barley, 29 bushels; rye, 15 bushels; potatoes, 96 bushels. Average farm prices December 1, 1899, for Illinois, corn, 26c; wheat, 63c; oats, 29c; barley, 47c, rye 47c, potatoes, 41c.

Q. I don't like your opposition to government aid to irrigation as displayed in "The Third Power" book. We farmers in western Nebraska want help to irrigate our land. James Ferguson, Gering, Neb.

A. Our opposition is against irrigation in the far Western States and Territories, but we express ourselves as favoring irrigation in the older States. The opposition is based on the distance from markets of that territory; against opening up new territory at such enormous expense until the older sections of the country are better developed, and against producing larger yields when consumption does not demands new fields of production.,,

As is usually the case, the farmers' interests count about one point in this scheme and other interests count about nine points. For instance, each acre of irrigated land produces equal to about three of non-irrigated in the older States, hence a million acres of new land equals three million acres in production, consequently in competition and in keeping prices of farm products down. This is the farmer's side. On the other side the railroads have an extremely long haul to market the products of the semi-arid West, and will realize several times as much freight as in hauling the products of the older States. More than this, any surplus crops (over the home demand) produced at those distant points will net the grower very little, after carrying charges are deducted and will set the price for all the products unless they are wiser than farmers have been in the past.

But we are in favor of the government assisting in irrigation in the older States. There is hardly an acre of ground that would not average double the production if water was available just when wanted. This would mean smaller farms and make homes for tens of millions of families, and in the parts of the country where they can live with more comfort than in the far western sections.

There is not an object that can be accomplished by irrigating the semi-arid West that would not be accomplished better by giving all the aid to the older States except the object of assisting the railroad corporations.

Q. If farmers organize may we not expect them to exercise their power in price making and make the prices too high foi the consumers? A. M. W., Norcatur, Kan.

A. No. They dare not. Their own interests will be directly against this. They are as much interested in large markets as in good prices. To secure large markets the prices must be kept reasonable. We expect more will be saved in getting farm crops to the consumers than the producers will ever want to add to their prices. If we are not mistaken, consumers will pay less and producers will get more. The potato and fruit growers will have an opportunity to demonstrate this theory this year, when organized, farmers will also control production.

Q. If farmers make the price on wheat and if by doing so the export trade is lost and a surplus is left, what will they do with that surplus? P. W. M., Princeton, Ind.

A. (1) By holding it over it may be needed to make up a shortage in next crop. (2) Or farmers can sell it at a reduced price to foreign countries as manufacturers have been doing with their goods for years. If manufacturers have a high price for the protected home markets, and a lower price for foreign markets, why should not the farmers also have two prices. (3) Or destroy it. If it is a real surplus it is worth nothing, and should not go on the market. About 65,000,000 bushels has been exported of the 1905 crop. and this has, we may safely concluded, cut an average of 15 cents a bushel off of the whole crop. Would it not have been much better from a financial standpoint to have destroyed this part entirely?



THE WAY TO GET READY FOR HARVEST

If you grow grain or grass of any kind, you are invited to call on any dealer who sells one of the *International Line of Harvesting and Haying Machines* and get one of the new 1906 catalogs. You will find it well worth your while, for it's full of good grain sense—harvesting talk that means *bigger profits* for you.

While you are there, take a few minutes and look at one of the harvesting machines itself.

You will find that it comes up in every way to what your ideal of a *good* harvesting machine ought to be.

It is *convenient*—easy on you and easy on your horses—because it embodies every labor-saving, draft-reducing device that the most expert mechanical skill of the past 50 years has produced.

It has *large capacity*. There is no wasted energy about it. It allows you to do the work of harvesting "in a hurry."

It is *dependable* because it is made right. The materials used in it—the steel, iron and lumber—are the products of the manufacturer's own mines and mills and are right in every particular. There is no "guess work" about them. They are tested before used.

It is an *economical* machine because it saves all your grain; it saves time; it saves labor; it saves repair bills; it saves worry and trouble.

If a machine is *right* in its design, *right* in the materials used in its construction, *right* in its workmanship—it comes pretty nearly meeting every requirement you can make of it.

Convenient—trustworthy—economical. What more can you ask of a harvesting machine?

* * *

This question of harvesting means much to you. A half day's delay may make the difference between profit and loss on your crop.

The grain a poor machine or a worn-out machine *wastes,* is just so much from your profit.

It's too late now to reduce the *cost* of growing the crop—too late to *increase* the yield—your only chance is to get it *all* in the harvesting and to get it at the least expense of time and money.

If you grow grain, you need a *good* harvester.

If you grow hay, you need good haying machines.

It is economy to get the *best* you can find.

International dealers have them.

Champion	Milwaukee
Deering	Osborne
McCormick	Plano

Go to the dealer and see for yourself.

If you don't know him, write to us for his name and address.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago

(Incorporated)

INTERNATIONAL LINE.

Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn-Binders, Corn-Shockers, Corn-Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Knife Grinders, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, Bettendorf Wagons and Binder Twine.

Remember:

There's a good old proverb about the impossibility of making a silk purse from a sow's ear.

It is equally impossible to make a good machine from *poor* materials—or unsuitable materials.

And likewise impossible to make a good machine even from *good* materials, without proper skill and proper facilities.

Every farmer knows how much harder it is today to get good lumber than it was 20 years ago.

Every manufacturer knows how difficult it is to get other materials of exactly the right kind at exactly the right time.

It was to overcome these difficulties that the several manufacturers of the various machines comprising the International Line, co-operated with each other in producing their own raw materials.

They cut and saw their own lumber, in their own forests; they dry it in their own kilns, and they have it ready when they need it.

They mine their own iron and coal; they make their own coke and steel, and they produce much of the other materials used in their factories.

The result is that they do not have to try "to make a silk purse from a sows's ear." They have the *proper materials* at hand, when they need them.

Nor is that all. The International Line of machines for harvesting and haying embraces *only* machines which have stood the test of time and bear the stamp of approval of the American farmer.

Consequently there is always a good demand for them, and this demand makes possible the employment, in their manufacture, of the most expert workmen and the best facilities that the mechanical genius of the world has produced.

It is these things that make the International machines so satisfactory to the user.

Q. My neighbor joined the local last August under the constitution then in force, and has paid 30 cents quarterly since. I joined in November, 1905, under the revised constitution, and pay 10 cents monthly in advance. By next November I will have paid in $2.20, while my neighbor has paid but $1.20 for twelve months. Is our standing the same?

A. Yes. There is only one degree of membership in the A. S. of E. The difference comes because of the change in the constitution.

Q. (1) If a person becomes a member April 1, 1906, shall he pay any dues then? (2) How much will a member have paid up to April 1, 1907, to be in good standing? (3) When are county union dues payable? (4) When members pay their dues to the National Union annually—that is, 40 cents, do they pay 30 cents quarterly to the local union thereafter? (5) According to the revised constitution a member is required to pay $1.00 membership fee and 10 cents dues per month, in advance or it may be quarterly, or annually in advance. At the end of the year will not each member have paid $2.20, or annual dues twice? Please make this clear to us. (6) Would it not be desirable to have all dues to the National Union collected one quarter and the dues to the local, county and state unions one at each of the other quarters? Would not this simplify matters and be more easily understood?

A. (1) Yes. It appears to the writer that the first quarters dues should be paid then. If joining midway between quarters we would be in favor of waiving the dues until the next quarter. This matter will come before the next annual meeting to be clearly defined. (2) $2.20; $1.00 membership fee included in this goes to pay for the official paper (25 cents) for the year in advance, 60 cents to organization fund, and 15 cents to general expenses. $1.20 dues included in this goes as follows: 25 cents for the official paper the next year (payable in advance), 15 cents to general expenses, 50 cents to the local union, 20 cents to the county union and 10 cents to the state union. It will be seen that in the two payments, the fee and dues, the 15-cent item is the only one going to the same fund in the same year, and is not too much for general expenses at this stage of the society. (3) They are part of the local union dues. (4) There is no provision for paying the national union dues separate from the others. If a local union would elect to do this and collect the other dues quarterly, the quarterly payments would be 20 cents. (5) See answer No. 2. (6) This might be better. We will see that it comes before the next annual meeting.

Q. 1. Explain as clearly as possible the acreage plan of reduction adopted by A. S. of E. members in tobacco sections.

A. 1. Each member, farmer and tenant, agrees not to plant more than 10,000 hills for each hand, and not more than 5,000 hills for each half-hand, boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen years considered as half-hands.

Or, each farm owner shall not plant more than 5,000 hills for the first fifty acres he owns and not more than 2,500 hills for 50 acres he owns additional. He can apportion the amount his farm is entitled to among his tenants as he sees fit. Some districts have one plan and some the other.

Q. How will the A. S. of E. help the day laborer?

A. When farmers have profitable and steady prices they can pay good wages, they will hire more and they will employ many more helpers by the season or year.

Q. How should members of the A. S. of E. handle their neighbors who propose to put out increased acreage or refuse to reduce acreage when a reduction is ordered? —R. L., Moseleyville, Ky.

A. If this is only contemplated, then try to prevail on them to not do it. Give them some copies of Up-to-Date Farming. Pass resolutions in your local union citing the particular people who propose to offend. Send a committee to talk to them.

If none of the above named efforts avail and the neighbor offends, refuse to help him in his work; dont' neighbor with him; pass a resolution in your union to the effect that he is against the best interests of the community, to the business of agriculture and a dangerous citizen as regards the welfare and prosperity of the community and country; that he aids those who have exploited farmers always in the past; is willing that the old conditions shall continue, and is not willing that his brother farmers, his neighbors and his own family shall live under better conditions in the future.

A. Can a person buy a Third Power book without sending the 75-cent coupon in as part payment?—C. O. N., Medina, O.

A. Yes. Any person who sends 25 cents for a Third Power book will receive it by mail postpaid.

Q. Ours is a new local union and we would like to have the programs previously published. How can we get them?

A. Send 5 cents each for back copies of Up-to-Date Farming. Programs began January 1, 1906.

"Farmers Strike" Circulars. They are the most valuable additions to farm literature contributed in years. 25c per 100 postpaid.

The new Tebneriffe Canary Grass is attracting a great deal of attention. Believing subscribers would be interested in testing it we have made arrangements with the introducers to send a small sample of the seed free. A postal to the Iowa Seed Company, Des Moines, Ia., is sufficient, providing you mention Up-to-Date Farming. They will also send directions for culture and a copy of their large illustrated seed catalogue. It is claimed that Teneriffe Canary Grass has produced over $60.00 worth of seed per acre besides an excellent hay crop.

Special Factory for a Special Buggy

Did you ever see an IDEA grow into an immense FACTORY?

A new factory was built and equipped by the Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, and it is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of their famous Split Hickory Special Top Buggy. It is the only carriage factory in the world making one distinctive and exclusive style of buggy.

Some others claim to be manufacturers by showing pictures of a big factory, but forget to state just where their factory is located principally because it doesn't exist. Our factories are located right here in Cincinnati at 1992 to 2000 Plum street, and 247 to 253 Stark street, and are open to inspection by you or your friends at all times. It's the only one in Cincinnati and one of only two in the State of Ohio selling their product direct to the consumer.

The company started out to make the Split Hickory Special their leader, the best buggy in the world, and they have succeeded in placing it far in the lead of all other buggies.

Before this new factory was built, the company devoted a part of their general factory to the manufacture of the. Split Hickory Special, and were able to make a better buggy than anyone else at the price.

But now, with an enormous special factory, having acres of floor space, and more skilled carriage builders than ever before, they are bound to surpass their former record.

On the new plan, the Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Company manufacture at a minimum of cost, using the finest grade of material it is possible to get, and the highest skilled workmanship. Every man is an expert on making this one special buggy. Every piece of machinery in the factory is made for this particular work. Every piece of material is purchased for this especial make and style of buggy.

With these trained men—with this special material—and with these special facilities, the Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Co., in this Special Split Hickory Buggy at $50.00, turn out a vehicle that would cost $75.00 anywhere else. They sell the $50.00 Split Hickory Special on their thirty days free-trial plan, and guarantee every vehicle for two years from the time it leaves the factory.

In spite of the general advance in cost of all raw materials, and the higher prices paid their skilled workmen, they don't charge a cent more for the "Special" this year than they did last.

Our readers can get a copy of the company's handsome 1906 catalogue by sending a postal to H. C. Phelps, president of the Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Company. His address is Station 99, Cincinnati, O.

No man in the United States knows more about raising hogs successfully and making money with them than Jos. Haas, V. S., of Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. Haas has written a book called Hogology, which is the result of thirty years' experience. Any one interested can have a copy free, postpaid, if they mention Up-to-Date Farming when writing.

If you are interested in cream separators, by all means get a copy of the book "Cash from Cream," by sending your name and address on a postal card to the People's Supply Co., Department 183, Kansas City, Mo.,

The People's Cream Separator makes an absolutely perfect separation in from 30 to 60 minutes. Best of all, it does the work automatically.



SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an

Electric Handy Wagon

Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.

Electric Wheel Co. Bx 170, Quincy, Ill.



THE HOME AND FARM WEEKLY

WILL GIVE AWAY

$30,000.00 in Cash and Valuable Awards

OPEN TO ALL — You need not be a subscriber to enter this contest — OPEN TO ALL

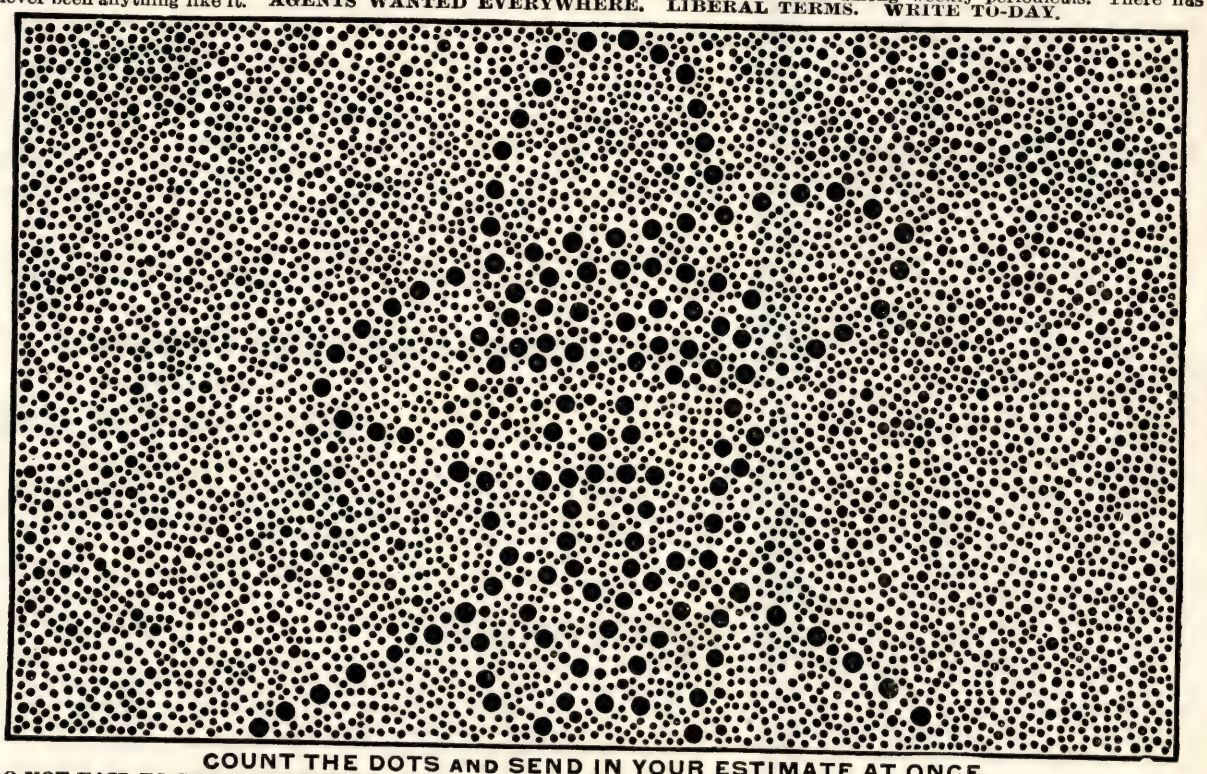
The Home and Farm Weekly is a Paper for Every American Fireside. In order to advertise **The Home and Farm Weekly** to a half a million homes at once we will give away $30,000.00 in cash and valuable premiums as follows:

$3.000.00 in Cash

Following this will be about 3,000 other Awards, Including:
6 Pianos, worth $4,000, Parlor Organs, Farms, $2,000, Stoves and Ranges, Farm Wagons, Buggies, Sewing Machines, $500, Phonographs, $500, Encyclopedias, $1,200, Watches, $1,000, Bibles, Dictionaries, Clocks, Fine Dishes, Jewelry, Farm Implements, etc., etc.

Complete list of this stupendous list of $30,000 worth of valuable gifts will be found only in **The Home and Farm Weekly.** Remember, these awards will be made absolutely free. Send your letter describing your plan of counting and your estimate all at one time in same envelope.

The Home and Farm Weekly will appear first on April 19th, 1906, and will have a circulation of 100,000 to 200,000 at the start. Among the many splendid features which will appear regularly are whole pages of funny cartoons—The Original Buster Brown—The Famous Katzenjammer Kids—Happy Hooligan—Lulu and Leander—Foxy Grandpa and all the other inimitible creations of Outcault, Opper, Swinnerton, Dirks, Bunny and other celebrated cartoonists. Powerful and Uplifting Editorials, fighting the battles of the people now and always. Household and Woman's Department with such well known contributors as Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. John A. Logan, Beatrice Fairfax, Winifred Black, Lady Henry Somerset and other celebrities. Fiction by well known authors. Thrilling Serial stories, and other great special features and able contributions of world-famous writers and correspondents—all these features will make **The Home and Farm Weekly** an innovation among weekly periodicals. There has never been anything like it. **AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. LIBERAL TERMS. WRITE TO-DAY.**



COUNT THE DOTS AND SEND IN YOUR ESTIMATE AT ONCE.

DO NOT FAIL TO GET COUNTS IN AT ONCE—Complete list of prizes and prize winners and conditions of the contest published only in **The Home and Farm Weekly.** You never had such an opportunity before. **YOU WANT** some of these $30,000.00 in premiums. **SO SEND YOUR ESTIMATE WITH YOUR LETTER** describing your plan of counting at once.

TEST OF SKILL

This count is not to be confused with guessing and estimating contests, which are not permitted by the Postoffice Department. Our contest is a test of skill and ingenuity, in counting the dots and getting up the best plans. It depends upon you. There is no guess or chance about it. **Do not hesitate** about entering it, but get your count in at once, to-day. This contest is open to all. There are no conditions as you can read above. The prizes are to be awarded to those who correctly count the dots and who submit the best or most meritorious plans of counting, or should there be no correct count the prizes will be awarded according to the relative accuracy of counts submitted. A complete list of the $30.000 in awards will be published only in **The Home and Farm Weekly** The regular subscription price is $1.00 a year but for the next 90 days a special subscription rate of 50 cents a year is being made. Send money, stamps, postal or express order. **Address,**

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While this blank is convenient, any count sent in in any way will be considered. If you do not care to use this coupon, just send in your estimate by letter.

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Gentlemen—My count in your $30,000 dot contest is.....

Name.....

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THE EVOLUTION OF THE HORSE

This article is a continuation of the one in our last edition, and there are things worth noting, as straws that show which way the turf wind is blowing at the present time.

And such it has indeed been, to the extent that there is now a well-defined "American Colony" among horses abroad, much after the fashion of "society" itself. The indefatigable American "hustler" and his swift thoroughbred is fairly "beating the world" with his flyers from the Blue Grass region and other fast stock centers, and everything seems to be coming his way; yet this enviable reputation is, after all, but the just reward of his care, skill and patience.



The perfection of development which has been reached by the horse, man's favorite animal companion, but seems an attribute of nineteenth century civilization, and apropos of which thought a recent paragraph on the subject attracted the writer's attention as a very satisfactory theory of cause.

"The thoroughbred horse is also something that comes into fashion with the thoroughbred human creatures. The savage stunts, starves, ill treats and kills his horse; the civilied and enlightened man develops, trains, cherishes and makes a wonder of beauty, speed, courage and endurance of his horse. As man becomes a 'new creature' the new horse is the result. Solomon the wise was a horseman, but he never owned anything that could make the time or the distance of the nineteenth century horse, heir of all the horse-centuries."

Certain it is that as far back into the ages as we can trace his association with human beings he appears ever as the friend and intimate companion of man. He steps down the ages decked with the flowers and wreaths of love, poetry, romance and chivalry no less than with the stern trappings and heroism of war.

"They'll have fleet stedds that follow, quoth young Lochinvar,

might have been written many times, no doubt, in all the centuries before the Scottish poet, and in many other tongues than his. It is in his aspect as a war horse, perhaps, that we shall find him chiefly celebrated in history and literature, however, from the Hebrew chronicle down, and in nothing more than in their mutual passion for battles—once aroused to take a share in it—can the deep affinity of spirit which certainly exists between horses and men be clearly shown. If some men have had genius for generalship, an overmastering ardor for the fray, so, too, have some horses been possessed of like instincts with their masters; and their gallant deeds upon the field of battle have been accorded recognition and enduring fame by those who have "written for all time," from the graphic Hebraic description of the war horse who, with quivering nostrils, "sniffth the battle from afar," down to our own "Sheridan's Ride."

We find upon research that our own ancestors had very early a proper appreciation for the value of cavalry in war, and that the Angles at the time of Caesar's invasion understood the horse's use in battle. We find in the writings of a quaint ancient chronicler, one M. Rapin de Thoyras, a translation of whose "History of England written in French" was published in England about two hundred years ago, that the islanders had rather the best of the Romans in some of the early contentions on account of the invader's lack of horse. The account in the odd old English of the day runs as follows:

"The Romans improving this advantage advance with all poffible expedition, and getting firm footing, preff the Britonf fo vigorously that at length they put them to rout. They durft not, however, purfue them, becaufe the Horfe were not yet come. Which Caefar fays, was the only thing that hinder'd the Victory from being compleat (4)." "* * * The Britons were fo difheartened at their lofs that they fent the same Day Ambaffadors to Caefar to fue for Peace," but "The Pofture of Caefar's Affairs would not fuffer him to improve his Victory becaufe he had no Horfe to oppofe to thofe of the Enemy."

Slight are the threads upon which destinies hang! And what do we not owe to the "native" British horse, despised though he might be by the Stuart Court, since but for his timely interposition we might now be a nation of "dagoes" vending plaster-of-paris images carted around on cellar floors, instead of proud Yankees peddling wooden nutmegs and exporting fair heiresses and Blue Grass stock to England!

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT

From Start to Finish.

The same branch of science that has analyzed the milk has also analyzed all the foods produced on our farms in this country and all other countries and all dairymen can secure these analysis for the asking. All experiment stations, as well as the general government have sent this knowledge broadcast over our land in bulletins and agricultural papers and it is within the reach of all. Every thinking man can learn what elements are in the feeds he has, and he can easily learn to compound a ration for his cows that contain all the required elements, and in the required proportions. This is called a balanced ration. A cow thus fed the proper elements and the proper amount will yield to her full natural capacity if properly housed and handled, but if short fed in some element, although she may be overfed in all other elements, can only yield as if fed equally short in all elements. She has no miraculous power to convert the surplus of one element into another element that she is short of. The excess, whatever it is, is wasted.

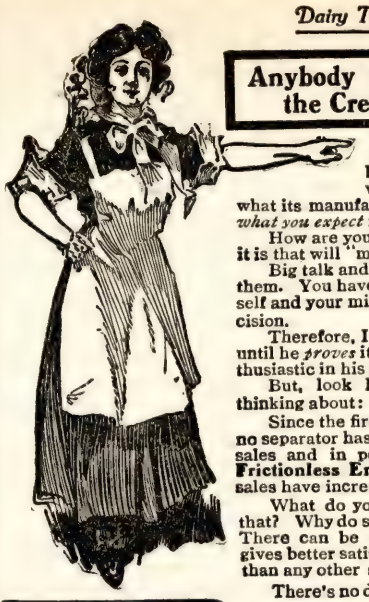
The ignorant man who thinks he knows all there is to know is the hardest to reform. The elementary principles that underlie radical improvements in average farm dairies may be summed up as follows:

First—Herds composed of only first-class cows, selected from best dairy breeds.

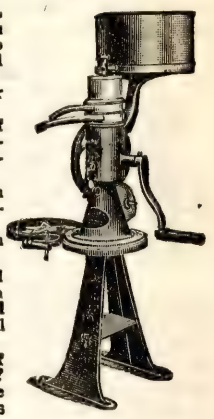
Second—All the year dairying, with the greater portion produced during the fall, winter and spring months. Three-fourths of the herd coming fresh in fall and early winter, one-fourth in spring.

Third—Careful observation of hygienic rules in barn, stable and dairy rooms; feed being in fresh, healthy condition; stables light, clean and properly ventilated and disinfected,

Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid—



Anybody Can Make Claims—But YOU Want the Cream Separator That "Makes Good."



That may be a little "slangy," but you know what I mean—you want the separator that will do what its manufacturers *promise* it will do, and *what you expect* it to do.

How are you going to decide which separator it is that will "make good" for you?

Big talk and big claims are made for all of them. You have to decide the question for yourself and your milk-profits depend upon your decision.

Therefore, I say don't take anybody's claim until he *proves* it. He may be a little over-enthusiastic in his praise of his own machine.

But, look here! Here's something worth thinking about:

Since the first cream separator was invented no separator has ever made such rapid strides in sales and in popularity as has the **Improved Frictionless Empire.** In five years its annual sales have increased *1,500 per cent.*

What do you suppose is the explanation of that? Why do so many people buy the **Empire?** There can be only one reason: The **Empire** gives better satisfaction in the hands of its users than any other separator ever made.

There's no doubt about it.

And this is *how* and *why* it does it:

It is Simpler in Construction.
All unnecessary parts are eliminated. It simply has a bowl with a few light cones inside it and the simplest gearing necessary for driving it.

It Turns More Easily.
The bowl being smaller and lighter, as a matter of course, it does not take so much "elbow-grease" to turn it. Besides, the bowl runs practically without friction, because of its patented bearings.

It is More Easily Washed.
The bowl containing only a few light cones—being entirely free from discs and other complicated parts—it is as easily washed as ordinary dinner plates.

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Having no complicated parts it simply can't get out of order, unless it is greatly abused.

It Skims Perfectly.
All milk in it is given five distinct separations. It is impossible for more than a trace of butter fat to escape.

But goodness me! It would take the whole paper to tell you all the points wherein the **Empire** excels. I can't do it here, but if you'll send your name the Company will be glad to send you their separator books, full of dairy facts you ought to know. Just send a postal card telling how many cows you keep and what you do with the milk. Address

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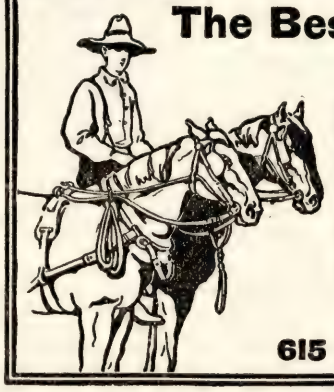
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SAVE ALL YOUR CREAM



A hired man who doesn't milk your cows dry every milking is pretty poor dairy help at **any price.** Isn't that so? And in the same way a cream separator that leaves part of the cream in the milk every skimming is expensive, no matter what you pay for it. The improved

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takes out more cream than any other separator. This is due to the exclusive construction of its skimming device. We want to show you about this, and prove that what we say is true. The best way to do it is to have you see one of our big, handsome free catalogues. Just write us a postal and we'll send you one by return mail. Better do it now while you think of it.

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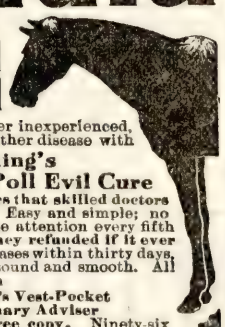
Don't accuse your cows of being unprofitable. Give them a square deal and they will pay you well. If you are not using a centrifugal cream separator from 20% to 50% of your cream is thrown away with the skimmilk—just wasted—and the cows accused of not earning their feed. In addition your own time and labor are being wasted. Why not get a DE LAVAL cream separator, stop these leaks, and double your profits. A DE LAVAL machine may be bought upon such liberal terms that it will more than earn its cost while you are paying for it and still be good for 20 years more of clear profit use. As compared with other separators the superiority of the DE LAVAL is seen in the fact that over 700,000 DE LAVAL machines, ten times the number of all others combined, have been sold to date. You may have ample trial of a DE LAVAL free of all cost. Now is the time to get a DE LAVAL while cows are making the largest product and savings count biggest.



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Dept. 183 Kansas City, Mo.

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HEAVE AND COUGH CURE

GUARANTEED



A Specific for Wind and Throat troubles. 25 years in Veterinary practice, 14 years on the market, proves its worth. **One to two cans will effect a permanent cure for Heaves.** $1.00 per can. All dealers or sent direct, express prepaid.

Send for booklet of endorsements.

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EXACT WEIGHT
STEEL LEVERS, DOUBLE BEAM, 5 TON 14 x 8
Wagon Scales
$25 On trial. Pay when satisfied.
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WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO. 152 2nd St. Milwaukee, Wis.

and cows carded, brushed and clean; milkers in like condition and stables whitewashed at least twice each year.

Fourth—Dairy rooms well lighted, ventilated, disinfected and whitewashed as occasion requires, and all dairy tools kept clean and disinfected.

Fifth—Hadling milk, cream and butter in accordance with modern methods, with modern devices for separating the cream from the milk, and having absolute control of the temperature and conditions of the milk and cream during the whole process of manufacture; especially while the cream is being accumulated for a churning; also while ripening, independent of outside conditions.

Sixth—Control of the development of bacteria during storing and ripening.

Seventh—Recognition of modern rules in the process of churning, salting and packing for market.

These conditions are within the reach of all farmers.

SHEEP BREEDING

The prospects of the sheep business were never better in America than now. We have reached a period when the consumption has overtaken the production, and under existing conditions it will be practically impossible to catch up. Sheep receipts at all the large markets were larger this year than ever before, yet prices were the highest on record. This sems to prove that the demand for good mutton is growing wonderfully fast and will continue doing so. As for wool, everybody knows that the demand is ahead of the supply, and the crop of wool has been contracted for a year in advance. So, with the supply on the range decreasing, and the consumption of mutton increasing at a rapid rate, there is much reason to believe that the sheep breeders will make big winnings. The price of wool is increasing, and your sheep will bring you an extra profit in mutton, wool and lambs. There are fewer sheep in the United States today when compared to the population than there were fifty years ago. Sheep have been the salvation of England where the lambs are more valuable than in this country.



There are several very popular breeds in America. The Leicesters, Cotswolds, Lincolns and South Downs were described in our last issue.

Hampshire Downs

This family is cross between the South Downs and a long-wooled English variety of greater size and better constitution. Some writers conjecture that they have also a slight infusion of Cotswold blood. They are coarse in appearance compared with the South Downs, but they possess nearly all the good qualities of the former, and are hardier. They are great favorites in many parts of England and are being introduced extensively into the United States.

The Shropshire Downs, or Shropshires

These, like the preceding, have been produced by a South Down cross and are a very hardy, short-wooled stock; and most of the flocks have also a dip of the Leicester and Cotswold blood. They are nearly as large as the last named family, and they have united, to an uncommon degree, the good qualities of the short and long wool, being larger than the former and hardier and more easily kept than the latter; while their mutton is of a good quality, and the ewes are highly prolific and are excellent mothers. Superior specimens of them are found in the United States and Canada.

The Oxfordshire Downs

This comparatively modern family is of a cross between the Hampshire Downs of the South Downs and the Cotswolds, and the statement above made in respect to the Shropshires will apply equally well to them, though the two families vary in appearance and in several of their minor qualities. The Oxfordshire Downs have been tested on rough, rocky, briery pastures in Massachusetts, and have given great satisfaction, as hardy, easily kept mutton sheep.

Some breeders and farmers care little in particular as to quality of the ram, so he can be purchased cheap, the price seems to cut more of a figure than the ram. If you are not able to buy thoroughbred ewes, get a thoroughbred buck and you will soon be on the high road to success.

Maintaining Thrift

When the problem of feeding live stock is simmered down, it resolves itself into the question of how we shall keep the animal in a condition of perfect thrift, so that it will have the health and rigor to do the work or produce the results we want at the least expense to us.

It is largely a matter of appetite and digestion, for all domestic animals are in the main merely machines for converting feed stuffs into energy, beef, pork, milk, etc. Our aim must be to get them to take as large a ration as they can use to profitable advantage and to get the largest possible amount of good from the whole ration.

To do this they need help in the shape of an appetizer and aid to digestion—just as the human animal needs salt, pepper, mustard, sauces, and other additions to its every-day ration of bread and meat.

The thing that does this best and most economically for live stock is Standard Stock Food—a preparation that has been the standard condimental food for more than 20 years. Its manufacturers guarantee that it is stronger, better and purer than any other stock food—that it will go farther and do more good—that a dollar's worth of it contains more feeds than a dollar's worth of another—that it costs less to use the Standard than to use any other.

It's a matter our readers who are not already using Standard Stock Food should investigate. Look into it. You can save feed and make more money by doing so. Send your name today for a copy of "The Standard Feeder," a large, handsomely illustrated book of 160 pages, filled from start to finish with good, reliable live stock information. Just send your name, tell how much live stock you keep and who your general dealer is. Address Standard Stock Food Co., 1569 Howard st., Omaha, Neb.

The Pilling Cattle Instrument Case

These cases, which are made of polished oak, contain a number of instruments that no farmer, dairyman or stock owner can afford to be without. Every one of these instruments when needed are needed at the moment. Just one case of milk fever saved will many times pay the cost of the entire outfit. It seems strange that this very important outfit has not before been made up. To us it seems one of the most important improvements to the dairy farm ever devised.

Not only does it contain the milk fever outfit for air treatment recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, but it also has a complete assortment of cattle syringes, trecars for bloat, lead probes, milking tubes, teat dilaters, teat bisteuries, teat spener, thermometer and bandages. It is made by George P. Pilling & Son, No. 2237, Arch street, who will gladly send any of our readers a description of the cases.

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Land adjoining this can be purchased from railway and land companies at from $6.00 to $10.00 per acre.

On this land this year has been produced upwards of twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. It is also the best of grazing land and for mixed farming it has no superior on the continent.

Splendid climate, low taxes, railways convenient, schools and churches close at hand.

Write for "20th Century Canada" and low railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Can.; or to the following authorized Canadian Gov. Agent

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Tubular butter brings 25 to 35 cents. Cream is worth only one cent for stock food. Yet many farmers have no separator—only half skim their milk by setting—lose 24 cents on cream fed to stock—and wonder why dairying don't pay. **Tubulars stop this loss.**

Tubulars get the last drop of cream out of the milk—make big profits. Tubulars are the only modern separators. Notice the low can and enclosed gears. Write for catalog S-136

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UP-TO-DATE
The Poultry Yard
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

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Lives of farmers all remind us,
We can roll in wealth some day,
If we hustle to the market,
With the eggs our pullets lay.
—Not by Longfellow.
Not unless you watch the prices—
Watch them early, watch them late—
Keep in touch with real progress,
Reading, heeding Up-to-Date.
—Only the Office Boy.

The Commercial Duck

Ducks are immune from gapes.

Give fresh water three times a day.

Well hatched is half raised.

The weakest part of a duck is its legs.

A wit asks, would it be rude to call a duck farm a "quack institution."

The best way to prevent indigestion is to mix sand daily in the soft food for both old and young stock.

Ducklings are rendered vermin proof by the oily nature of their feathers.

An immature bird, in market, is known as a "green duck."

If well fed and cared for, mature weight can be secured on a Pekin in about ten weeks.

After ten weeks of age the weight of a duck is more apt to decline than increase.

Confectioners claim that duck eggs are superior to hen eggs for their line of goods, as it puts glaze to their icing which the latter do not.

Ducks being grown for market should not be allowed access to bathing water, as the exercise not only develops too much muscle, but is apt to render the carcass tough.

The duck is minus a crop.

It is not advisable to feed hard grain, as mashes are preferred.

It is best to keep the growing stock a little hungry.

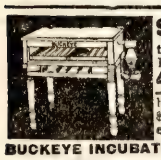
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20 Eggs $1. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, 30 other varieties. All Pigeons, Hares, etc. List free. **A. L. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.**



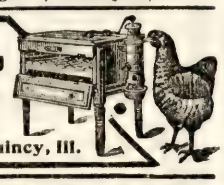
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Postpaid $2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make *Poultry Marker 25c, Gape Worm Extractor 25c French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free.*
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soft food. Grit is an article the hen or chick will eat of its own accord when needed, provided, of course, that a supply is constantly within reach.

It is a dangerous practive to feed horse meat to fowls, especially where the animal has died of some disease.

Keep a good watch on the condition of the droppings; it will determine if the food is acting correctly upon the bowels.

The litter in the scratching shed must be kept as far from filth as possible. To throw grain upon a lot of filth will induce bowel troubles to the fowls eating it.

Too long a diet of one kind of food, or allowing fowls to go too long without food, and then feeding too liberally, are prime causes of indigestion.

Fowls that must depend upon their rations from what they can scratch from the manure piles back of the horse stable, can never be depended upon for finely flavored eggs.

There can be no fixed rule adopted in feeding poultry, but a safe method is to give of the morning mash just about what would be a handful to two fowls; and of the evening grain ration, a handful to each. This must be varied more or less, according to the appetites of the flock.

Notes in Passing

The man with large flocks may think he is practicing economy, but poultry science fails to endorse it.

We saw it claimed some years ago, but never had it verified, that if the feathers were cut from fowls before scalding (leaving only the stubs), very nice pillows could be made, equal if not superior to goose feathers. Try it.

There was a time when it was necessary to cross breeds in order to have stamina and good results. It is not so any more. The fanciers have recognized the fact that utility is a better card than show room qualifications.

The loafer on the poultry farm is a menace. This equally applies to both the hen and the hired man. Keep only honest workers.

Better a slow, honest hired man than one who works like a beaver when the boss is around, and loafs the moment he turns his back.

C. H. Reynolds says the sex of guinea fowls can best be distinguished by the wattles; those of the male being double the size of those of the female.

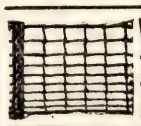
A poultry farm size should not be measured so much by the number of fowls kept as by the actual work done. The largest (in a financial sense) poultry plant the writer ever saw was in Massachusetts. It contained but 300 head of fowls, and gave an income of between a thousand and twelve hundred dollars clear for its owner.

We would like to see a portrait of the poultryman who "knows it all." Goodness, he must have a head as big as a barrel. The writer wears a 7¼ inch hat, and he has, oh, so much to learn.

The beginner, at the end of his first year, is pretty sure to imagine he has the true solution, and there is nothing more to learn about hens. But let him be in harness for ten years, and he will discover that he is only yet a student. The writer has been breeding poultry for twenty-five years, and there is not a day but up will crop facts that he never before dreampt of.

George O. Brown hits the nail on the head in these pert remarks: Among the reasons why many poultry raisers fail to meet with success when they increase their flocks, they fail to increase their accommodations in proportion to the increase in the flock. They fail to recognize the fact that large flocks are difficult to feed so that each individual may secure its alloted share; that various ailments have to be guarded against where large flocks are kept that are comparatively unknown among moderate sized flocks; that large flocks require constant attention. Neglect in the case of a large flock will often be very costly, which with a small flock might not result in any harm. Neglects, however, should not be allowed in any flock.

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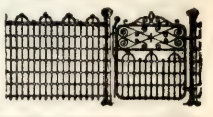


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CHARLES L. FITCH,
New Wilmington, Pa

UP-TO-DATE

Bee-Keeping

By Rev. J. G. Baumgartner

Up-to-Date Bee-Keeping

Which are the most profitable races of bees?

No doubt some of my readers are interested in this question. All should be. The wide-awake farmer studies the profitableness of the various races of stock, horses, cows, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., which come to his notice, that he may select the best.

It costs no more to feed a good horse than a poor one, or a good milking cow than one yielding much less or poorer milk. Indeed, if it costs more to keep one than the other, we all know it is in favor of the one bringing its owner the best returns. The same holds good with regard to bees. It costs no more and pays best all around to have the most improved race or strain of bees than to keep "any old kind."

Our native black bee commonly found in the woods and in apiaries where no effort has been made on the part of the apiarists to improve his stock by introducing new blood, and which, in fact, up to the importation of the Italian race was the only kind of bees in America, and still has its advocates, is, as far as honey gathering is concerned (especially in yards which have been improved by the selection of breeding stock), a profitable bee. Yet, as it combines too many unfavorable points, with few favorable ones, it is generally being replaced by Italians or Centiolians, in some cases also by other races, such as the Holy Lands and the Cyprians. I have not enough space at my command to more fully discuss the respective merits and demerits of these races, but will simply say that I recommend the three banded Italians often called Red Clover Italian (but only certain strains of this race do much work on red clover) and the Gray Corniolians as the best "all-around" bees we have. A cross of these two races gives excellent results, and is by many preferred to either one of the pure races. Very timid bee-keepers, who are afraid of stings, should try the Cancasiano, a newly-introduced race of bees. They are fairly good workers and by far the gentlest bees so far known to the bee-keeping world.

If you wish to change from one race or strain of bees to another, all that is necessary is to get queens of the chosen race. Hunt up the old queens in your hives and kill them. Then introduce a new queen into each colony, proceeding according to the instructions printed on the inside of the cover on the cage in which your queen comes through the mail.

A change of queens may be made at any time of the year when the bees find honey in the field.

There is—under normal conditions—only one queen in every hive. She is the mother of the colony; egg-laying is her life work and in this she is kept quite busy during the summer. A good queen has capacity for laying 3,000 to 4,000 eggs per day.

The prices of queens from reliable breeders range from 75 cents to $2 each. Breeding queens sell for $3 to $10, according to quality. I do not advise to buy from "cheap queen men." Cheap queens are not necessarily of inferior quality, but they often are. As the breeder producing them for prices too low must often disregard thoroughness in work to produce quantity, but the best queens can not be bred in a slipshod way.

It is difficult to find and change a queen when hives are used having non-movable frames. Here score a point against the box hive and in favor of the movable frame.

If you have some way to render, do it now before the warm weather brings moths to infest and spoil the old comb.

In rendering wax it is important to stir the mess repeatedly, so the water can wash the wax out of the cocoons, etc. Some sort of press should then be used on the "cheese" (slumgum). After pressing boil again and press once more to get out as much of the wax as possible. Inexperienced hands throw away much wax unknowingly, thinking they got all the wax out, while sometimes more than 25 per cent. was thrown away with the slumgum.

Many wild bees starved this winter and many an apiary will be greatly decreased on account of unexpected starvation.

Late frosts undoubtedly deprived the bees of many a fruit blossom, and the keeper of much delicious fruit this spring.



A Bee Catalogue

The Lewis Catalogue should be in the hands of every beeman or beginner who wants the best beeware. No finer wood is put into hives, supers or sections than grows in the great lumber region of Wisconsin. That's why Lewis bee ware is known the world over as the best and is used by so many successful beemen.

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catalogue lists everything of use to the beginner in bee culture or the experienced beeman. Lewis bee ware is famous for quality and ease of adjustment. Always fits and always ready. Send at once for catalogue H-34 containing nearly one-hundred pages devoted to Bee Goods. Also containing seven full pages of points to the beginner. It is free for the asking. Send now. *It will also contain the name of your nearest agent to whom your order may be sent, thereby saving yourself freight and time.*

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Oklahoma State Union

(Continued from page 8.)

R. H. Molden; Garfield, J. W. Murray; Payne, J. D. Roark.

Committee on nominations—Payne county, A. Neher; Day, B. A. Clark; Custer, P. H. Gallion; Woods, T. R. Manderscheid; Kingfisher, J. H. Morris; Garfield, R. Sasseen; Blaine, W. Adee; Noble, J. A. Hill.

Report of committee on official state paper and state headquarters:

To the Officers and Members of the Oklahoma State Union of the A. S. of E. in Convention Assembled—We, your committee on the state official paper and state headquarters, submit the following as our report: We recommend the adoption of attached resolutions in regard to our state official paper and state headquarters, and we recommend location of headquarters be designated by the state officials elected.

Resolved, That we selected the People's Progress, a paper issued weekly at Stillwater, O. T., and has now a guaranteed circulation of 3,300, and can be secured for 25 cents a year, the subscription to which shall be obligatory on the membership.

Signed: P. H. Gallion, Custer county; T. R. Manderscheid, Woods county; J. H. Morris, Kingfisher county; P. W. Sempley, Payne county; J. W. Wilson, Blaine county.

Report of committee on nominations:

To the Officers and Members of the Oklahoma State Union of the A. S. of E. in Convention Assembled—We, your committee on nominations, submit the following as our report: For president of the State Union of the American Society of Equity we place in nomination B. A. Clark, of Day county, and recomend his election; for vice-president, H. E. Rindfleisch, of Blaine county, and recommend his election; for treasurer, T. J. Lollman, of Blaine county, and recommend his election; for secretary, George Carnes, of Payne county, and recommend his election; executive committee, R. Sasseen of Garfield county; J. H. Adee, Blaine county; P. H. Gallion, Custer county. Signed,

A. NEHER, Chairman.

P. H. Gallion, Secretary.

..Election of Officers—B. A. Clark, of Day county, elected president by acclamation; H. E. Rindfleisch, of Blaine county, elected vice-president; George Carnes, of Payne county, elected secretary; T. J. Lollman, of Blaine county, elected treasurer. Executive committee elected: R. Sasseen, of Garfield county; J. H. Adee, Blaine county; P. H. Gallion, Custer county.

The next place of meeting of the annual convention was voted on and Perry, Noble county, was selected, and the convention adjourned.

G. J. A. EISTERHOLTZ, Secretary.

UP-TO-DATE

Orchard and Garden

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

J. E. Morse, Northville, Mich.

Orchard

Are you spraying? Better get at it. First time just before the blossoms open. Second time just after the petals fall. The long, wet and moderately warm winter has no doubt been favorable to fungus development.

It takes more labor and greater care to raise good fruit now than it did in the "days of our fathers," but that is all right, there is a greater demand and better market for it than in those early days, and we can better afford to give the orchard attention.

The fact is, human effort is crystalizing. Men must study and learn their parts. Those who know best and put their knowledge to most profitable use are the ones who succeed best. Very few good things now come to unintelligent effort or fall into the hand of idleness.

The pigs squeal to remind you when they are hungry; the orchard trees suffer in silence, but they need feeding all the same.

We prefer to transplant trees in the spring, after the ground has come to a working condition. We need not repeat the old advice of being sure of your stock. Wrong and worthless stock destroys the orchard hopes of a lifetime, for after the cheat is detected it is just about too late for that individual to start an orchard that he can ordinarily expect to pay him. Life is too short to admit of laying the foundation for two orchards, one succeeding the other, with much hope of personal profit from the last one.

We do not regard fruit tree agents as bad people. Among them we have known some of the best of men. But there are some bad ones, and the wrongs done by the bad ones are so irreparable and so universally condemned that the good ones are compelled to share in the effects. Hence, our advice is to be sure of the man you buy from and of the nursery from which he gets his supplies.

There is really but one important secret in transplanting time. Be sure that there are no air spaces left below the surface, especially among the roots. Tamp the dirt around the tree, no matter how small, just as you would tamp the dirt around a post. Now, the sensible person knows we do not mean with a fence rail or handspike—that would break the stem or skin and mash the roots. But begin as soon as the roots are all covered and tamp so as to fix the earth about the roots as firmly as nature fixed it where it grew. A tree thus set should be almost as difficult to pull from the ground as it was when taken from the nursery, except that it has not the long laterals to hold it.

The Ben Davis is a much-abused apple, but it is a great bearer, and there are few markets where it is not known. Fruit consumers agree that it is not the best in quality, but it is always there, and its red cheeks are inviting. Don't be too much afraid of the Ben Davis.

For some years we have urged Our Up-to-Date People to save garden space by thoroughly enriching the garden plot, and to increase garden products by planting in rotation. As soon as the earliest vegetables come off, plant something else in their place, and lengthen the season of each vegetable by early, medium and late planting. In this way a very small garden plot may supply a larger quantity of fresh vegetables, throughout the entire growing season almost.

Some one has said, "There is nothing great in the world but man, and there is nothing great in man but mind." Of course, he meant both men and women, and there is a good deal of truth in it. Mind, thought, observation, leads to management, and intelligent management is just about all there is to it in the orchard and garden.

There are a great many old orchards all over the country doing no good at all. These old orchards can be brought into profitable production much quicker and much cheaper than a new one can be planted and brought to the full bearing point. Prune freely but wisely, break as thoroughly as possible, being careful to not tear the roots more than can be helped. Fertilize under the trees, or mulch them. Sow to clover, peas or other leguminous crop. Pasture down with hogs or sheep. Give the same treatment next year and next. The trees will begin to improve with the first year and will keep at it. By the third year they ought to be in full bearing with as fine fruit as young trees. Thus an orchard that had not averaged fifty barrels a year for several years was brought to an average of more than twice that, some years going as high s four times that. And the pasturage paid for the care, cultivation and spraying.

Passing Uncle Threadbare's the other day, we noticed a large pile of ashes near where the "ash hopper" stood, itself being full of ashes from which the folks had just been making their spring supply of soap. Not twenty steps away was the orchard; trees old and ragged; unfruitful and unprofitable. One and one makes two in ashes and orcharding. If those ashes could have gotten to the roots of those trees, there might have been two apples where now there was not even one.

If you wish to see the onions and lettuce come quick and early, treat the drills where they are to grow to a mixture of poultry droppings and wood ashes.

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.



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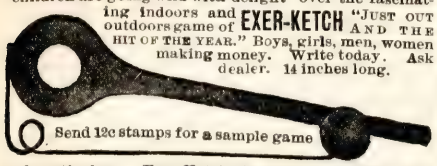
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is not 50 per cent. better than others. My superior location on Lake Erie, where iron, steel, coal, freights and skilled labor are cheaper and best, enables me to furnish a **Top Notch** Steel Range at a clean saving of $10 to $20. Send for free catalogues of five distinct lines, 50 styles and sizes, with or without reservoir, for city, town or country use.

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UP-TO-DATE Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

THOUGHTS THAT COME
Pictures Without and Within

Whichever way the wind doth blow
Some heart is glad to have it so,
Then blow it east or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.
—Anon.

Seldom has March held in his arms such a freight of dreary weather as he this year brought to a large portion of our great country, and the unusual scenes opened the door to thoughts that come.

The entire farm looked cold and desolate. Ice not only covered the beds where the flowers are sleeping, but it clothed in crystal, twig and branch and tree. And it was impartial in its benevolence, for the dead, unsightly stalk and branch were given the same shining garment that was bestowed upon the living tree that in a few days is expected to put on its spring dress of leaf and flower.

Thus the farm was held in loitering Winter's cold embrace. The buds that should have been swelling to their time of bursting into bloom were held fast in a grip of ice. The rootlets that should have been opening their tiny mouths to receive their early breakfast of the good things the great frost cook had been preparing for them found their lips still closed by Winter's relentless fingers. The birds that had begun to sing in sweet anticipation of the joys of Spring were forced to again seek shelter from the blast; and Nature, just ready to open her eyes to the beauties of a renewed world, closed them all the tighter as the north wind kissed their quivering lids. The sun that had climbed higher and higher in his northward journey, and was smilingly giving us more direct and warmer rays, too strong and too brave to be driven back, could not prevent the drawing of a snow-laden veil between him and us.

But this dreary scene is outside the happy home on the farm. Let us believe the animals and fowls are comfortably housed, and can complacently wait until their friend the South Wind shall put to flight the icy spearmen of the North, and the sun shall burst the veil that hides him, and once more call from their winter prison the sweet grasses that shall at once become their bed and board—their place of rest and of refreshment. Let us know that in the home the light of love is bright enough to overcome the gloom outside, and that its warmth and good cheer are superior to every adverse influence. If there are smiles within the home, Nature frowns in vain outside. What if the sun does forget to shine if love illuminates and warms the heart? Kindness and good will can paint the roughest walls and make them beautiful; can make gay the plainest carpets, and give richness to the cheapest furniture—with happiness drive away the deepest gloom and make cheerful the cozy nest. We may repeat what was said in a recent issue of Up-to-Date:

If gladness in the home is found,
What matters stormy winds around?
The brightest sunshine God imparts
Is that within the human heart,
—John P, Stelle.

Mixed Hints

Cheerfulness is the best spring medicine, and it is much the easiest to take.

The farm may be proud of the fine crops that grow in the field, but the ones to be proudest of are those which are growing up in the home.

Crossness is contagious, and so are gladness and good nature. Which are people catching from you?

People on the farm or in the city, who have a purpose in everything they do, are the ones whose lives write success in big letters. The aimless wanderers through the fields of human endeavor spell it—failure.

Of all smart things you ever spoke,
It's generally the way,
The things to be most thankful for
Are those you didn't say.

"A slow eater is a long liver," said Mr. Gladstone, the great English statesman. It is not only well to eat slowly, but we should have a thought as to what we eat. We make the stomach do a great deal of work that is as unnecessary and as porfitless as is digging stumps in an abandoned field.

Here is an easy thing to make, and it is useful—an excellent vegetable cutter: Take any sort of a tin fruit or oyster can, melt of the top, punch a few nail holes in the bottom to let the air out while you are using it; it is finished, and makes a splendid cabbage or other vegetable cutter.

Put crackers in a bake oven until they become dry and crisp; crush with a rolling pin or make into fine crumbs in any other way. Serve with sugar and cream as the "breakfast foods" are served. Beats any breakfast food.

If the salt cakes in the shaker, put a few dry grains of rice in it; the rice will keep the salt from caking.

Test the eggs by putting them in water; good ones will lie flat, bad ones will stand on the little end, or may even float.

Before sweeping the carpets sprinkle a little salt over them; it aids in removing the dust, brightens the colors and keeps the moths out.

Instead of putting the eggs on to boil, put them into a vessel and fill with boiling water until the eggs are covered. They will cook in five minutes and will be more nourishing.

In beating rugs or carpets spread top side down, in a clean grass plot; then beat on top with small, long sticks or stout switches.

Apples are said to be good brain food and the juice or liquid from stewed fruit taken freely is gently laxative; that is, it is a preventive of constipation.

Pulverized ginger makes as good a plaster as ground mustard, and it will not blister.

Pure milk, hot or cold, slowly sipped, and taken in sufficient quantities, will increase the flesh.

Those inclined to be round shouldered should never sleep upon high pillows. Keep the head horizontal with the body.

Cultivate the habit of breathing deep, especially outdoors in pure air, always standing erect.

A good exercise for children is to stand erect, reach both arms as high as possible as if trying to obtain something beyond the reach, finally rising upon tiptoe, breathing deeply meanwhile. Settle down slowly and repeat the operation.

Wood ashes make a good top dressing for the yard shrubbery. Take out all the dead or unsightly stems or branches.

A New Game Thats all the Rage

Exer-Ketch is becoming famous. It is creating hilarious enthusiasm everywhere. "It is more fun than a box of monkeys." It is a most interesting game for grown people to play. Young people, old people, and everyone enjoy it; even the little tot hardly old enough to walk amuses itself with Exer-Ketch by the hour. Grown people lose their dignity and limber up their muscles and children are growing wild everywhere with delight over this new fascinating indoors and out-of-doors game of "Exer-Ketch." It develops a steady nerve and a keen eye. It develops the muscles of the eye, arm, neck and shoulders. The more anyone plays it, the more they enjoy it. Every boy and girl should have one of these games.

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Equity Press

We received the following telegram from the manufacturers of the Equity Press:

Chicago, April, 7, 1906.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Equity Press progressing nicely. Expect to ship same on the date stated in our last telegram."

Goss Printing Press Co.

The date referred to is July 1, 1906.



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UP-TO-DATE Tobacco Department

BY C. HAYES TAYLOR

VIRGINIA STATE MEETING

The Old Dominion Will Organize A State Union at Lynchburg April 20-21

To All Virginia Members:

Delegates from all county unions in Virginia are requested to meet at Lynchburg April 20-21 to perfect a state union. A representation from the National Union is expected, and ex-Governor Hoge Tyler, Andrew Soule, Senator A. F. Thomas and others will be present to assist.

A state union is needed to carry the work of organization throughout the state, so that the stockmen, fruit and produce growers, grain farmers, etc., can put plans in operation to market their special crops cooperating and control their marketing so as to compel profitable prices, as the tobacco growers are doing.

Do not expect the "other fellow" to attend to your business for you and give you the profits. Come to this meeting yourself and attend to your own business. You will then know it is rightly done. The West, South and Northwest are moving forward to organization. Let Virginia not be lacking.—T. M. Evans, President Lynchburg District Union, Concord Depot, Va.

Get Your District Ready

The tobacco districts are divided as follows: The Cigar Leaf District of Ohio, the Burley District of Ohio, Maryland and Kentucky, the Green River District of Kentucky, the Clarksville District of Kentucky and Tennessee, the Henderson Stemming District of Kentucky, the Dark District of Virginia, the Bright District of Virginia and North Carolina, the Sun-cured District of Virginia and Maryland, the the Cigar Leaf District of Pennsylvania the Cigar Leaf District of the New England States, and the cigar leaf district of Wisconsin.

Each of these districts should be at once formed into business districts, with executive committes in each to take charge of tobaco sales, each district to have absolute control of its own affairs, and to cooperate with other districts as far as possible. This is a sure and safe plan and will bring success.

The dark district of Virginia, the Clarksville district of Kentucky and Tennessee and the Green river district of Kentucky are already well organized and are doing business. The Burley district of Ohio and Kentucky, the Maryland districts, the cigar leaf district of Wisconsin and the Henderson stemming district of Kentucky are rapidly organizing. (The southern Indiana tobacco fields are included in the Green river and Henderson districts of Kentucky.)

It has been an erroneous idea in the minds of many that the National Union of the A. S. of E. proposed to have charge of all the work of preparing for sale and selling the tobacco of all districts. No greater mistake could have been made. The National Union proposes to help each district to organize and put in operation a plan that a majority of growers in any district may deem best, and the growers themselves will control the management. Now get busy and get your district ready for operation. We will help you all we can.

The Means to Organize

Organization is still the most important part of our work, even in tobacco districts. We need more men and more money to pay them to go on with the work. The crop pledge is an easy, simple way to produce a fund. Your local union secretary has a pledge. Have you signed it? Remember, the responsibility rests with you, and you will have full credit when success is secured, while any delay on acount of your inactivity must be charged to you. Sign the pledge.

A Warning

Reports from local and county union officers in tobacco districts show that if all farmers plant the full amount limited by the society to each hand, the crop of 1906 will be much larger than the crop of 1905. Letters from correspondents indicate that the present outlook is for a larger crop. We are confident that the 10,000 hill proposition, if carried out to the limit, means greatly increased production over the year 1905.

Fellow farmers, bear well in mind that the larger the surplus you produce, the less you will get per pound for it. No power on earth can sell a surplus not wanted for a profitable price. Small crops make us more cash money than bumper crops, and there is only one reason for ever producing a surplus, and that is to provide against failure of crops another year, and the farmers must hold the surplus in their own hands. The only reason buyers take the surplus at any time is because by so doing they get it all for less than they would have to pay for a smaller crop.

A Pennsylvania dealer recently sold about 10,000 pounds of "trash" which consisted of broken leaves, sweepings, etc. He received 6 cents a pound for the lot. A few years ago such tobacco was thrown away, or given to farmers for fertilizer, etc. This illustrates that buyers will pay well for supplies when forced to it, and also that they bought tobacco so cheaply at times they could afford to throw some of it away. How very plain it is that farmers should not flood the market with supplies.

Buyers can afford to buy three pounds when they need but two, provided three pounds costs them but 10 cents, while the two pounds would cost them 12 cents, if the surplus pound had not been placed on the market.

Prepare to hold over a surplus next year, friends. Remember that you can better afford to do this than to sell the whole crop for what you can get for it. You can sell two-thirds of it for more money under controlled marketing than all of it will bring if forced on the market in one year. But, friends, the most businesslike, sensible and profitable plan is to refrain from producing the surplus. You can't, simply can't sell it at a profit unless you hold it over and decrease the next crop. Then why spend time and money to produce it?

If the season is favorable and the elements cheapen production by giving us more pounds for the same labor, we can sell for less and still make good profits. That is true. But it is also true that fewer pounds bring more cash, under any and all conditions. It is folly to produce a surplus. It means low prices. Don't do it.

A Letter from Lisman

The Lisman Local Union No. 1248, Webster county, Kentucky, met on the 17th of March at 1:30 p. m. About thirty answered the roll call, and business matters were taken up immediately. The acreage question was frankly and freely discussed, talks being made by I. N. Baker, S. J. Williams, E. G. Thompson and others. It was agreed that acreage should be cooperatively controlled, the tobacco pooled and victory would be won. The plan to plant five acres for the first fifty owned and two and one-half acres for each fifty additional acres was unanimously agreed upon. Such enthusiasm was shown that it now appears that 90 per cent of the 1906 crop in this locality will be under control of the A. S. of E. The balance will not cut much figure, for it will be in the hands of men who have little tobacco or influence. No farmers who is a reasonable, self-thinking man will stay with the "dumpers" when they have a sure thing in the society. Why? Because he knows the society stands for good business, and it is encouraged by honest merchants, lawyers, doctors, ministers and all professional men, except the professional tobacco buyers. A few hayseed farmers who are afraid of their own shadow and who have no hope or ambition are against us here.

We truly believe that if any man will read Up-to-Date Farming, without prejudice, he will soon become a member of the A. S. of E.

Mr. Louis Hancock has been employed to organize our county. He is an able man, a hard worker and a fine organizer. We predict he will organize the county quickly and put it in splendid working shape.

Lisman is in the central part and in one of the best tobacco districts in the county, and is surrounded by wide-awake tobacco growers.

Mr. I. N. Baker is the president of our local and E. G. Thompson secretary.—L. B. Nichols, Lisman, Ky

THE WAY WE GROW—WHERE TOBACCO GROWS

Dale Local Union was organized at Dale, Spencer county, Indiana, March 23, by G. F. Lancaster, of Hawesville, Ky. C. E. Schaaf, Dale, Ind., president; Albert W. Frey, Dale, Ind., secretary; number of members, 17.

Beckham Local Union No. 2006 was organized at Beckham, Appomattox county, Virginia, by W. H. S. Barlow of Vera, Va., on March 17, 1906. It starts out with the required number of ten. It is in the tobacco belt and will flourish like a green bay tree. It is officered by Alonzo Moore, president, and J. C. Moore, Jr., secretary.

Blue Creek Local Union No. 1953, at Cuba Landing, Humphries county, Tenn., is a peanut growers' local, and was organized by J. W. Hedge, of Cuba Landing, on the 17th of March, 1906. It has nineteen members and Mr. Hedge promises more, as he says all the peanut growers in his county are anxious to organize. They can do it more quickly than the tobacco growers. J. F. Fields is president and W. C. Pace secretary.

Webster County Union No. 79 was organized March 24, 1906, at Dixon, Ky., with twenty-four local union represented, comprising a total of over 400 members. This county is now in the lead in organization work in the Henderson district and is doing finely.

Coxburg Local Union No. 2034 was organized in Benton county, Tenn., right in the heart of a peanut-growing section. Jacob Peebles, organizer, of Coxburg, did the good work, and is going to do more of it. The new local has eleven members, with G. W. Adams as president and Clay White, secretary, both of Coxburg.

Bethlehem Local Union No. 2035 is another of Organizer H. E. Swain's productions. Swain is a little man who does big work. This is the third local he has turned in from Henry county recently. It has twenty-one members, all good men, who grow lots of burley tobacco. W. F. Sewell is president and H. B. James is secretary, both of Bethlehem.

Townsend Local Union No. 2027, another Webster county local, was organized at Townsend, Ky., March 24, 1906. Twelve charter members were reported. G. W. Grant, of Dixon, is president, and M. E. Jones, of Townsend, is secretary. Webster county is losing no time.

Henry County Union No. 81 was organized at Newcastle, Ky., March 31, 1896. Dr. I. W. McGinnis, of Newcastle was chosen president and M. C. Rankin, of Bethlehem, was elected secretary. Another burley county has entered the fold, and Organizer H. E. Swain, of Smithfield, deserves the credit for it.

Ransons Local Union No. 2025 is a local among the colored farmers. We have often been asked what we will do with the negro farmers. Mr. J. K. Humphries, of Ransons, answers by going out and getting them into the society. This local was organized March 26 with ten members. D. R. Torrey is president and T. A. Torrey, secretary. The colored farmers want to join us. Give them the chance.

Buckingham County Union No. 76 organized March 17, at Buckingham, Va. The following locals were represented: New Store No. 1796, Curdsville No. 1442, Sheppards No. 1488, Dillwyn No. 2007, Ransons No. 1113, and the Court House local. R. S. Ellis, of Wiley, is president, and W. R. Silvey, of Dillwyn is secretary. Thus another dark tobacco county comes into the fold. Good for Buckingham.

Brownsville Local Union No. 2024 was found room for down in Fulton county, Ky., where they have five big ones already, and Fulton is a small county. John A. McClure has done the work and says he has hardly begun to fight. This new local was organized at Brownsville on March 28, with ten members. C. A. Wilson is the secretary and J. J. Wiley, president.

Dillwyn Local Union No. 2007 was organized March 17 at Dillwyn, Buckingham county, Va., by S. B. Elam, of Farmville. Mr. Elam has been busy in Buckingham county of late. The Dillwyn local has twenty-one members and is one of the six strong locals that have formed a county union. J. T. Oliver is president and J. K. White, secretary.

Edgewood Local Union No. 2022 was organized in Campbell county, Va., on March 24, 1906, by T. D. Evans, of Concord Depot. Campbell county is in the dark tobacco belt of Virginia and has a good county union that is pushing things. This new local has fifteen bers and has bright prospects. W. F. Wood is president and T. D. Evans, secretary.

Fenwick Local Union No. 2023 was organized March 28 with twenty-eight members at Fenwick, Washington county, Kentucky. James M. James did the work. He became interested February 8, and lost no time learning more about it. This local is in the Burley district. It means others all around

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it. The Burley growers know a good thing when it comes to them. J. D. Barker is president and James M. James, secretary.

Sandiges Local Union No. 2012 is going to be a big local, so E. L. Richerson, of Monitor, Va., tells us. He ought to know, for he organized them March 18. They started with enough and one to spare, having eleven charter members. Davy Kid is president and Bob Ballard, secretary. Because they have a "Kid" for president is no sign they will not grow.

Augusta County Union No. 78 was organized in Virginia and applies for a charter. A. Henry Towberman, of Staunton, is the secretary. Other officers have not yet been reported. The Valley counties in Virginia will not be the last to organize.

Tilden Local Union No. 2005 was organized at Brown's school house, in Webster county, Ky., by S. W. Royster, of Pool, Ky. Ten members is all they start with, but they will double this soon. This local began life March 22, 1906. L. W. Powell is the president and S. W. Roster, secretary.

Hermosa Local Union No. 2004 was put in motion on March 3 by W. B. Tanner, of Mt. Airy, Va. Like many others, it starts out with ten names and plenty of room to grow. W. H. Coats, of Mt. Airy, is the president, and W. T. Shotwell, Mt. Airy, keeps the records straight. This local is in Pittsylvania county, a bright tobacco stronghold.

Logansport Local Union No. 2003 is down in the "Black Patch" of Kentucky—Warren county. All the "Black Patch" men are getting into the Equity ship. C. C. Rone, of Morgantown, Ky., started this ball rolling on March 24 with fourteen members, and like the snowball that keeps rolling and growing, so will this local. S. Galloway holds the chair and R. L. Harris, of Logansport, holds the pen. Long live Logansport.

Beech Grove Local No. 2001 was founded March 23 by A. W. Shinkle, of Higginsport, O., up in the White Burley district of the Buckeye state. It has fourteen members and unbounded enthusiasm. The Ohio Farmers' spasms don't scare those Ohio farmers one bit. F. A. Boys, of Chilo, keeps the boys in order and L. H. Snizer, of Chilo, keeps the accounts. Beech Grove is "out of the woods."

Koiners' Store Local Union No. 2000 marked the end of the second thousand R. G. Koiner, of Staunton, Augusta county, Va., planted this milestone. Mr. Koiner has organized eleven locals in his county since the last annual meeting and is organizing now faster than ever. He organizes a new local every day the sun shines. This local has ten members and began life March 24. L. L. Coiner is president and K. B. Koiner, secretary. It is a "Koiner" local, sure.

Duff Local Union No. 2008 was organiezd at Duff, Grayson county, Ky., on March 24, by M. F. Sharp, of Narrows, Ohio county, the man who doubled the Ohio county membership in only three months and made it the banner county in America. If Grayson county don't want to be organized she will have to run Sharp away. This new local has ten members. J. W. Rabbitt is president and Josiah Carter, secretary. Though these farmers live near Duff, they are not "duffers"—not by any means.

Lincoln City Local Union No. 2036 was organized by G. F. Lancaster, of Hawesville, Ky., at Lincoln City, Ind., March 27, 1906. It starts out with twenty-one members and will grow—of course, it will. Dave Enlow is president and Charles Hopkins, secretary, both of Lincoln City.

Buffaloville Local Union No. 2037 is another one of Lancaster's locals which he organized at Buffaloville, Spencer county, Ind., March 31, four days after the organiaztion of the Lincoln City local. It has a membership of ten, with Henry R. Havens as president and Jesse Shriefer, secretary, both of Buffaloville.

Dale Local Union No. 2038 is the second local at Dale, Spencer county, Ind., and Lancaster of Kentucky did it. The Hoosier tobacco growers must like Lancaster. He started this local with eleven members, Robert Oskins, of Dale, being chosen president, and Edward Edelmeir, of Santa Claus, as secretary. This isn't all that Lancaster has done either, for on March 27 he formed a nucleus near Dale with six members, and Joe Kelley is temporary secretary. Hurry, Mr. Kelley, if you want to get your local numbered below 2100.

Southville Local Union No. 2039 was organized in Shelby county, March 31, by D. B. Allen, a member-at-large. Everybody who becomes a member of our society wants to organize a local, and Mr. Allen did it. It is no trouble now to organize tobacco growers. I predict the Burley growers will organiez with surprising speed. Mr. Allen was elected president of this local and F. D. Coots is secretary, both of Shelbyville.

Star of Hope Local Union No. 2040, organized March 31, near Providence, Ky, twenty members; J. W. Frederick, president; W. T. Mitchell, secretary, both of Providence, Ky. Burnt Mill Local Union No. 2041, organized March 27, near Vanderburg, Ky., with fifteen members; E. H. Oakley, Vanderburg, president, and C. L. Neal, Veavey, secretary. Eastwood Local Union No. 2042 was organized near Sebree, Ky., on March 29, with ten members, who elected S. O. Brown, president, and J. A. Biggerstaff, secretary, both of Sebree. All three were reported in the same letter by Mr. Louis Hancock, our organizer at Providence, Ky. They told us Mr. Hancock would go after scalps and get them, and he heard about and started out to make his word good.

Friends, this is a report for the last two weeks in March of work done by tobacco growers. Can you beat it during the first two weeks of April? Does this look as though the farmers can not be organized? Hurrah for us, men. Hurrah for us.

Money Paid for Pooled Tobacco

The Owensboro pooled tobacco has satisfied the farmers that the way to insure good prices is to pool the crop. Mr. S. B. Lee, who has done a wonderful amount of work, is highly pleased with results, and he is to be congratulated on the part he played so well.

According to the Owensboro Inquirer 1,200 farmers pooled their crop of 1904, and the result of the sale will increase this number for the crop of 1905, and in 1906 we hope to have the entire Green river district about solid.

I print below a portion of a letter written by President E. L. Davenport in the December 1st issue of 1904, Up-to-Date Farming:

I see in a recent issue that the A. S. of E. is getting lively in old Kentucky and I say amen, and hurrah for the A. S. of E. It has brought us $1 wheat here in August and September, a thing that was never known here before during those months. If we will only stand pat we can bring $8 tobacco once more here in old Muhlenberg. No longer ago than last week three of my neighbor farmers sold 30,000 pounds of 1903 tobacco to a Hopkinsville buyer at an average of $4.80 per hundred. Six weeks ago they could not have sold it for more than $3.50 per hundred.

And this is not all. That 30,000 pounds of tobacco must all be delivered in Hopkinsville by October 5. Why this hurry when all the buyers in this section told us last winter that there was an overproduction and they had anywhere from three to ve years stock on hand, and prices would not go higher? I repeat, why the hurry for this tobacco, and at an advance of $1.30 on the hundred pounds?

The fact is, the A. S. of E. right here in Kentucky is scaring the buyers out of one fit into forty, for they plainly see that the farmers are going to have better prices.

E. L. DAVENPORT.

Now in contrast with the prices at that time, when $3.50 was the average price offered, and $4.80 was being paid as a result of partial organization, I give here some prices paid on the loose leaf market in Owensboro, on Friday, March 30, 1906:

Friday Sales

The prices on Friday were better than those on Thursday. Several loads sold for $10 and over and all of these were Pryor. The highest grades of this was from Hancock county.

Earl Wright, $8.10, 8, 2.
Jim Price, $8.10, 8.10, 2.
William Martin, $10, 8.70, 2.
Louis Ling, $8.60, 8.50, 2.
S. Sauer, $8.70, —, —.
Floyd Brown, $10, 8.90, 2.
Fred Kurtz, $8.80, 8.50, 2.
R. S. Miskell $8, 7.90, 2.
Arnold Wiles. $9, 8.90, 2.
William Parker, $8.90, 8.90, 2.
William Parker, $8.90, 8.90, 2.
C. H. Clements, $9, 8.50, 2.
C. H. Clements, $9, 8.50, 2.
McKay & Coomes, $8.30, 8.20, 2.
Clarence Jones, $8.50, 8.30, 2.
Guy Bell, $10, 8, 2.
John Toma, $10, 9.30, 2.
Ben Conrad, $10.10, 4, 2.

—F 1—

Quite a difference, is it not? And we are not full organized yet, either. What will we do when organization is complete and our men have had experience in marketing?

The following item, also taken from the Inquirer of the same date, shows how well satisfied with our plan the farmers are:

Payments on the A. S. of E. pooled tobacco were made Wednesday at the Turpin & Wood house. The figuring had been completed on all tobacco delivered there and those who pooled their tobacco there will be given checks for amounts due them as rapidly as they call.

Those who were paid were very well pleased. One man was especially jubilant. He had but a small amount of tobacco and first hauled it to the auction house, where it sold but for a price that he very promptly rejected. He left his tobacco in the auction house until the afternoon, when another sale was made and rejected. He then tried to sell privately, but rejected the offers. He afterward took the tobacco to the pooling house, where he received $7 more on his advance than the tobacco would have brought him if he had sold it at the best price previously offered. He has finally received $33 addition, which added to the $7 excess makes a net gain for him of $40, besides the good done generally for his neighbors and other tobacco raisers by pooling.

This man has not paid more than $3 as fees and dues, yet in one year, on one crop, and a small one, too, he saved just $40. What more can you want, gentlemen, especially when you consider that we are but partially organized, and practice controlled marketing on only one crop? Does not Organization PAL when it is RIGHTLY DONE?

We would have been glad to have published the reports of the April county union meetings in this number, but they were not received in time. We will publish them, together with the report of the state meeting in eKntucky, in our next issue. We do not like to be "slangy," but there is "somethin' doin'" in the tobacco belt, sure's you are born.

Tobacco Tidings

I feel very much encouraged at the prospects in Spencer county, Indiana. The people are in the right mood. I hope to organize a good union at Lincoln City tonight. This is new territory, and I shall have more to say Monday.—G. F. Lancaster, Hanesville, Ky.

I called a meeting of our farmers on the 17th, and we had a splendid meeting. The women and children attended. The chances for organizing this county (Pendleton) is no longer a prospect—it is a certainty. We had seventeen of our best farmers to come with us the other night, and more will join next Saturday. Your prosposition is so clear and practical that no great amount of time or argument is required to interest the farmer. I wish we had a good man in every county in the Burley district. (We are getting them.—Ed.) Inclosed find check for $6.00. Send me forty copies of The Third Power so they will reach me Friday. —G. W. McMillen, Goforth, Ky.

The tobacco growers of Wisconsin will meet with the potato growers at Baraboo on May 22 and 23. We want Secretary Taylor, of the National Tobacco Growers' Association, with us. We want to get our machine put together in such shape that we can run it without trouble. We mean business.—S. D. Kump, Cambridge, Wis.

Franklinton Local Union was organized on March 12, 1906, by H. E. Swain, of Smithfield, Ky., with a membership of 46. About one week later we held a meeting and secured 17 additional members. We have all paid our dues for the April 1 quarter. How is that for a beginning?—David Chilton, secretary, Franklinton, Ky.

I have read your paper for three years, and am now a member of the union. Hon. Louis Hancock spoke at our schoolhouse, and every man in the house joined at the close of his address. We will meet every Friday night, and will have more members soon. We signed the acreage reduction pledge unanimously.—Jas. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.

We are working to form the counties of Union, Webster, Hopkins and Henderson into a district organization similar to that of the Green River district. We hope to pool and control the crop of 1906. We are much encouraged in regard to organization in this county. The farmers seem thoroughly aroused.—James N. Banks, county secretary A. S. of E., Henderson, Ky.

Please send me by return mail one hundred membership cards and badges. I will soon report two good locals. I am now working in Henderson county. I think I will give my time to this work until we get Henderson, Union and Webster counties organized. There were six new members added to one of my new locals Tuesday. Since I reported the last local I have gotten others under way, and will complete them to-night or to-morrow night. I feel greatly encouraged.—N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.

M. F. Sharpe, the war horse from Ohio county, has just sent three nuclei from Grayson county.

We have 97 per cent. of the tobacco growers of our county in the A. S. of E. We have five colored local unions in the county and not a dumper in the lot.—T. W. Evans, Concord Depot, Va.

Be strong!
We are not here to play, to dream, to drift.
We have hard work to do, and loads to lift.
Shun not the struggle—face it 'tis Gods gift.
Be strong!
—Maltbie D. Babcock.

WANTED—AT ONCE

And all the time, correspondents in every local union and in every county where there is a county union organiezd in the tobacco section. We want to give the tobacco news, and we can not do it unless we have the information. Write us a letter and give us the news.

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

To late to classify

CLINTON CO. (ILL.) COUNTY UNION will meet April 20th instead of April 14th, as advertised. This change is necessary in order to have our State President with us.—J. T. Douneward, Prest., Carlyle, Ill.

PEANUT GROWERS' MEETING. The peanut growers of Isle of Wright Co., Va., will meet at Isle of Wright court house Monday, May 7, 1906. Director C. N. Stacy will be present to address the meeting, or will send a good representative. For further particulars address Jesse Whitley, Indika, Va.

ARKANSAS STATE UNION was organized at Clarksville, Ark., April 7th, with the following officers:

Prest., J. S. Flake, Coal Hill; Vice Prest., A. B. Ogden, Lone Pine; J. R. Sipe, Prairie View; Treas., H. H. McAfee, Prairie View.

A report of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

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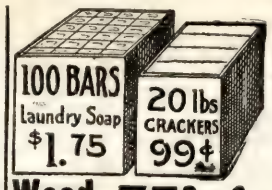
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Youth's sizes, 10 to 13, " "	.72
Women's sizes, 2½ to 8, " "	.78
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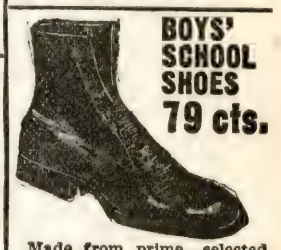
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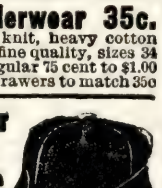
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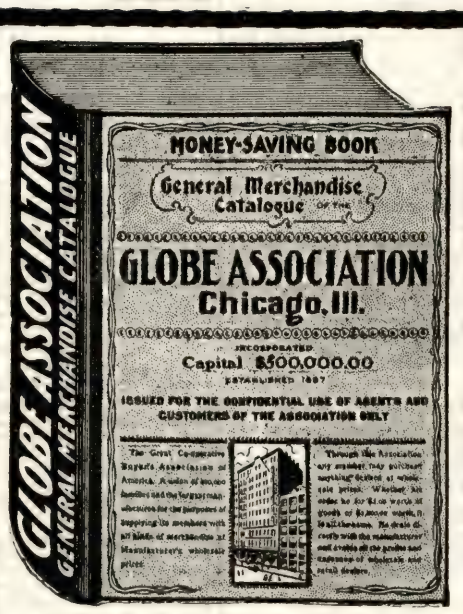
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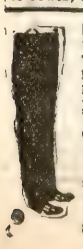


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CALENDAR 1906

April

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

May

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L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

June

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F. Q. 29 F. M. 6
L. Q. 13 N. M. 21

July

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F. Q. 28 F. M. 5
L. Q. 13 N. M. 21

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J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

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INDEX

To Leading Articles and Departments in This Number.

Shall Farmers Reduce Acreage 3
No More Crop Failures..... 3
Fruit and Produce Growers' Association 4
The Situation 4
Notes on Markets and Farmers' Strike 5
Kentucky State Union 6
The Local Union 7
Local Union Program 8
Portage Co. (Wis.) Meeting... 9
New Unions Chartered 9
Papers that Oppose 10
Question Box 10
Live Stock and Dairying.11-12-13
The Poultry Yard 14
Bee-Keeping 14
Orchard and Garden 15-16
Home on the Farm.....17-18
Farmers' Forum 18-19-20

FARMERS TO THE FRONT.

—o—

In March 1st number of this paper was printed a plan for marketing grain.

In March 15th issue was printed a plan for marketing fruit and produce.

April 1st was printed a plan for marketing live stock.

The plans are simple and will accomplish all that farmers need to secure profitable prices for all these crops. Study them if you have not.

etc., wait for the development of the A. S. of E. in the states that control in those crops. Producers of other special crops should be encouraged to follow the lead of the tobacco growers, and any of them can organize as easily and secure as certain results.

—o—

Thus when several sub-interests are organized effort will be less to complete the organization for the great crops.

ARE WE AGRIMANIACS

Editor Up-to-Date Farming:

J. D. Emswiller, of Cardington, Morrow County, Ohio, hits the nail squarely upon the head when he asks of the "papers that oppose," "WHY DON'T YOU PRINT ALL YOU CAN, then throw your papers on the market and GET WHAT YOU CAN" No matter how honest they may have been in times gone by (in the good old days before they moved into the fine new home we have builded for them), changing times have brought them where they are preaching a doctrine for us to practice which they are in no wise disposed to practice themselves. They are careful enough to stop their "big new press" pretty close to the limit of the contract with us—so that, with the help of the collector and the law, they can get pay for their paper even though measures more effective than smooth words be requirred to collect the bill! And still they bid us rally 'round the Corn Gospel Car, poke the hens off the roost early in the morning, economize, study a thousand diversifications of the old delirium in which we have lived and died, to overwhelm our markets and our lives together!

Are we men, blessed with and responsible for more brain than ear-Wax? De we need, are we capable of using and worthy to receive, the good sense and good faith we pay for when we subscribe for a "farm paper"? Are we Agrimanicas, fit only to be ployed upon with the delusions of grafters until death shall have made us hopeless to harpies and harmless to the world? If not, then we may consistently propose to our friends who play upon a harp of a thousand strings (the possible and impossible intensifications and diversification of the mob-the- market system of farming) that they consider, in the light of modern times, that old saying, "These things ought ye to have done, BUT NOT TO HAVE LEFT THE OTHERS UNDONE."

To stimulate production on the farm is a good work—as soon as the producer knows where to look for his pay. Leave him in darkness and in danger as to his pay, and all the rest of the doctrine preached by these semi-guides is but quackery.

JOHN H. SANFORD. Wancoma, Ia.

Passing resolutions for Congress to legislate for farmers and then letting the fate of the resolutions rest with lobbies maintained at Washington by classes opposed to the farmers' legislation, will never secure relief from oppression that benefits other.

—o—

By the time this paper reaches its readers there will be state unions of the A. S. of E. in eight states. The Kentucky state meeting was the greatest of all. See Secretary Taylor's report of it in this paper.

—o—

Producers of special crops should read the report of the Kentucky state union meeting with much interest. While this union is for all the agricultural interests in Kentucky, yet the fact cannot be disguised that its chief importance attaches to the tobacco crop. The other interests, such as wheat, corn, live stock, fruit, potatoes,

National Director C. N. Stacy of Virginia writes after his return home from the directors' meeting, as follows:

"There is only one big work before us—organization. All our energy and every dollar we will spare should be devoted in this direction. The definite results we want can only come with a sufficient organization. We may gain advantages, we will and we have, but to hold what we gain and gain all we deserve we must have the organization. We must define our plan of campaign clearly and then muster our army to repel the foes when the attempt is made to invade our domain."

This is true. How any farmers will allow this, his first real opportunity—yes, we will also say his last opportunity—to pass is more than we can understand. A little effort by each, a little investment by each and the organization is complete and all your investment a hundred times multiplied will soon come back. Don't let organization slacken any place this year and start it in every new place.

—o—

Whether the organized gamblers can put the price of grain down after the gratifying advance made depends all on the farmers themselves.

—o—

Remember this: If the price of grain starts downward again the demand will slacken. The only hope for good prices for the balance of the 1905 crop and for all of the 1906 crop rests with the farmers.

—o—

Controlled marketing will compel the price.

—o—

Remember, an increasing visible supply makes a declining price and slack demand.

—o—

But a decreasing visible supply makes an advancing price and an increasing demand.

—o—

Buyers have frequently stampeded the farmers to sell. Farmers can just as easily stampede the buyers to buy. Remember this always.

—o—

Wheat advanced 9 cents a bushel the first forty days of the Farmers' Strike. At that time there were 45,000,000 bushels of wheat remaining as visible in central markets. The increased value of this was $4,050,000. A very neat sum, but it is a pitty this wheat was not in the farmers' granaries. Simply another illustration of where the "dumper got it in the neck."

—o—

The millers who were waiting to buy wheat at 75 cents got quite a jolt.

—o—

Whatever this issue may lack of usual interest must be charged to the fact that the editor attended a meeting in Illinois and the state meeting in Virginia, taking time that otherwise would have been devoted to the paper.

—o—

A leader in labor organizations, referring to what farmers in the tobacco-growing districts have done, said: "It required eight years of hard and persistent work and many strikes for miners to double their wages, but in less than two years the farmers here have more than doubled their wages through the increased prices for their produce."

Does this not illustrate the strong and commanding position occupied by the farmers?

—o—

The truckers and fruit growers of the Southern States can produce cheaply and abundantly and at a time when they have a monopoly of the markets all over the vast country. Their great problem has been how to get their produce to market so as to net them a fair profit. These problems will be solved by the Fruit and Produce Growers' Marketing Association. The steps about to be taken now mean inestimable advantages to all sections that produce early fruit and vegetables. Read in March 15th, April 1st and this paper.

—o—

Local union officers should read the constitution and by-laws in meetins, or parts of them, until all members are familiar with the rules and regulations.

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

The Farmers' Strikes

ARE adding millions of dollars to the value of farmers' supplies now on hand and to their growing crops.

Read carefully **"THE SITUATION"** as it is printed in this paper. Note how the **VISIBLE SUPPLIES** have decreased and the prices have advanced since the strike on grain was called.

Farmers hole the key to the situatiun, and Up-to-Date Farming tells them how to unlock the combination. Farmers have all the food, and people and stock cannot live without it.

You can understand this better if farmers hold off marketing any grain, cattle, hogs or potatoes a little while. The people off of the farms would soon cry for food and be glad to pay the very reasonable prices farmers want.

Or just imagine the people in cities and towns who have no farms sitting down to dinner and they miss the accustomed bread or meat, or potatoes; or all of them, and are told that the farmers have quit marketing because they have not been getting a fair price. Where is there a man who would not say, "why bless you, give the farmers what they ought to have."

There is not a consumer who will begrudge the farmers a fair price and this is all they demand. But with the speculators it is different.

The Speculators! This devilish brood has sold out your next crop at prices far below what you ought to have and far below what the actual stuff is selling for now. They have sold millions of bushels of wheat now in your granaries for delivery before the last of May at 80 cents, but the cash price is now 90 cents. They are determined to force the price down. Can they? They can't deliver except at your price. If you say $1.00 so it must be.

The Gamblers have sold your crops now growing, at 78 cents for delivery in September and the're going to fill their contract at this price if they can force the price down. Will you let them do it? Remember, they cannot get a bushel of wheat except what they get from you.

If you don't sell your wheat—the kind people make bread of—at these low prices, they will have no end of trouble filling their orders with "ghost" wheat they can't do it.

Fix your mind on dollar wheat and the minimum price for every other crop and you'll get it. You know the world has got to have your crops, can't live without them. There are so many holding now that you will win.

But you must get your price for the first of the crop as well as the last—for all of the crops. You are getting more powerful every day. With a detirmined effort between now and harvest time you can force the price to $1.00 and keep it there. Would you not like to get $1.00 a bushel for every bushel of the 1906 crop of wheat? Wheat at $1.00 a bushel is low enough to the farmer, and it makes the cheapest food that goes on the consumers table.

The wheat harvest comes first. We must win the strike for **DOLLAR WHEAT.** You have raised the price 10 cents in forty days. You have two months to raise it the other 10 cents. You can do it. I tell you you will do it if every reader of this paper will hold his crop and get as many of his neigbbors to hold as possible.

Yes your neighbors are needed to help. They may be dumpers now but they won't be any more if they read this paper. Therefore get them to reading or better yet, get them as members of the great American Society of Equity.

This year 1906, the farmers strikes must win. Why if you raise 650,000,000 bushels of wheat and maintain the advance already gained (10c a bu.) it is $65,000,000 but we must make it a gain of 20 cents a bushel ($1.00) and it will be $130,000,000 on the wheat crop alone. This is worth an effort.

USE THE BLANK

Help Win The Farmers' Strikes

The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN:—Please enter the following names as members of the society or subscribers to the official paper, (membership fees $1.00 which includes the paper—Up-to-Date Farming—1 year; or paper alone one year 60 cents; or paper 3 months (6 issues) 10 cents.) If you cannot do more send a club of 3 mo. subscribers to help win the strike before the next crop of wheat is ready to market.

	Name	Rural Route	Post Office	County	State	$	cts.
1.							
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The above names were sent by.....

Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

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Do Your Best

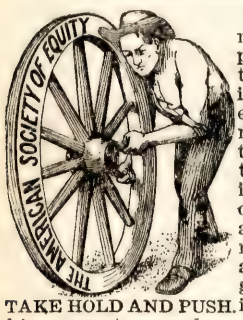
(H. A. Phillips.)

Be honest, be earnest, upright and true;
Striving at all times your duty to do;
Living up to your highest light each day,
Not fearing what others may think or say.

Be temperate in all things, doing your best,
And by a rich harvest you'll surely be blest,
Dealing kindly and justly with all others,
Remember that all are sisters and brothers.

Be faithful in serving, obliging and just;
Never betraying, when reposed with a trust;
Be respectful to the aged and kind to youth;
Encouraging all to live for the truth.

Then rich your reward shall be,
Both in time and eternity;
In this self-respect will be the laurel won,
And in the next God will say well done.



TAKE HOLD AND PUSH.

When farmers market all their produce through their own society it will be very easy as well as natural for them to provide a fund to employ food inspectors to pry out the adulterated foods on the market. Then also the person guilty of making impure foods and his co-partners who carry on the vicious traffic of selling adulterated and unwholesome foods will receive their well-merited punishment. Farmers must secure to themselves the maximum markets as well as profitable prices. They will never have them as long as food adulteration is practiced.

—o—

The human race started on a farm in a garden. Civilization started with and has been fostered by agriculture. The people who till the soil, who produce all the grain, fruit, vegetables, meat, cotton and wool are the people upon whom all our boasted civilization depends and around which all our industries revolve. Yet all the inequitable systems of the cities, perpetrating grafts and robberies, are shoveled off on the men who feed all. If it is the desire to kill this country the quickest, place burdens on the farmers that they cannot bear. If there is a desire to end the prosperous times and have a period of hard times and panics, force the prices of farm products relatively lower than those of other commodities. On the contrary, if it is desired that good times continue and increase give the farmers a fair deal always. This paper will stand for a fair deal for the farmers even if opposed by others of the press, capitalists, corporations, trusts or speculators.

Up-to-Date

EQUITY UTILITIES

Equity warehouses for tobacco and cotton.

Equity granaries and elevators for grain.

Equity cold storage houses for fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs and dairy products.

Equity canneries and preserving factories for surplus fruit.

The country dotted with these and farmers will receive equitable prices, consumers will buy at equitable prices and middlemen will handle on equitable terms.

Up-to-Date

ADULTERATIONS

From a report of the Indiana state chemist we learn that out of 113 samples of fruit jellies and jams examined 93 per cent were adulterated and contained ingredients that were illegal and dangerous to health.

Out of 62 samples of tomato catsup examined 87 per cent were adulterated and contained ingredients dangerous to health.

The adulterants were saccharine, apples (fresh and decomposed), apple juice, compounds and in some cases wholly artificial—no trace of the supposed fruit being present. As preservatives, were used salicylic acid, sulphuric acid and coal tar dyes. By using acids spoiled fruits are largely used for making these fruit products, much to the injury of the legitimate supply in volume of market and prices.

Pure food laws have been passed in probably all the states, but rarely are they enforced, except spasmodically, and the illegitimate traffic goes on unabated. This is one of the problems that we predict must wait for the organiaztion of the A. S. of E. Producers organized can solve the problem through their label and assisted by plain laws that will be enforced.

Up-to-Date

THE AVERAGE

Farmers will do well to keep in mind the averages. The averages are the result of nature's laws. They are arrived at by observations usually covering a period of many years, and are as dependable as the laws of nature themselves. Therefore, you might as well try to change the laws of nature as to expect the averages to change materially.

The average heat, the average cold, the average moisture, the average crops, the average consumption—all these the farmers should understand.

Particularly he should understand that, while there have been some seasons of exceptional good weather that produced bumper crops with surpluses, there have been bad seasons that compelled short crops, and the average crop has not been more than the world consumed.

If the above is correct then it must follow that if the farmers will hold the surpluses in the seasons of plenty against the time of short crops, they will profit in securing good prices for the bumper crops, and they will have more to sell when the crops are short instead of letting the middlemen supply this shortage.

Although we have had four seasons of abundant rainfall quite generally over the country and the season of 1906 starts out with a superabundance of moisture, we must not conclude that such weather will always continue. The average will be maintained, and as much as we run over the average in rainfall, we must, on the receding wave, run under it. The farmer who will not take into account the average will surely pay for his stubbornness some day. On this law of average the cooperating farmers can depend for a profitable market for their staple crops if they will only have patience and wait for nature to assert herself.

Up-to-Date

SHALL FARMERS REDUCE ACREAGE?

Since the American Society of Equity was born it has not recommended the decrease of acreage on any staple, national crop, but it has announced minimum prices for the leading crops for three years, and in almost every case the crops sold at the prices for a large part of the crop year.

Does it not follow, if part of the crops, the part controlled, sold for the price the latter part of the year, that all was worth the price and would have sold at the price all the year if all had been controlled?

Does it not appear to be more a question of control than acreage with our leading crops?

Until there is a known surplus we do not advise reduction of acreage. However we want to be distinctly understood as being against increase of acreage at this time.

We are impelled to write this way in view of the effort now being made by influential personages in the South to increase the acreage of cotton. We intended to give considerable space to the matter but lack of time has prevented. We do, however, warn cotton planters to not increase their acreage. Put out a normal acreage and with a good season there will be all the cotton the world will need, and should there be a bad season and a short crop you will get more money than for a bumper crop. With a large acreage you may lose in price and income but with a normal acreage you cannot. Hence, why take the risk?

Also we want to send a warning to growers of broom corn. The following dispatch was sent all over the country and will be printed in many papers. There is nothing in the situation to justify farmers to rush to increased acreage. The market price is not abnormally high, being quoted at $70 to $100 a ton at Chicago, and the $200-a-ton price is all in the air and is used as a bait by the slick inspirer of this article. Read the following:

Mattoon, Ill., April 16.—There remains in the hands of the brokers in central Illinois probably 1,500 or 2,000 tons of broom corn, and Chicago brokers are said to have 2,000 tons in store. St. Louis is estimated to have 500 tons, Kansas City 200 tons, Wichita, Kan., 1,000 tons, and Hutchinson, Kan., 1,000 tons, aggregating at the most only 6,500 tons now in the hands of brokers. Concluding that half of the manufacturing year is past, there yet will be required to supply the demand for the next six months 17,500 to 24,000 tons of brush.

The 1905 crop of broom corn was far short of the average. The acreage was less and the yield was only fair. There can be but one conclusion; that the manufacturers have not enough of the brush to supply them until the next harvest comes, and they must buy the broker's stock. This situation is apt to send the market price to $200, the excelsior of all broom corn growers and brokers.

No broom corn can be had before the first of September, and the market proper seldom opens before the middle of October. The fortune of the broom corn brokers depends upon whether the manufacturers have enough material on hand to last them the coming six months.

About 35,000 to 42,000 tons of Illinois brush, and from 45,000 to 48,000 tons of the Oklahoma product, are required to supply the manufacturers one year.

Again Up-to-Date Farming sounds the warning. Its readers will not be made the dupes of these unscrupulous wretches who would see the farmers toil unceasingly to produce all they can so they will have more tons to speculate on at low prices.

Up-to-Date

WORK IN THE SPIRIT

We hope every union will realize the importance of working in the full spirit of this organization. Every officer and member should at least feel that there is a plan for their successful cooperation, and that the objects for which they are asked to cooperate to gain are better than they ever worked for before, and are as good and noble as heaven or earth can suggest.

While it is not absolutely necessary that meetings shall be held twice each month during the busy season, yet it is better to do this. It will pay any farmer better to attend his local union meeting twice a month than to work incessantly. If twice a month is considered too often then be sure to meet monthly and every member turn out. We will also say that there is no objection to meeting weekly.

Remember, the crops are now under way and soon they will be ready to market. Remember it is easy to produce, but it is difficult to market. Also remember your society is building to relieve you of the difficulty of market-and to guarantee you a good market and a profiable price.

Are these not sufficient incentives? Should you not strive, every one of you, to strengthen your union this summer and before the marketing time comes? The society is a power now and positively is working for you, and giving you benefits all the time. While you are busy in the fields; while you are resting and while you sleep, the A. S. of E. never sleeps, but it is going forth over the land making new converts and gathering power for the day of its complete triumph.

Individuals may refuse it; the press may abuse it; institutions may not endorse it; but the doctrine of controlled marketing; the object of profitable prices; the motto, "Farmers to the Front," and the plan of the A. S. of E. to secure these things, and the principles of this society they cannot successfully assail nor can they afford to ignore them.

In time, a little more time, and all will defend and support the A. S. of E. or forever keep silent, being compelled to adopt one of these courses by the great, irresistible sentiment of a long-suffering people, who have but lately been directed out of the darkest industrial night earth ever knew into the bright day of freedom and industrial independence, where the refulgent rays of Equity's sun will shine forever.

ADVERTISERS BENEFIT SUBSCRIBERS

Some of our readers may entertain the idea that advertisements encroach on the reading matter in Up-to-Date Farming; that if there were fewer advertisements there would be more good, helpful editorials or the departments would be larger and better.

This many be true, yet it would not be to the subscriber's interests to have the advertisements sacrificed to secure more reading matter. This is because the revenue from advertising is helping very much to make a good paper, and to pay for the new press which will allow us to make a still better paper, with more frequent issues.

Advertising in this paper does not average one-third of the space, while many papers print one-half reading ane one-half advertising. But, aside from all financial considerations the advertising columns are to many readers as interesting as the reading matters columns. Also, they afford the best opportunities for securing just such supplies as are needed on the farms or in farm houses. Consider that in each issue are from 100 to 200 different firms and individuals offering you the best the market affords, and on terms and at prices that are to your advantage.

The publisher strives to make the advertising columns of Up-to-Date Farming not the least attractive and valuable part of the paper. Our readers can help very much by buying from the firms here represented. Thus all things will work for the welfare of the readers when this paper will be the greatest in circulation and influence for all that is good and desirable on American farms.

Buy from Up-to-Dates advertisers and ask your friends to do the same.

Up-to-Date

NO MORE CROP FAILURES
Production Will Double

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has made some very strange statements in the past, but none of them compare in startling originality of thought to two enunciations of his recently made.

First, he says:

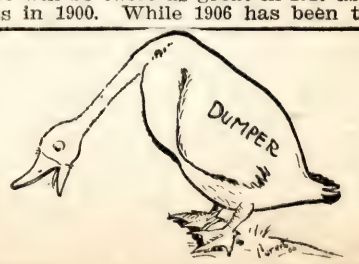
In 1910 the production per acre will be twice as much as it was in 1900. This increase will be due entirely to the advance which the farmers are making in the direction of selection and methods.

The Secretary continues:

The work of the department has not stopped with increased acreage production. Agents have been at work all over the world searching for crops best adapted to conditions existing in various sections of our wide expanse of territory. They have brought us crops that blossom in the desert and now in the arid tracts in parts of the West crops are being produced where it was thought only rattlesnakes and lizards could thrive. * * *

There may and probably will be poor crops in certain counties and I will not say that the crops this year will be as large as last year, but we will have not what can be called crop failures.

Wonderful will be the Department of Agriculture if these startling predictions come true. Yet they are not made as prediction of what is likely to occur. The Secretary appears to entertain not a semblance of doubt and states boldly that the production per acre will be twice as great in 1910 as it was in 1900. While 1906 has been the



DUMPERS will be sick as long as they take the exploiters advice.

banner year in production, yet it is only about 20 per cent ahead of the average yield, and as there remains only five years to and including 1910, agriculture will have to hump herself to make up the other 80 per cent. Or while the first five years scored a gain of 20 per cent, the next five years are expected to score gains of 16 per cent each to equal 80 per cent by 1910.

But the Secretary is not positive that this year will equal the year just past. If it would not the burden on the remaining four will be increased, and we must expect an average increase of 20 per cent.

But what is the value of such speculations? That any sane person would make such a statement is almost beyond belief. What the object is is also obscure unless it be to boom railroad and industrial stocks for Wall street. Certain it is that such buncombe talk cannot help the farmers one iota, but, on account of there being no real foundation to justify it or evidence to base expectations of realization, it is positively harmful.

In 1904 there was almost a failure of the wheat crop in Indiana. The State Statistician gained great temporary renown by announcing that the time when Indiana could be reckoned on as a wheat-producing state was past; that the soil elements, etc., etc., that were necessary to produce wheat were almost exhausted. Thousands of farmers discontinued sowing wheat and thousands more reduced their acreage, but, behold, the next year surpassed any former seasons in the yield per acre. So it will be with the Secretary's prediction. Good seasons will bring abundant harvests, but unfavorable seasons, as regards weather, will compel short crops, notwithstanding the work of the department in "increasing acreage production" in "bringing us crops that blossom in the desert," and that "produce where it was thought only rattlesnakes and liazrds could thrive."

Again let us advise farmers to be independent in thought.

"Farmers Strike" Circulars. They are the most valuable additions to farm literature contributed in years. 25c per 100 postpaid.

Up-to-Date

FRUIT AND PRODUCE GROWERS, ASSOCIATION

(Proposed)

The following letter was sent by State Organizer Crawley of Wisconsin for publication. We will print it and then make some comments on the plan as proposed. It is important that every feature of the marketing end of the farmers' business shall be carefully considered and wisdom exercised in everything that is done, so as to guard against mistakes. We invite ideas bearing on marketing of any and all farm crops by the farmers' society. Mr. Crawley's letter follows:

Owing to the organized condition of the potato growers of the State of Wisconsin and the approaching state convention on the 22d and 23d of May, to be held at Baraboo, for the purpose of crystallizing a plan for the control of the 1906 potato crop. I think the time has arrived for discussion of our proposed plan. Therefore, permit me to suggest through your paper to the members of this and other States and whoever it may concern, the following draft of plan for marketing potatoes (The same to apply to other similar crops also) :

That the potato growers, after determining the minimum price at a national convention, that potatoes should be sold at this coming winter, that we then place salesmen in each of the consuming districts of the United States to solicit orders in carload lots, not from the commission houses or speculators, but from the retail houses and direct from the consumer, where it is practical or possible. That each local union place itself in a position to handle their own potatoes, either by owning or renting a warehouse at their shipping point. We could then cut out the enormous profits of the vast army of commission houses and speculators, and by so doing would greatly advance the profits to the producer and deliver them to the consumer much cheaper than he is getting them at present. One salesman in a district could solicit and handle as many potatoes as twenty middle men do now.

To meet the expense of these salesmen one cent a bushel added to the price, or even less, would meet all necessary expenses. Then add the freight rates and shrinkage—say 12 cents a bushel—and 2 cents a bushel for handling them at the producer's end of the market, one cent for agent to sell in cities to retail houses and consumers, 40 cents to the grower, would place the cost of potatoes at the door of the consumer at 55 cents, with a fair profit for all interested. Now add 10 cents a bushel for the retailers and you have potatoes in the consumers hand at 65 cents a bushel, which is a vast difference from the present system, where the producer gets from 25 to 45 cents a bushel, and the consumer pays from 75 cents to $1.00.

Now, Mr. Editor, I being state organizer for the State of Wisconsin, I am in a position to know the extent of the organization in this State among the potato growers, and I say to the members in this State and others that at the present time three-quarters of the potato growers in this State are members of the A. S. of E. By good hutling among the seventeen commissioned district organizers in this State the other quarter should be members before Fall. Now is the time for thoughtful and intelligent deliberation and work among the members for the purpose of sending your best and ablest representative potato growers as delegates to our state convention at Baraboo, Wis., so that they may formulate and crystallize a plan that we can handle our coming crop of potatoes with profit to the grower and justice to the consumer.

Up-to-Date

Comments

The plan recommended in March 15 and April 1 Up-to-Date Farming is briefly as follows:

Report to your local union how many acres of potatoes; how many trees of apples; or how many acres or fractions of acres of truck you will have to sell and contract with the society to market the produce off of this acreage or of these trees. Later, when the crops are harvested, substitute the number of bushels, barrels, crates or tons for the acreage, etc.

The local union will telephone all pledges to the county union, and the county union will telephone the total of the county to the headquarters of the district for that county. The various "district" headquarters will be in close communication with each other, so if one has a shortage and another a surplus in their territory, the shortage can be filled by the surplus.

There will be maintained an office in each priciple market, city or town, where the society representative will receive orders for supplies from the city and from all the territory tributary. These orders will be mailed, telephoned or telegraphed to the headquarters in his district daily or several times daily if advisable.

By this plan the supply will be known all the time as it will be reported direct from the farms and orchards, also the demand will always be known, being received direct from the centers of demand. It will be possible to so direct the supply so only enough will come forward daily to meet the demand and to distribute it so scientifically that there need not be a place anywhere in the country experiencing a dearth of supply, providing there is enough to go around. If there should be a real surplus this will not be sent to the market, but it will be left to spoil at home, or may be canned or preserved or put in storage for the future.

The surplus feature will be handled to the satisfaction of all. In cases of this kind all surpluses in a district reported for the day will be cut equally; that is, if there is a total of ten per cent. too much, nine parts must be accepted and one part must be kept at home.

By this plan any person who wants to buy may buy. In order to simplify the system it is not intended to seek out the consumers and retailers and sell to them exclusively. Such a system would be more intricate than the farmers could possibly handle. Besides, it would entail endless confusion through the enormous details.

We believe farmers will be wise if they confine their operations to growing the stuff and controlling it and always be ready to sell to whoever has the money to buy. In this way they will not antagonize any established business or utility, but by cooperation and the control of the supplies they can compel more of equity in distribution than ever prevailed in the past. Also by this simple plan the expense can more nearly be estimated, and it need be only a very small tax above the minimum profitable price. More than this, by keeping the system simple, there will be less opportunity for dishonesty, every member can understand the system and any member can audit the books of accounts if he desired.

We are glad to learn of the extent of the organization in Wisconsin. It will be easy for other states to do as much and, with the supply of potatoes controlled, it will be the simplest thing in the world to open up society offices in the leading markets and let the demand come to the farmers' representative instead of him trudging up and down the street hunting the supply. The same will also be true of any other crop.

We urge a study of the plan from all sides. A circular can be secured free, of the A. S. of E., on application.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets--How the Farmers' Strikes Are Progressing--Notes

GRAIN.

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on the dates named was as follows:

	April 7.	March 31.	Feb. 24.
Wheat	44,137,000	46,708,000	49,735,000
Corn	15,048,000	20,761,000	23,002,000
Oats	25,74,000	29,419,000	32,832,000

The visible supply of grain in Canada on the same dates was as follows:

Wheat	20,482,000	22,035,500	20,127,000
Corn	34,000	46,000	48,000
Oats	234,000	265,000	181,000

COTTON.

The total world's supply of cotton, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange,, was, on the dates named, as follows:

	April 6.	March 23.	March 3.
American	3,002,457	3,301,974	3,606,123
Other kinds.	1,533,000	1,487,000	1,504,000
Total.	4,535,457	4,788,974	5,110,123

(Figures are bales.)

Cash price of cotton in New York:

April 17	$11.90@12.15
April 4	11.65@11.90
March 17	11.25@11.50

COMPARATIVE GRAIN PRICES.

(Chicago Prices.)

Wheat—	Cash.	May.	July.	Sept.
April 17, '06.	88½-90½	80⅝	79⅛	78
April 4, '06.	85½-87½	78⅜	77⅞	77½
March 8, '06.	80½	78	77½	77½
April 17, '05	1.15½	1.15	88	82
Corn—				
April 17, '06.	48	46⅞	46¼	46½
April 4, '06.	43¼-44	45	45⅛	45⅝
March 8, '06.	41½	44	..	..
April 17, '05.	48	47	47	47
Oats—				
April 17, '06.	31¾	31¾	30¾	29¾
April 4, '06.	30¼	21½	29¾	28⅞
March 8, '06.	30	30	29	28
April 17, '05.	29	29	29	29

Some people may claim that the farmers are not responsible for the change in the markets—decreasing visible, advancing prices and increased demand—all of which we predicted would follow the Farmers' Strike. But how else can they account for these changes? Only a couple of weeks before the strike was called the Government report showed more wheat in farmers' hands than the year before, and the report was construed as a bear for argument increasing visible supply and lower prices. The crop conditions remained extremely favorable and there was not a single factor to encourage higher prices except what the chiefly interested people—the farmers— might supply, and yet the condition of supply reversed squarely around from an increasing quantity to decreasing.

But let the doubting Thomases doubt still. If they will not admit the power of the farmers, when wisely directed from a central head, they must admit that the power behind the farmers' business is good at guessing when to tell farmers to hold. Whether by the power of the farmers, or by the power of speculators, or by the power of God, the prices have been advanced. The farmers in the A. S. of E. and others who took its advice have profited thereby.

Since our last issue the visible supply of wheat has decreased up to April 7, the latest date we could get a complete report, 2,571,000 bushels, and the cash price has been advanced 2 to 3c per bushel, since the strike was called the visible supply has decreased 5,598,000 bushels and the cash price has advanced 8½ to 10c.

In corn the decrease since last issue is 5,713,000 bushels, and the price of cash corn advanced 4 to 4¾c.

Since the strike was called the decrease in visible corn has been 7,954,000 bushels and the cash price has advanced 6½c.

In oats the decrease of visible supply since our last issue is 3,715,000 bushels and the cash price advanced 1½c.

Since the strike was called the decrease in visible oats has been 7,128,000 bushels and the advance in price has been 1¾c.

Cotton has decreased since last issue 255,517 bales and the price advanced 25c per cwt. (¼c a pound). Cotton is now selling at the A. S. of E. minimum price, 12c at New York.

Since the strike was called the cot-

Minimum Prices

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per Bushel	$ 1.00
Corn, No. 2 Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906	.50
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	.55
Rye No. 2, Chicago	.75
Oats No. 2, Chicago	.38
Barley, good malting, Chicago	.45
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, per ton	12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit	2.00
Cotton, Middilngs, New York, per lb	.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	$85.00 to 100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$6.00 to 6.50
Cattle, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$5.00 to 6.00
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb	.30
Potatoes, Chicago	.65
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market	.75

Other prices will be made in season.

CASH PRICES IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Cash prices of grain in the principal markets on April 17 were as follows (all No. 2 grade):

Chicago—Wheat, 88½@90½c; corn, 48c; oats, 31¾c.

New York—Wheat, 91c; corn, 57c; oats, 38@39c.

St. Louis—Wheat, 94@97½c; corn, 50c; oats, 32@33c.

Kansas City—Wheat, 93½@95c; corn, 47@47¼c; oats, 34@35c.

Cincinnati—Wheat, 89½@90½c; corn, 48½@49c; oats, 32½c.

Indianapolis—Wheat, 88c; corn, 49@49½c; oats, 32½c.

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, 80⅜@80⅞c.

Every week brings added evidence of the wisdom of the Farmers' Strike to stop the declining prices of grain and to send them up where they should be. The strike was called to begin March 1. Almost immediately the receipts decreased and prices began to climb upward. In each issue of this paper since March 1 we have been able to record gratifying progress until now, one and one-half months, a comparison of prices shows gains that the most sanguine would not have expected.

The figures above tell an eloquent story. It is only possible to give them because the American Society of Equity took a stand against the boards of trade and again showed farmers how they could defeat their scheme to force prices still lower—wheat to 75 cents, for instance. If this society had not made a call for the Farmers' Strike, which was printed over the length and breadth of the land, prices would not

ton visible has decreased 574,566 bales and in one month (March 17 to April 17) the price advanced 65c per cwt. Cotton should be sold gradually to give the demand all it wants at the present price, but stop selling as soon as the price goes down. In this way the price will be maintained and just as much will be sold and consumed as if an over supply were dumped on the market. As there are about five selling months for the 1905 crop yet it is commended that holders who have ten bales do not sell more than two bales a month; those who have five sell one bale a month, and those who have two bales sell one bale in two months.

Potatoes are selling at the minimum price in Chicago.

St. Louis still maintains its lead as being the highest market in the country. No. 2 red wheat (cash) sold at 98c in that market one day recently and as we write is 97½c. This is coming very close to the dollar mark. The principal markets are an interesting study. We find Kansas City and St. Louis much higher than New York, which shows plainly, as we interpret it, that the sources of supply have largely dried up and that Eastern mills and markets are being fed from the stored grain. Farmers can now see, if they had not built up the large visible supply, they would have the demand absolutely at their command. However, this would not be an exceptional time as without a larger visible the farmers can always make the prices.

We want our readers to note the speculative prices, May July and Sept., carefully and compare them with the cash prices. Remember farmers are responsible for and make the cash prices and gamblers make the future or speculative prices. Now the gamblers are betting that wheat will go down from 90½c to 80⅝c by the last day of May, so they can deliver what they have sold. What is the farmers' bet? Will you let the gamblers win?

Also they bet that the price of the new crop will be down to 78c per bu. by the last day of September, so they can deliver what they have sold. What do the farmers bet on the new crop? Do you want it to sell at 78c a bushel at Chicago, or less?

Notes and Gossip on the Markets and the Farmers' Strikes

The foreign demand for wheat is increasing as prices in America go up. Got to have the stuff some time, you see; can't live without all that is produced, as has been demonstrated over and over again in past years. Hence if the wheat cannot be had at prices made by the buyer it will be taken at prices made by the seller later. From market reports we glean the following:

"Continental (Europe) wheat stocks are decreasing. April 1 they were 25,336,000 bushels, a loss of 3,560,000 bushels in March, and compare with 22,368,000 bushels last year. Odessa stocks were 1,600,000 bushels, a loss of 1,200,000 bushels last month. A few of the Russian ports increased and French and German ports decreased."

"Chicago, April 17.—The strength in Chicago was attributed largely to the advance of ½d to ⅝d in Liverpool, as compared with the close Thursday, and to reports of a good demand for cash wheat in Minneapolis, and to sales of round lots at Duluth to eastern mills. Another factor that helped to strengthen values was the decrease of 1,206,000 bushels in Bradstreet's world's available.

"Chicago, April 17.—Bids on corn at 45c at Illinois points and equal to 49c Chicago at Missouri river points failed to bring out any corn yesterday. The largest industries are unable to buy any corn in the interior. Farmers are now too busy to shell or haul corn to country stations, and it is said that corn in cribs is too wet to sell at present, even if farmers had the time to spare to market it."

"Chicago, April 17.—There was an active demand for oats yesterday throughout the south from Texas to Virginia, and over the entire east. Eastern and southern distributors have run out of stock simultaneously. Two weeks ago it was almost impossible to sell car lots in the east, and in a few instances those who had oats bought canceled their purchases. Yesterday these same men were in the market buying and wanted the oats shipped immediately by rail as they were needed for consumption."

Potato growers who held for the minimum prices are jubilant.

The proposed Fruit and Produce Growers' Association is commanding a large share of the thought and attention of Wisconsin farmers. The national convention when called should attract people from all over the country.

Hogs are above the A. S. of E. minimum price.

With stability of prices which will come through the A. S. of E. the market pages of daily papers will undergo a transformation.

All the farmers' movement needs is publicity. It is only at rare times that the Associated Press will help. What we need is a million or more circulation for this paper. It is the best guide and the best educator.

The advances made must be held. It can be held if we can reach the farmers. We expect to announce a Harvest number of Up-to-Date Farming in our next issue and give terms. This number is to appear as soon as the new press is installed and is to be as large as the farmers want, even running into the millions if they say so. Help us to get this number into the hands of all wheat growers and we'll guarantee $1 per bushel for the next wheat crop, or more than that if conditions justify.

With increasing foreign demand it looks as though every bushel of our wheat will be needed before the next crop comes. Don't sell a bushel for less than the minimum price and the consumption will be as great.

Cutting over five and a half million bushels off of the visible of wheat, almost eight million bushels off of corn and over seven lion off of oats and in one and a half months is some cutting, isn't it? Who says the farmers can't hold their supplies back? Or if you won't give them credit for holding them they have not got the grain. In the latter case the situation will be even more critical.

A National Fruit and Produce Growers' convention will be held soon some place. Consider whom shall be sent to represent your locality or local union.

Fresh eggs are selling for 13c in Indianapolis, and many are going to cold storage. Indications are that not as many will be stored as usual, but the value will probably be a million dollars in this city. The mild weather last winter induced the hens to lay and interfered with the speculators' game. Many of them lost fortunes. This was because they would not put them on the market gradually at a moderate price, but held out for the cold weather that did not come or did not stay long enough. Producers should store their own eggs to an extent that summer prices are kept good and then supply the winter demand at about 25c a dozen. At this price the consumption would be increased greatly.

Hog prices are approaching the 7c mark ($6.82½ in Indianapolis April 17). Wonderful, considering the record-breaking crop of corn last year.

Farmers' Strike circulars, 25c per 100. We have on grain, on fruit and produce and on livestock. Will send them assorted if desired. Educate your neighbors.

National Organizer Sherman, in commenting on the situation in Kansas and Nebraska, writes: "The spirit of the A. S. of E. is moving over the face of the earth and is sure to win."

As it was said with our finance, "the only way to resume is to resume," so it is with this farmers' problem of marketing. The only way to solve it is to organize and market through your society.

From a Chicago Board of Trade member: "The farmer has helped the situation by holding his wheat off of the market; primary receipts are smaller."

Wheat is worth $1 for the new crop, judged by all we know now. But things may happen that may make it worth more.

Every day demand for farm products is increasing, but new land is not being made every day.

Pin your faith to the average yields. When you get a bumper crop don't be stampeded; the short crops are close in its wake.

Keep your mind on the people who eat, not so much on those who buy and manipulate.

Dont' be the dupes of the agramaniacs of the south, who are plugging for an enormous acreage of cotton in 1906. There are some of your past trusted friends in this business. Plant only a normal acreage and trust to Providence for a normal crop, which is the easiest to market at a profitable price.

Ordinarily prices have been made by people who don't produce a bushel or pound of stuff. We want to change that system.

The farmers are making prices now. Will it be a tide that will recede or will it always advance? Let Up-to-Date Farming visit each farm home twice a month and the tide will never recede.

The American farmers cannot afford to raise wheat for export if the price must be made by peasant labor in Russia. But we would like to see a real trial made of keeping a crop with a surplus at $1 a bushel from harvest time to the next harvest. We have an idea that the world would take our surplus more willingly.

Farmers of the United States have a pretty large contract to supply the home demand. If they attend to their business at home they need not say "Thank you" for the foreign market.

There is more of an agricultural awakening in the United States and Canada now than was ever known before.

People are inclined to forget the importance of the poultry industry and by many it is considered a sort of pastime. But poultry and eggs constitute a very large percentage of the food of our people and the consumption could be doubled or tripled with careful promotion and uniformity and equity of prices.

The thing to do is to dignify this branch of agriculture and make it a business worthy of the best thought and systematic conduct. The Fruit and Produce Growers' Association (proposed) will do this.

The American Agriculturist says: "Evidently the time is not ripe for organization of potato growers on national lines. The chief difficulty is the perishable nature of the crop; this in contrast with the cereals, cotton, etc., which can be stored a long time. * * * While many farmers are disposed to hold potatoes, many others realize the risk and are closing out as rapidly as the market will take the stock. * * * Holders are liable at any time to be overtaken with a stampede to unload."

When will the time be "ripe"? We would think whenever conditions demand that producers get tired of exploitations by the middle people. When will the crop be less perishable? When will potato growers organize if they never try? How will they know any plan is sufficient or not sufficient if they never test any. Better make an attempt and fail than to never attempt. But the plan now proposed to potato growers will not fail. It has won for others and will be sufficient for them. Is it right to encourage growers to dump their crops when it is known that part are controlling as the A. A. did? How can farmers expect to solve their problems with such handicaps? Potatoes have advanced and have been selling for the price the farmers want. If part of the crop sells now at the price, every bushel of the crop was worth the price. If those who held got their price all would have had the price all the season if all would have held or if enough would have held. This enough does not mean all by a long way. Where is the difference at any rate who holds them? The A. A. advises farmers to get rid of them but if they are not worth holding who would be so foolish to take them? It's just such advice as this that makes the middleman's opportunity and millionaires are being made in the cities all the time because farmers dont do what others are glad to get the opportunity to do.

The stupidity (we will not call it anything worse) of editors of farm papers is appalling. Is it any wonder that farmers are the victims of every green goods man and bunco steerer who choses to victimize them?

Southern truckers and fruit growers will find relief through the National Fruit and Produce Association branch of the A. S. of E. (proposed). They should study the plan carefully and prepare to attend the convention.

"Mr. Editor—I am told that Burr Oak in St. Joseph county, Mich., ships more potatoes than any other town in the country. I thought you might want this information.—George C. Wattles."

St. Joseph county is credited with a production of only 152,409 bushels in 1899 (for the 1900 census), while there are four counties in Michigan that produce over one million bushels each—Kent, Montcalm, Oakland and Wayne. Kent county has the highest credit—1,513,547 bushels.



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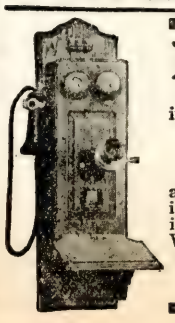
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Kentucky State Union

Organized by Delegates from Eighteen Counties

(Reported by C. Hayes Taylor.)

The meeting of delegates in Greenville, Ky., on April 13, to form a state union of the A. S. of E., was perhaps the most harmonious and successful meeting of farmers ever held in the state. No divisions occurred, no time was wasted in petty debates over differences in opinion. All seemed to be of one mind, and had but one purpose: to do the work before them as well as it could possibly be done. The farmers of Kentucky are to be congratulated upon their good sense, progressiveness and for having the strongest state union of farmers in the United States.

Delegates began arriving on the afternoon trains the day preceding the convention. A preliminary meeting was held the evening of the 12th in the court house. Eight counties were then represented, and a committee was chosen to prepare a program for the next day. Many of the delegates had visited the Equity warehouses in Greenville, and great satisfaction was generally expressed upon finding them filled to the doors with tobacco.

The delegates were taken in hand by the Reception Committee and were assigned homes during their stay. We found the doors of Greenville wide open and met with that warm welcome and generous hospitality that makes a stranger always at home in Kentucky.

During the night and in early morning delegations continued to arrive, and by time to call the convention to order more than one hundred delegates were in their seats in the opera house.

A part of the Daviess county delegation did not arrive until afternoon of the first day. The Daviess County Equity Brass Band came at the time and headed a line of delegates, visitors and Muhlenburg county members, extending for more than a mile in length, who marched through the town. Banners with appropriate mottoes were carried and great enthusiasm was displayed. Those men had something tangible to arouse their enthusiasm for through the plans of the society of which they were members they have been paid hundreds of thousands of dollars more than they could have secured had it not been for the society. The future looks bright to the Kentucky farmer.

Dr. I. W. McGinnis of New Castle, Henry County, headed a delegation from the Burley tobacco section of the state. The doctor is an educated, refined Kentucky gentleman, and is a wealthy, influential farmer. He displayed great interest in the work and was at once recognized as a leader. Genial and courteous, he won the friendship of the delegates, and the intelligence and ability of the man won the confidence of the convention. He spoke at some length, and his address was listened to closely.

Hon. John B. Allen of Tennessee, was present and spoke at three different times, warmly endorsing the American Society of Equity, and showing the great need of organization and cooperation. Mr. Allen is a very pleasing speaker, and always commands the closest attention from his listeners.

The predominant topic for discussion was the success won by the tobacco growers in the state. And when we stop to consider that with only a partial organization the tobacco growers have raised prices from $3.50 per hundred pounds to $9.25 per hundred pounds, it is indeed a topic of great interest to all, for the business men of the cities will feel the stimulus of the increased prosperity brought over the country through the action of the farmers. No one longer doubts the possibility of complete success in the future. The concern of the delegates seemed to be to get the very best plan in operation as quickly as possible, and put the best men in the state in charge of the work.

Hon. T. T. Barrett of Henderson was called for and responded. He told of the work and its needs in the stemming tobacco district. He also told of the low prices prevailing in 1904, and how a number of farmers pooled their tobacco and shipped it to England, with instructions not to sell until a satisfactory price was offered. At that time it was said by buyers that England had a five-years' supply on her hands and would never pay the prices asked. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Barrett reported that nearly all the pooled tobacco has now been sold, and for prices double what had been offered. "The society is on the boom in our district," said Mr. Barrett, and the delegates cheered heartily.

While tobacco was the most important industry represented, the delegates evinced a lively interest in their other crops and asked eagerly concerning the development of the society in the grain-growing, stock-raising and potato-producing sections. The production of grain, stock, fruit, produce and poultry is no small feature of Kentucky agriculture, and the farmers want the same protection for all crops that tobacco is getting. Great care was taken to form a state union that would be a union of farmers in every sense of the word. The delegates quickly recognized the state union as an organ of organization, whose function would be to build up local and county unions in every part of the state and make them a part of one national organization, the only plan whereby all farmers can cooperate in promoting and protecting all farm interests. The state union will render great assistance in perfecting the several district or crop associations throughout the state. Its duty is to build and maintain the organization, and it is the duty of the organization to form the district and crop departments for the transaction of business in cooperative marketing.

The state was found to have five tobacco districts, viz: Burley, Green River, Stemming, Paducah and Clarksville. The last two produce a similar type of tobacco and are included in one crop district. Wheat, corn, stock, poultry and produce is grown in all districts. Hemp is grown in a small district. It is the purpose of the State Union to form a business association in every district for the handling of the crop grown in each district, the growers of each special crop to have full control of the marketing of that crop. "Every man attending to his own business, in cooperation with his fellowmen," is the prime motive of the State Union in Kentucky.

Ninety per cent of the tobacco in the Green River district will be sold through the Green River Association. Sixty per cent of the tobacco grown in the stemming district will be pooled in the Stemming District Association. A large percentage of the Clarksville and Paducah districts will be controlled by the Clarksville Association. The Burley delegates hope to awaken so much interest in the work in the Burley districts that at least 60 per cent of the Burley tobacco grown this year will be controlled by the Burley growers' branch. I believe they can accomplish this.

As soon as a Grain Growers' Association branch is formed in the grain-growing states, Kentucky will be ready to a man to stand with them. And the same will be true of every farm crop grown. They now realize that the farmers' power is irresistible, and that cooperative controlled marketing is the right combination to unlock heretofore often closed or only partially open doors of prosperity.

The methods of collecting and distributing fees and dues that were adopted by the delegates have greatly simplified what has been rather a confusing and troublesome matter. Each member in Kentucky will be called on July 1 to pay 30 cents. Of this amount 20 cents will be sent to the secretary of the county union and 10 cents to the secretary of the State Union. Those who have already paid dues to the county and state will not make this payment, and secretaries of local unions in counties having no county unions will retain the 20 cents in the local union treasury. All members now paying dues quarterly to the National Union will also pay the 10 cents due, which shall be sent to the secretary of the state union. Next October each member will pay 25 cents into his local union treasury, where it belongs. On the first of next January each member will pay the sum of 50 cents, all of which shall be sent to the secretary of the state union, and is to pay the dues to both the state and national unions for the year of 1907. Payments thereafter will be made according to the provisions of the state constitution. This makes the payments regular and easy to understand and much trouble and expense can be avoided.

The constitution will not go into effect until July 1, 1906. Until then, all local union secretaries and organizers will report to the National Union as before. All dues for the third quarter (beginning July 1) and all members secured on and after July 1 will be reported to the secretary of the state union. After July 1 all organizers will be commissioned by the state officials and commissions issued by the National Union must be renewed by the state union. In brief, the state union has full charge of the organization in Kentucky, and its powers are limited only by the constitution of the National Union.

[The report of the proceedings and the state constitution and by-laws were not received in time for May 1st issue and will appear in next issue.]

HOW THE OLD SYSTEM INJURED STATES AND LOCALITIES

The following tells its story without any explanation. This publisher first spoke deprecatingly about the A. S. of E., but when he understood it he gave the movement his hearty endorsement:

Mr. J. A. Everitt:

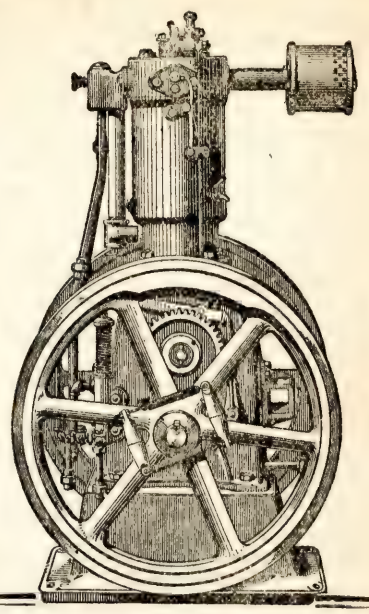
Dear Sir—I have your favor of April 7, and note all that you say. I had some notion recently of buying a plantation in Virginia and locating there, but after I had visited Danville and Petersburg and witnessed the manner in which the tobacco crop was auctioned off and bid in by Jew agents of the Tobacco Trust, I made up my mind that as long as that thing continued, the tobacco letter that the tobacco growers down there growers of Virginia would continue to be a lot of beggars. So I stayed out. I have not been in Virginia for over a year, and was very much pleased to read in your letters that the tobacco growers down there have organized and brought about a change, for they certainly needed a change. My influence is not worth very much to you, but I will be glad to do what I can in behalf of the farmers' movement at any time. Yours truly, J. W. MURPHY, Pub. Post.

The change that has come over the agricultural conditions in Virginia means more for the population and industrial prosperity of that state than all the laws and reforms that would be made by their Legislature in the next generation, if indeed we should not make the period longer.

Have you ordered 100 "Farmers Strike" Circulars to distribute? This is your little share.

Catching Pickpockets

The Sharples Separator Co. have a man in almost every town to catch pickpockets. They are caught robbing themselves—and are always farmers or dairymen. The Sharples men do not send these convicted to jail, but show them how to make more money. They prove that, if they have not a famous Sharples Tubular Cream Separater, they are picking out of their pockets one-third to one-half the profits they should make from their milk—that they are, in fact, losing one-third to one-half their cream. These men can convict you of robbing yourself. They will do it, either by lending you a Tubular for a free trial, or by skimming for you, free, a batch of milk you have already skimmed with pans or cans, and taking out of that milk, which you think is skimmed clean, the cream you have left in it. This proof won't cost you one cent. The result will surprise you, cost you nothing, and put money in your pocket. We suggest that you write the Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa., about this, at the same time asking them for catalogue No. 136.



Gasoline Engine Superiority

When a man invests in a farm power, he owes it to himself to get the best that can be bought for the money.

The modern business farm can no longer be successfully operated without a power of some kind.

The best, most economical, and safest farm power is a gasoline engine.

The best engine is the

I. H. C. Gasoline Engine.

Why? Well, because it's so simple, easily kept in order and operated definitely.

It developes the full rated horse power and sustains it against the heaviest load.

It is safer, cheaper and more efficient than steam power.

It is adaptable to any and every use requiring a power.

Among its many uses may be named:

Shelling, Husking and Shredding Corn; Grinding Feed; Cutting Dry Fodder and Ensilage; Pumping; Sawing Wood; Separating Cream, Etc.

I. H. C. engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

Vertical, 2, 3, 5 Horse Power.
Horizontal, Portable and Stationary, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 Horse Power.

If interested in powers in any way, go to the International Local Agent and have him show you the I. H. C. gasoline engine, and supply you with catalogues, or write for further information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A

(INCORPORATED)

Only $38 THE GREATEST BARGAIN ON EARTH KEEPS OUR COMPETITORS AWAKE NIGHTS TO TELL HOW WE DO IT.



DESCRIPTION—Selected second growth hickory wheels and gears; Norway iron clips and bolts; inch axle double collars, full length body loops, long body, any width. Solid spring bellows back; sanitary spring cushions. Trimmed in dark green, tan or maroon leather, cloth or plush. Ideal spring cross bar in place of wooden cross bar if preferred. All wool top lining, leather quarters and back stays, curved top joints if desired, complete with storm apron, side curtains, boot and full length carpet. Nickel dash rail, hand rail and lazy back rail. **Send for Big Free Catalogue of Vehicles and Harness in colors.** A buggy factory selling direct must pay all of their expenses, salaries, etc., out of a few thousand buggies. Our expenses are all paid out of our agricultural implement factory. A buggy factory would starve to death on the small profit we get on a buggy. Write us before buying. **The only plow factory in the world selling direct to the consumer at wholesale prices.**



HAPGOOD PLOW COMPANY, 833 FRONT ST., ALTON, ILL.

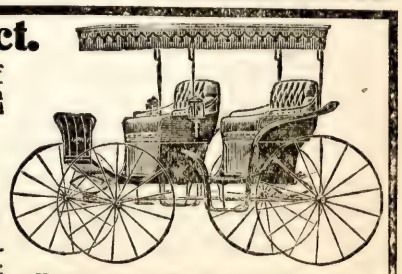
33 Years Selling Direct.

Our vehicles and harness have been sold direct from our factory to user for a third of a century. We ship for examination and approval and guarantee safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price.



No. 647. Top Buggy. Price complete, $40.00. As good as sells for $25. more

We are the Largest Manufacturers in the World selling to the consumer exclusively. We make 200 styles of Vehicles, 65 styles of Harness. Send for large free catalogue.

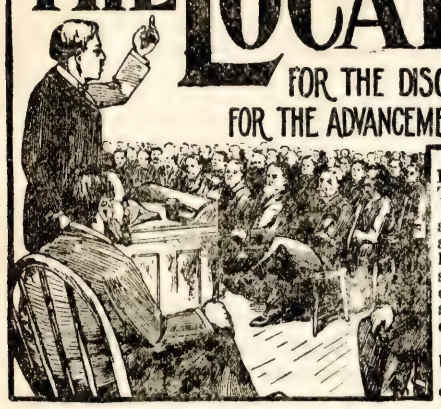


No. 331. Canopy Top Surrey. Price complete, $65.50. As good as sells for $25. more.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, INDIANA.

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters Indianapolis, Ind.

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

The National Union

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies.

The unit of organization is

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the interests that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

State and County Unions

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

Fees and Dues

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1.00, payable when becoming a member. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local Union if one is in his neighborhood. The fee is the same.

THE DUES are $1.20 each year, payable wholly in advance, or may be paid 30c quarterly, or 10c monthly in advance, (except the dues for Members at Large is $1.00, payable in advance to headquarters or through an organizer.

The MEMBERSHIP FEE is apportioned 60c to organization fund and 40c to headquarter expenses and to supply the official paper to each member one year. The DUES are apportioned 40c to headquarter expenses and for the official paper; 20c to the county union; 10c to the state union and 50 cents is retained in the local union treasury. The amount of each member pays for the official paper is 25 cents a year.

When a county union is organized the local union remits to it 30 cents annual dues for each member. The first remittance to include the accumulation in their treasury of this portion up to the organization of the county union.

When a state union is organized the county union remits 10 cents for each member belonging to local unions in the State with the accumulation that has resulted from this portion of the dues from the time the member joined the local union or from the time of the adoption of the present constitution and laws (in force after October 25, 1905).

As soon as a state union is organized the organization fund is in its hands. That is the 60 cents which formerly was sent to the National Union out of the membership fee which is sent to the State Union.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, which is included when he pays his membership fee and dues.

Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request how to organize local and county and state unions and all information about fees, dues etc.,

The Emblem

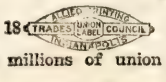
of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.



The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come through Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.



Objects of the A. S. of E.

1. The first and great object of this society is: TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

2. To have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principal market cities, and in all localities where necessary, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for an advantageous price, instead of passing into the hands of middlemen or trusts.

3. To secure equitable rates of transportation.

4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.

5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.

6. To secure new and pure seeds, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., from home, and from foreign countries, and distribute them with a view of improving present crops, giving a greater diversity and curing the weed curse.

7. To report crops in this and foreign countries, so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.

8. To establish institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming, the best methods of marketing and for the general advancement of agriculture.

9. To improve our highways.

10. To irrigate our land.

11. To prevent adulteration of food and marketing of same.

12. To promote social intercourse.

13. To settle disputes without recourse to law.

14. To promote farmers' insurance; life, fire and crop.

15. To establish similar societies in foreign countries.

Every reader who is not a member of a local union is asked to start the work in his neighborhood. See the list of speakers which is frequently printed in this paper, write to one or more of them for terms to come and start the society. Ordinarily, if a week or more is devoted to a locality, first to educate the people, then to organize, splendid results are obtained by the visiting speaker. You should arrange for a campaign covering a week or more and leave dates open for a second meeting to be held where the first results were not sufficient.

Membership Cards and Buttons

It has been found the most satisfactory to issue membership cards and badges to members at the time of securing them. To do this all organizers and all local unions must have a supply. They are furnished at 1 cent each set, (1 badge and 1 card.) In cases where members lose their badge they should pay 5c each for a new one.

Organizers and local union secretaries will please take notice.

Emmerton Invites

An urgent invitation is hereby extended by the Wisconsin State Union of the American Society of Equity to producers of fruit, potatoes and other perishable or semi-perishable products to attend our state meeting to be held at Baraboo, Wis., May 22-23, 1906.

Wisconsin is ready to put in operation the new plan of marketing all its products of fruit, potatoes and similar products through the growers' own society. We believe the plan of the A. S. of E. is sound and that it is the only plan that will give producers relief from the bad and uncertain system that has prevailed in the past. Our state is now sufficiently organized that it can use this plan and secure all its benefits. We, however, want to see this, the solid, national organization that the plan contemplates, so its benefits may be distributed to all. Therefore this invitation.

Interested people from Maine to Colorado, come to our meeting! We can show you more and teach you more about the true cooperation that puts enough money in our pockets and at the same time protects our customers, the consumers, than you can learn in months of investigation in unorganized fields.

Remember the date. Let nothing keep you away, but come and learn how we can all work to our own mutual advantage. Tell your friends. Correspondence invited.

THOS. EMMERTON.

Bloomer, Wis.

From the National Organizer

En Route, Sutton, Neb., April 10.

Leaving Okeene, O. T., April 1, I stopped off at Arapahoe and addressed a good crowd of farmers and business men and effected an organiaztion composed of substantial citizens. On the 3rd I hied down through Indian Territory and Arkansas to Clarksville to attend the Arkansas state meeting on the 6th and 7th. The attendance was not large, but was made up of men who believed in "controlled marketing" and were determined to stand by their guns and not be lured away by the opposition who are working along the old Grange and Alliance lines of "cheap buying." The same unbusinesslike practice that killed the Grange and Alliance will certainly be the death of any farmers' organization that follows in their footsteps. It is only a question of time and we can afford to be patient and wait. The business of the convention was done in a businesslike way and the most perfect harmony prevailed throughout the meeting. Ringing resolution on vital matters were passed that will wake up the thinking people and help educate them along the proper lines of cooperative work. T. J. Woodward was a tower of strength in the meeting and a truer Equity man does not live. The Equity people of Arkansas received the national organizer with Equity courtesy and showed clearly that they are closely allied with the national movement and have wiped out all sectional lines, and are working for the general good. I addressed a meeting composed of the delegates and business men of Clarksville, and many were the favorable comments on our society made by the business men. Their aproval of our plans and purposes are very strong.

The Arkansas Equity people are a true and hospitable lot whom it is a pleasure to meet and work with. We will get good results from Arkansas.

I am back in Nebraska and will organize a state union here on the 26th.

H. D. SHERMAN, Nat. Org.

State Union Representation

No provision was made for state union representation at the annual meeting, by the 1905 revised constitution and by-laws.

It is recommended that representation be on the basis of crop interests in the states, and three delegates from each state for each important crop or class of crops.

The crops may be classed or grouped as follows:

1. GRAIN—This to comprise wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, flax and any other important grain crop.
2. LIVE STOCK—This would comprise cattle, hogs and sheep.
3. COTTON and WOOL.
4. FRUIT and PRODUCE—This to comprise fruit of all kinds, potatoes and other vegetables; butter and other dairy products; poultry and eggs. Also crops for canning, pickling and preserving factories and sugar beets.
5. TOBACCO.

Each state union should select three delegates for each of these classes that are important products in its state. At first glance it might not look to be equitable that tobacco, in a class by itself, should have three delegates from each state. However, when we consider that tobacco is grown in only a few state, and wheat, corn, oats, live stock and some other crops are important in many states, we believe the representation will be fair and in proportion to the importance of the crops in the country.

Special crops or those not mentioned can be represented by delegates in attendance.

We make above recommendation because of the interest taken in the subject by some state unions and on the recommendation of some state officers, and believe if delegates are sent on this basis that the annual meeting will seat them by a resolution.

Oklahoma Official Paper.

THE PEOPLES' PROGRESS, Freeman E. Miller, Ed., Stillwater, Okla., has been selected as the official paper for the A. S. of E. in Oklahoma. Members in this territory take notice, send your items of news to it; use it and support it. Write to Mr. Miller for sample copy and subscription price. Tell him you are a member of the A. S. of E. and get the society rate. Local unions do the same.

Each state should have a paper that will give more state news, and treat of state interests more, than the National official paper can.

Never Too Late

Perhaps you are a man or a woman of mature years who feels that you have not been as successful as you could wish.

Don't feel that the future is closed to you.

Thousands of plucky men and women all over this country have made their lives all over again, and made them successful, representing in their towns, upon large commissions, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

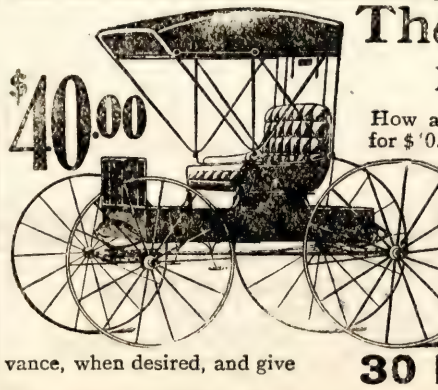
Selling subscriptions to these publications is dignified and pleasant. It must not be confounded with "canvassing" for inferior publications or worthless books. It is a calling in which thousands of men and women of refinement are profitably engaged.

Every new subscription and every renewal pays a liberal commission to you. We distribute every month nearly $6,000 in prizes for subscriptions taken. And every few months we distribute $40,000 in prizes. The prizes alone, in some cases, amount to an average year's salary. And there are always the large commissions. Write and we'll tell you how it pays you.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING CO.
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There Are Reasons

Let Us "Show You"



How and why we can sell you this $75.00 Buggy for $40.00. **Investigate,** we will help you. Ask for our 200 page illustrated **Style Book Free.** You are not prepared to get the best for your money until you have it. Wheels and gears made of selected "Shell Bark" Hickory, rolled steel tires, forged steel axles, oil tempered springs. Old fashioned oil and lead hand painting. We ship on approval, without one cent in advance, when desired, and give

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UNION BUGGY CO. No. 87 Saginaw St., PONTIAC, MICH.

Local Union Program

No. 8.
May 1, 1906.

These programs are largely suggestive. Songs, recitations, order of business, subjects for debate and contests may be changed to suit the local unions.

Again let us urge local unions to get a supply of "Songs of Equity" song books. (See advertisement elsewhere.) There are only a few more songs with popular tunes. After they are used the titles only will be given, and it will be necessary to have the books.

The president takes the chair and calls the meeting to order.

Song

Sing as opening song, "Until Equity is Here." Songs of Equity, Page 23.

Until Equity Is Here

In the rustle of the cornfields
And the plowman's weary tread;
And the fingers of the tassels,
Raised beseechingly o'erhead,
In them all a thousand voices
Whisper in the list'ning ear,
"Toil will ne'er possess its products
Until Equity is here."

In the broad and waving wheatfields,
A million heads may bow;
And in sunlight gold may glitter,
Promised fruitage of the plow.
Still the passing breezes whisper
In the anxious list'ning ear
"Toil's just reward will linger
Until Equity is here."

So with orchard's blushing treasure,
And with meadow's wealth of hay,
And the lowing in the pastures,
And the garden's rich array.
All proclaim the same sad warning,
Toil in vain will seek its own,
For each season's stores will vanish
Until Equity shall come.

Prayer may or may not be offered at the close of the song, as the union may prefer.

The union may now continue the regular order of business (see March 15, Local Union Department), or on motion the regular order may be dispensed with in whole or part.

DISCUSSION.

Recomemnd topic for discussion:

Shall we as a Union, and the individual members, hold any balance of the 1905 crops we have for the minimum prices?

Appoint a leader for the above topic to speak not more than fifteen minutes and to be followed by others to speak not more than five minutes. The leader should be selected in advance and notified of the topic.

RECITATIONS AND DIALOGUE

Speech for a Boy or Girl.

Keeps Swinging on the Gate

Joe Jones, a likely lad was he,
But sad to now relate,
Whene'er his pa had use for him,
He was swinging on the gate.

There was plenty of work for Joe to do
Both early morn and late;
But nothing pleased him half so well
As swinging on the gate.

And when he went to school, they say,
He always got there late,
Because he wasted time so much
A swinging on the gate.

Joe Jones a man has now become,
A farmer second rate;
He still is idling 'way his time,
And swinging on the gate.

His neighbors join A. S. of E.,
And read in Up-to-Date:
But Joe will not, he can't get time
For swinging on the gate.

And when the price is lowest down,
(It seems to be his fate),
He dumps his stuff and lets it go—
Keeps swinging on the gate.

Dialogue for Two Small Boys

(A. B. Spigelmyer.)

Part I—A farm where the A. S. of E. is unknown.

(Instructions: First boy well dressed, passing a farm on way to a L. U. meeting. Second boy ragged, working with hoe in field.)

First Boy—Hello, pard! What are you working?

Second Boy—Hoeing weeds, and I am so tired. (Leaning on hoe.)

First Boy—Do you have to work all day long?

Second Boy—Every day of the week. Where are you going?

First Boy—To the weekly local union meeting.

Second Boy—Does your father know you are going?

First Boy—Yes, sir; father, mother and sisters are going, too.

Second Boy—What are you doing there at this meeting?

First Boy—I am having a part in a dialogue.

Second Boy—Oh, tell me all about it and your meetings.

First Boy—Well, we have speeches, debates, singing, social greetings and learn how to get good, profitable prices for our farm products.

Second Boy—Good prices! Father was just saying this morning that the prices were too low and I must do without a new suit this fall again.

First Boy—Well, get your father to come to the meeting next week and may be he will see a way to buy you a new suit of clothes. (At the same time he hands him a copy of Up-to-Date Farming.)

Second Boy—All right; thank you.

Part II.

Results of the A. S. of E. meetings: Education, uplifting and making up-to-date farmers.

(In this part, second boy is also well dressed.

Second Boy—Hello, there! I am going to the A. S. of E. meeting, too, and I got my new suit of clothes which I was telling you about.

First Boy—How did you manage that?

Second Boy—Well, I gave father that Up-to-Date paper you gave me and he went to the meetings and learned all about good, profitable prices, so——

First Boy—How does your father like the meetings?

Second Boy—Oh, all right. He says mother and sister must go along, too, today and hear the good news.

First Boy—Well, did you get the weeds all hoed out?

Second Boy—Yes, sir, with only one-third the labor. Father learned of up-to-date implements at those meetings which he is using now.

First Boy—We must be going or we will be late; the meeting is called for 2 o'clock.

Second Boy—Oh, yes; father also got me a new watch (showing first boy his watch) with my new suit. I am so glad father joined the A. S. of E.

He's Had No Show

Joe Beall 'ud set upon a keg,
Down to the groc'ry store, an' throw
One leg right over t'other leg
An' swear he'd never had no show.
"Oh, no," said Joe,
"Hain't hed no show,"
Then shift his quid t'other jaw,
An' chaw, an' chaw, an' chaw, an' chaw.

He said he got no start in life,
Didn't get no money from his dad,
The washin' took in by his wife
Earned all the funds he ever had.
"Oh, no," said Joe,
"Hain't hed no show,"
An' then he'd look up at the clock
An' talk, an' talk, an' talk, an' talk.

"I've waited twenty years—let's see—
Yes, twenty-four, an' never struck,
Altho' I've sot roun' patiently,
The fust tarnation streak of luck.
"Oh, no," said Joe,
"Hain't hed no show."
Then stuck like mucilage to the spot,
An sot, an' sot, an' sot, an' sot.

"I've come down regerler every day
For twenty years to Piper's store.
I've sot here in a patient way,
Say, hain't I, Piper?" Piper swore.
"I tell ye, Joe,
Yer ain't no show;
Yer too derned patient'"—ther hull raft
Jest laffed, an' laffed, an' laffed, an' laffed.

Debate

Not less than two on a side and none to speak longer than fifteen minutes, the affirmative to have the opening and closing, but opening and closing speeches must not aggregate more than fifteen minutes.

Resolved, That farmers must provide abundantly of funds to maintain a system of marketing their crops.

Song

Union's own favorite song.

Contest

Not less than four to compete and no speech less than five minutes to be considered, decision to be determined by plurality vote of the audience.

Union to select their own subject. At this season some pressing subjects will suggest themselves in every neighborhood.

(This will be a good time to talk about picnics, barbecues, excursions, etc., that each local union should conduct or participate in next summer. It is not too early to decide such matters and begin making arrangements for speakers, etc. The usual way is to appoint committees to look after the various features and report at next meeting.)

Song

Sing as closing song, "The Cause of Equity," to be found in songs of Equity song book, Page 24.

The Cause of Equity

All hail the cause of Equity!
Let all the nation ring
With glad huzza's from wakened hearts,
That blithesome tribute bring;
In honor of the dawn of truth,
Of justice, fair and right;
For farmers who so patiently,
Have waited for the light.
That light is swiftly coming now;
It spreads along the way
And brightens all the world about,
With its hope giving ray.
Soon, soon the day of right shall glow,
In splendor through the land;
When every farmer lad shall march,
In Equity's fair band.

The cause of Equity is good;
It seeks not is own gain
Against the weak one of the earth,
Who toil 'mid want and pain.
It welcomes all within its band,
The strong as well as weak;
Its motto is, "Cooperate"
Each others good to seek.

Now farmers set your brains to work,
And see what you can do
Toward spreading far and wide the cause
Of Equity most true.
Give time and strength and even funds,
To help the cause along,
And win the thanks of countless hosts,
Oppressed by bitter wrong.

Adjournment

With handshake and good fellowship meeting all around.

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Organizers are urged to keep their appointments at least thirty days ahead, so as to give abundant opportunity for publicity. This is very important. Send the list to headquarters for publication; also hand it to your local papers and they will usually print. Also this invitation is extended to local and county unions to publish any special meetings.

NEB. AND KAN. MEETINGS

Address for dates and appointments, H B. Sherman, National Organizer, Hastings, Neb.

SOUTH DAKOTA MEETINGS

Address Theron Fisk, Sioux City, S. D.

Grand picnics for organizing the American Society of Equity will be held in South Dakota as follows:

MELLETT, S. D., JUNE 13.
BONILLAS, S. D., JUNE 14.

Every preparation is being made for immense turnouts at both of these places, and all arrangements will be made to entertain and instruct the crowds. Organizer Theron Fish will be in attendance, as well as other people who are doing so much to bring the farmers of South Dakota to the front.

WISCONSIN MEETINGS

Address N. C. Crawley, State Organizer, Baraboo, Wis.

WISCONSIN STATE MEETING will be held at Baraboo, Wis., May 22. This will be a meeting of delegates from all unions in the State, and is called to put in operation the plan of marketing potatoes, fruit and other produce as well as electing delegates to the proposed National Fruit and Produce Growers' Association convention. Address for particulars Thos. Emmerton, president, Bloomer, Wis.; S. D. Kump, secretary, Cambridge, Wis.; N. C. Crawley, organizer, Baraboo, Wis.

WISCONSIN LOCAL UNIONS are ordered to meet in advance of the state meeting, May 22-23, and each member shall report in writing as follows:

The number of acres of potatoes he will plant this year; the number of acres of corn and the number of acres of tobacco. Also on any other crops of which they expect to produce a surplus.

Each local must tabulate the reports and send them to the state meeting or to the state secretary. This information is necessary, in view of the definite work that is expected to be accomplished toward arrangements to market the various crops.

It is further ordered that all members in arrears for the first or second quarterly dues pay these dues at the next meeting. Thos. Emmerton, president.

PLOVER (WIS.) LOCAL UNION 1349, meets regularly the second Thursday of each month at G. A. R. Hall, 2 P. M. Visiting members always welcome. Frank McGown, Pres., Plover, Wis.

ILLINOIS MEETINGS

Address C. O. Drayton, Pres. Illinois State Union and State Organizer, Greenville, Ill.

PEANUT GROWERS' MEETING. The peanut growers of Isle of Wright Co., Va., will meet at Isle of Wright court house Monday, May 7, 1906. Director C. N. Stacy will be present to address the meeting, or will send a good representative. For further particulars address Jesse Whitley, Indika, Va.

FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS.

Following are the frequency of meetings for the organized unions of the A. S. of E., as provided by the Constitution and By-Laws:

LOCAL UNIONS—Shall meet twice a month.

COUNTY UNIONS—Regular county union meetings shall be held quarterly, January, April, July and October.

STATE UNIONS—Regular meetings of state unions shall be held semi-annually, in January and July.

Delegates

COUNTY UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the July state union meetings at their April meeting. If this was not done it should be attended to promptly.

STATE UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the National Union annual meeting at their July meeting.

The annual meeting will probably be held in October. The exact date will be announced later.

Officers should always keep a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws for convenient reference and note requirements for meetings, election of delegates, duties, etc.

Organizers are urged to keep their appointments at least thirty days ahead, so as to give abundant opportunity for publicity. This is very important. Send the list to headquarters for publication; also hand it to your local papers and they will usually print it. Also the invitation is extended to local and county unions to publish any special meetings.

Geo. C. Wattles, P. O., Sherwood, Mich., has made a careful study of the Mint industry. He is prepared to address meetings of farmers who are engaged in this business as well as those engaged in any branch of farming. Address him as above.

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H. C. PHELPS, Pres.
Station 99 Cincinnati, O.



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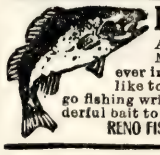
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Portage County (Wis.) Meeting

(The following report is printed for a two-fold object: First, as a matter of news and account of an interesting county meeting; second, to assist other counties in conducting a meeting to organize and in keeping a record of the same.)

Minutes of county convention of the American Society of Equity, held at Plover G. A. R. Hall, April 2, 1906.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m.

Motion made and seconded that we nominate a temporary chairman for this meeting. Motion carried.

Motion made and seconded that Frank McGown act as chairman for this meeting. Motion carried.

Motion made and seconded that John A. Lukasavitz act as secretary for this meeting. Motion carried.

Short talk on the subject of this convention by N. C. Crawley. Recommended to elect two delegates to be sent to state convention, which will be held at Baraboo, Wis., May 22-23, 1906. Tellers appointed by chairman: Chet Webster and George Smart.

Proceeded to take an informal ballot to elect president of county union. Result of informal ballot: F. G. Taylor, 17 votes; George D. Clark, 5 votes; total, 22. Motion made and seconded that the informal ballot be declared formal and F. L. Taylor declared elected president of county union. Motion carried.

Proceeded to take an informal ballot for vice-president for county union.

Result of informal ballot: George D. Clark received 23 votes, Frank McGown 1 vote; total, 24. Motion made and seconded that the informal ballot be declared formal and George D. Clark declared elected vice-president of county union. Motion carried.

Proceeded to take an informal ballot for secretary for county union. Result of informal ballot: Earl Carley received 3 votes; M. O. Woolstad, 25 votes, and Chet Webster, 1 vote. Total, 29 votes. Motion made and seconded that the informal ballot be declared formal and M. O. Woolstad declared elected secretary for the county union. Motion carried.

Proceeded to take an informal ballot for treasurer for the county union. Result of informal ballot: Hugo Adams received 22 votes; Nick Egan, 2 votes; Carley, 4 votes; Eiden Mitchen, 2 votes; Hatoms, 1 vote, and L. Worazlla, 5 votes. Total, 36 votes. Motion was made and seconded that the informal ballot be declared formal and Hugo Adams declared elected treasurer of county union. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that we adopt and approve of resolution No. 1. The planning of the Potato Growers' Association planned at headquarters. Motion carried.

Short talk by N. C. Crawley on the planning of the Potato Growers' Association.

Resolution No. 2: Resolved, That we approve of the minimum prices of farm products, set by the headquarters Motion carried.

Resolution No. 3: Resolved, That we recommend that a board of directors for this potato belt of Wisconsin be elected at our next state convention to control marketing of potatoes. Motion carried.

Resolutions No. 4: Resolved, That there shall be a standing committee appointed by each local union to assist in gathering crop reports of Portage county, as provided in the constitution. Motion carried.

Resolution No. 5: Resolved, That we have an active committee appointed to help in extension work in all parts of the county and in other counties if necessary, and to assist in organizing the district in every way possible. Motion carried.

Resolution No. 6: Resolved, That we hold the county union meetings at Plover, Wis., as the county headquarters of the A. S. of E. of Portage Co., Wis. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that we proceed to take an informal ballot to elect two delegates for the state convention. Motion carried. Result of informal ballot: John A. Lukasavitz received 14 votes; Earl Carley, 37 votes, and Gilbert Nuby, 1 vote. Total, 52 votes. Moved and seconded that the informal baloit be declared formal and Earl Carley declared elected a delegate to the state convention. Motion carried. Result of informal ballot for second delegate to state convention: John A. Lukasavitz received 27 votes; James A. Bremmer, 12 votes, and Will Calkins, 6 votes. Total, 45 votes. Motion made and seconded that the informal ballot be declared formal and John A. Lukasavitz declared elected a delegate to the state convention. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that Frank McGown be elected an alternate to state convention in case John A. Lukasavitz cannot go. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that John Deneen be elected an alternate to state convention in case Earl Carley cannot go. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that the next county convetion be held July 10, 1906. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that the next county convention be held at Plover, Wis. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that we do now adjourn. Motion carried.

JOHN A. LUKASAVITZ, Sec

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting held at Plover, Wis., April 2, 1906, by delegates from local unions of the American Society of Equity in Portage county, Wis., for the purpose of organizing a county union for said county.

M. O. WOOLSTAD,
Sec. Portage County Union.

Kentucky State Officers

ELECTED AT GREENVILLE, KY., APRIL 14.

DAVID MORELAND, Ohio County, President
T. T. BARRETT, Henderson County, Vice-President
S. B. ROBERTSON, McLean County, Secretary
L. N. ROBERTSON, Daviess County, Organizer
Dr. I. W. McGINNIS. Henry County. Director
J. H. McCONNELL, Caldwell County, Director
S. B. LEE, - - Daviess County, Director
BEN WATSON, - Webster County. Director

The officers elected are well known for their loyalty to the Society, and for their untiring devotion to its progress and welfare. All were unanimously elected. With exception of state organizer, there were no contestants. Mr. M. F. Sharp, of Ohio county, was placed in nomination by one of the Ohio county delegation, but was withdrawn in favor of Mr. Robertson, of Daviess county.

OFFICERS OF THE A. S. OF E.

National Officers

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.
President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Vice-President—J. B. Whiting, Interlaken, N. Y.
Secretary—M. Wes. Tubbs, Indianapolis.
Treasurer—Andrew Smith, Indianapolis.
National Organizer—H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind.
Directors—President, secretary and treasurer. Also W. C. Webber, Rochester, Minn.; C. N. Stacey, Amelia C. H., Va.; C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; Dr. J. F. Bellenger, Royal, Ala.

State Officers

WISCONSIN.

President—Thomas Emmerton, Bloomer.
Vice-President—C. N. Luce, Eau Claire.
Secretary—S. D. Kump, Cambridge.
Treasurer—Henry Hill, Baraboo.
Directors: President, secretary and treasurer and W. J. Matthews, Colfax; Frank Ploetz, Coloma; Wm. Rathburn, Lavalle.
State organizer, N. C. Crawley, Baraboo.

ILLINOIS.

President—C. O. Drayton, Greenville.
Vice-President—N. R. Lessley, Houston.
Secretary—L. N. Staats, Lebanon.
Treasurer—J. C. Eisenmayer, Trenton.
Directors: President, vice-president and treasurer, and J. W. Glover, Dahlgren; F. W. Brown, Cora City; G. W. Shute, Pinckneyville; Ph. Marti, Pierson.

OKLAHOMA.

President—B. A. Clark, Allmon.
Vice-President—H. E. Rindfleisch, Okeene.
Secretary—George Carnes, Marena.
Treasurer—T. L. Lollman, Homestead.
Directors: President, secretary and treasurer, and R. Sasseen, J. H. Adee, Okeene; P. H. Gallion, Arapho.

ARKANSAS.

President—J. S. Flake, Coal Hill.
Vice-President—A. B. Ogden, Lone Pine.
Secretary—J. R. Lipe, Prairie View.
Treasurer—H. H. McAfee, Prairie View.

KENTUCKY.

President—David Moreland, Hartford.
Vice-President—Thomas J. Barrett, Henderson.
Secretary—S. B. Robertson, Utica.
Directors: President and Dr. L. W. McGinnis, Newcastle; Ben Watson, Dixon; T. H. McConnell, Princeton; S. B. Lee, Owensboro.
State organizer, L. N. Robertson, Utica.

Resolutions

Resolved, 1. That we heartily indorse the call of the organizer for a meeting of the Grayson County Union of the A. S. of E., and hereby pledge our continued earnest support of the principles of the said organization.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly urge the members in every part of the county of Grayson to use every honest means in their power to increase the membership and promote the interest of the organization, that the advantages and benefits of the organization may the more rapidly accrue to the great wealth producers of the country.

Resolved, 3. That the delegates from this county to the State Union at Greenville, Ky., April 13 and 14, 1906, be instructed to introduce and support a resolution requesting the commissioner of agriculture of Kentucky to appoint one or more capable speakers (members of the A. S. of E.) to discuss price-making of farm products at the next State meeting of the Kentucky farmers' institute.

Resolved, 4. That we hereby extend to the managers of the Litchfield opera hall our hearty thanks for the free use of their hall for our meetings.

Resolved, 5. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Litchfield Gazette and Up-to-Date Farming, with the request that they publish same.

A. L. MOORE, President.
S. C. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Grayson (Co.) County Union of the A. S. of E., April 7, 1906.

Put a "Farmers Strike" Circular in each letter you write. 25c per 100 postpaid. This is the way to win the strike.

Tobacco Report

The official report of the National Tobacco Growers' Association (Branch of the A. S. of E.) can be had for a 2-cent stamp, or for 10 cents per dozen. It is a neatly bound booklet of 36 pages and contains proceedings of Owensboro convention.

NEW UNIONS CHARTERED

(This list gives the number of the local union, name of union, county it is in and name and postoffice of secretary in the order as given.)

Arkansas

2104. Kress City, Lafayette Co., J. C. Sevice, Kress.

Canada

2051. Claresholm, Alberta Prov., C. V. Wilson, Claresholm. 2049. High River, Alberta Prov., W. F. Johnston, High River. 2050. Lacombe, Alberta Prov., R. F. Dickson, Lacombe. 2052. East Calgary, Alberta Prov., F. Moorhouse, Calgary.

Iowa

2056. Atlantic, Cass Co., J. B. Prall, Atlantic.

Illinois

2045. Fair View, Saline Co., W. F. Hall, Eldorado. 2084. St. Jacob, Madison Co., Wm. Hendrich, St. Jacob.

Indiana

2088. Boonville, Warrick Co., Wm. Martz, Boonville. 2074. Lake, Spencer Co., George Pope, Lake. 2091. Holland, Dubois Co., Prof. Ed. H. Kunz, Holland. 2106. Farmersville, Posey Co., Iral Erwin, Mt. Vernon. 2068. Cupid, Spencer Co., C. F. Richards, Rockport. 2038. Dale, Spencer Co., Edward Edelmaier, Santa Claus. 2036. Lincoln City, Spencer Co., Chas. Hopkins, Lincoln City. 2037. Buffaloville, Spencer Co., Jesse Shriefer, Buffaloville.

Kentucky

2024. Brownsville, Fulton Co., C. A. Wilsow, Hickman. 2041. Burnt Mill, Webster Co., C. L. Neal, Veazey. 2027. Townsend, Webster Co., M. E. Jones, Dixon. 2023. Fenwick, Washington Co., Jas. M. Jams, Fenwick. 2040. Star Hope, Webster Co., W. F. Mitchel, Providence, R. R. No. 1. 2035. Bethlehem, Henry Co., H. B. James, Bethlehem. 2042. Eastwood, Webster Co., J. A. Biggerstaff, Sebree. 2039. Southville, Shelby Co., F. D. Coots, Shelbyville, R. R. No. 4. 2071. Palma, Marshall Co., R. E. Norman, Benton. 2094. Turner's Station, Henry Co., L. B. Elston, Turner's Station. 2082. North Pleasureville, Henry Co., W. G. List, North Pleasureville. 2095. Green Ridge, Webster Co., F. V. Sheets, Dixon. 2102. Cropper, Shelby Co., Wm. McCann, Shelbyville, R. R. No. 1. 2090. Moss Schoolhouse, Henderson Co., John R. Moss, Robard. 2092. Chalybeate, Webster Co., B. B. Sutton, Sebree. 2093. Goforth, Pendleton Co., F. W. Wadsworth, Falmouth, R. R. No. 3. 2089. Shiloh, Henderson Co., M. A. Rideout, Sebree. 2099. North Shelbyville, Shelby Co., J. T. Gregg, Shelbyville. 2086. Eminence, Henry Co., L. E. Straughn, Eminence. 2087. Slaughterville, Webster Co., G. E. Parker, Slaughterville, R. R. No. 2. 2098. Robard, Henderson Co., M. V. Denton, Robard.

Michigan

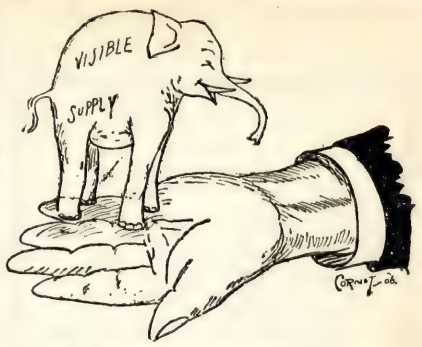
2030. Ovid Centennial, Branch Co., Sidney Kibbs, Coldwater. 2053. Hartwick, Osceola Co., J. A. Griffin, Hartwick. 2078. Riverside, St. Joseph Co., John Royer, Three Rivers. 7079. Fairfield, Clinton Co., Wright Lawyer, Elsie. 2080. Roland, Isabella Co., Seth Taylor, Blanchard.

Minnesota

2033. St. Charles, Winona Co., O. P. Boysen, St. Charles. 2075. Oak Ridge, Wabasha Co., Peter Kreidermacher, Rolling Stone. 2069. Nelson, Watonwan Co., Niels Newberg, St. James.

Missouri

2054. Appleton, Cape Girardeau Co., Oscar Lange, Appleton.



The farmer should never get this white elephant on his hands

Nebraska

2067. Newark, Kearney Co., Wm. S. Carr, Newark. 2046. Person, Boyd Co., Frank Bedner, Spencer. 2059. Guilt Edge, Phelps Co., Mrs. Banning, Holdrege. 2064. Leroy, York Co., Henry Klone, York. 2066. Bell, Kearney Co., Elmer Sutton, Minden. 2061. Lockridge, York Co., S. F. Mapps, York. 2060. Thayer, York Co., G. W. Goudy, Stromsburg. 2062. Houston, York Co., W. A. Couch, York. 2063. Benedict, York Co., A. Schneider, Benedict. 2077. Wagner, Boyd Co., Meyer Brannig, Spencer. 2096. Holstein, Adams Co., T. J. Hines, Holstein. 2097. Roseland, Adams Co., O. N. Mecham, Roseland.

New York

2057. Peruville, Tompkins Co., H. K. Stoner, Peruville.

North Dakota

2029. North Star, Ward Co., K. C. Knudson, Bowbells. 2047. Tolley, Ward Co., C. A. Swanson, Tolley.

Ohio

2101. Antioch, Adams Co., A. M. Freeland, Peebles.

Oklahoma

2070. Arapahoe, Custer Co., Harry Laughmiller, Arapahoe. 2103. Kiel, Kingfisher Co., E. E. Roseboom, Kiel.

South Dakota

2028. Alexandria, Hanson Co., G. A. Lehman, Alexandria. 2031. Bradley, Clark Co., W. E. George, Bradley. 2032. Lily, Day Co., Frank Johnson, Lily. 2043. White Lake, Aurora Co., Peter Steichen, White Lake. 2055. Bridgewater, McCook Co., T. F. Forney, Bridgewater. 2081. Letcher, Sanborn Co., John Van Meter, Letcher. 2085. Christened Valley, Clay Co., Louis Nelson, Burbank.

Tennessee

2034. Coxburg, Benton Co., Clay White, Coxburg.

Texas

2100. Clara, Wichita Co., Ben. Schwegler, Iowa Park.

Utah

2065. American Fork, Utah Co., George Knight, American Fork.

Virginia

2022. Edgewood, Campbell Co., T. D. Evans, Concord Depot. 2025. Ransons, Buckingham Co., T. A. Toney, Ransons. 2044. Museville, Pittsylvania Co., A. L. Witcher, Sandy Level. 2058. Olive Branch, Pittsylvania Co., Dryden Wright, Sandy Level. 2072. Gold Hill, Buckingham Co., H. B. Camden, Gold Hill. 2105. Tobacco, Brunswick Co., Tignal Elmore, Tobacco. 2073. Wirtz, Franklin Co., E. O. Riggle, Wirtz.

Wisconsin

2078. Waupaca, Waupaca Co., John Frederickson, Waupaca. 2076. Trimbell, Pierce Co., Curtis Baker, Prescott. 2083. Arcadia, Trempealean Co., A. Hess, Arcadia.

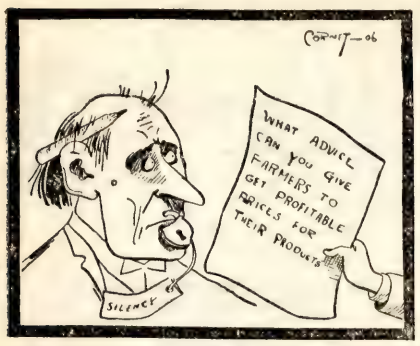
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PAPERS THAT OPPOSE THE A. S. OF E.



The editor who opposes the A. S. of E. is always silent on the question of profitable prices.

In this list appears the names of those papers that have recently opposed and hindered the development of the American Society of Equity, consequently have delayed the time when controlled marketing, profitable prices and many other things farmers need can be realized.

OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, O.

MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.

RURAL NEW YORKER, New York, N. Y.

PRACTICAL FARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCKMAN, Pittsburg, Pa.

WALLACES FARMER, Des Moines, Ia.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, Albany, N. Y.

FARM STOCK AND HOME, Minneapolis, Minn.

UNION FARMER, Murphysboro, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST, Minneapolis, Minn.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming and members of the A. S. of E. are requested to send clippings from other papers that oppose this movement, and such papers will be added. Also to be entirely fair, they are requested to report the first evidence or expression from above named papers of fairness in their relation to the society and the name will be removed from the list.

We want all to understand that this is not an attempt to injure any publication, but it is an act of self-defense in the highest spirit of equity. We ask no more than fairness, and one of the principles of the A. S. of E. is to not be content with less than fairness. We do not demand the support of any paper, but will resent its open opposition.

What is coming over the old-line farm papers? Can it be possible that what they have opposed for three years is going to have their unqualified endowment? Is it to be hoped that the average editor has at last allowed a ray of truth regarding the farmers' right and power to price his produce to enter his brain and caused it to shine in the columns of his paper? Judging by late utterances some of these editors, instead of not being willing to accept the doctrine of controlled marketing and the plan of price-making in any way or from any source, are now willing to accept and advocate them if allowed to choose their own medium for putting them in operation.

The Ohio Farmer, which has done more to oppose the American Society of Equity and all it is working for than all other papers combined, has seen the "handwriting on the wall," and in thousands of letters from its subscribers. It is now ready to endorse practically everything the A. S. of E. has announced and which it has been working for. But it will not have them with the A. S. of E. label attached. There is not enough fairness about this paper to accept the situation as it has developed and help to promote it to the perfect results, but it is willing that the Grange shall go through a remodeling process and take up this work. Read from April 14th issue of the Ohio Farmer.

Why create and build up so many different organizations having a common purpose, when the Grange, already organized, firmly established, and thoroughly equipped, would serve the purpose just as well? There is power in concentration. One strong organization working for one purpose. * * * In everything except the control of marketing the Patrons of Husbandary is completely equipped. * * * Could not one strong organization accomplish infinitely more in this direction than half a dozen different ones could? Nothing substantial can be effected in the regulation of market supplies without numbers, acting simultaneously and in accordance with well directed orders or instructions. * * * It learned by sad experience that farmers could not run their farms successfully and at the same time run the mercantile business, manufacturing and other industries with success. * * * But the Grange could put into operation all that is practically possible in regulating the marketing of farm crops so as to prevent "gluts" and "slumps" and secure the best prices possible. This is legitimate and right, and with an organization national in its character and work, and embracing enough of the producers of farm products, the supply could be kept close enough to the demand, perhaps, to prevent the violent fluctuations of the market and the consequent losses to farmers, and it would also cripple the work of grain gamblers, by keeping the surplus in farmers' hands.

Well! What do you think of this coming from the leader of the opposition? Could the American Society of Equity have more complete vindication or its plan and objects stronger endorsement by an opposition paper? But that paper is not done with its develish, insidious, undermining, delaying tactics against the farmers. After admitting that all this society ever claimed as just and equitable for farmers should be accomplished; and after agreeing that they can be accomplished; and after endorsing the plan of this society to accomplish them; it would start an opposition society; or, it recommends that an old-fossil society that has opposed the A. S. of E. at every step it took, that denounced it as a vision, impracticable and as a fraud, be given the job to carry out the plans and objects of the A. S. of E.

Farmers, beware. You are nearing victory. Don't be sidetracked by smooth talk and specious arguments. The injury that the Ohio Farmer has done your cause in the past is as naught compared with the injury that will result if the scheme as outlined is attempted to be carried out. After accepting the proposition originally made by the A. S. of E. one society for all crops, read: "One strong organization working for one purpose, and could not ONE strong organization accomplish infinitely more in this direction than half a dozen different ones could?" etc. Then this paper advises exactly the reverse. The A. S. of E. is in the field, and it will stay. It has members so true and loyal and officers so full of fight for principles of equity and so resourceful that it would stay in a fight for supremacy for the balance of the fifty years of its legal corporate existence.

The Ohio Farmer admits that "nothing substantial can be expected in the regulation of market supplies without NUMBERS acting simultaneously with well directed orders or instructions." Yet it would bring a rival in the field and precipitate a fight for many years. In the meantime farmers would be ground between two warring ractions, the old system would largely be perpetuated, and the farmers would prosper as of yore.

The proposition of the Ohio Farmer is a terrible one for farmers to contemplate. Any farmer who is tired of the old conditions and was hoping for better things in the near future will shudder at the danger he may be brought face to face with if the scheme is attempted to be carried out.

"One society for American agriculture" is the plan of the American society. This idea is as old as the original idea that "farmers can be factors in making prices on their products." The two ideas are inseparable in the successful solving of farmers' problems. But which is the ONE society? Will you have the Grange, which never had a sound business principle for farmers to accept, and seems incapable to enunciate one, witness the admission of this same Ohio Farmer, as follows: "It learned by sad experience that farmers could not run their farms successfully, and at the same time run the mercantile business, manufacturing and other industries with success," for a society that has originated every valuable idea for farmers' cooperation before them today; that has the only practical plan and that has never made a mistake in its plan or execution of the same? We ask, will you trade? Will you swap horses in the middle of the stream? Will you trade the organization that has, even in its infancy, gained for you stupendous victories for one that has been making mistakes all its existence, and even now has not pruned the blighted branches from its trunk? We think we hear the answer from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the arctic circle to the Gulf of Mexico, in tones as loud as all the artillery of heaven and earth can sound a mighty NO.

Farmers, this night and all nights hereafter, sleep on your guns until the American Society of Equity has compelled every enemy to retire and until it covers America in substance as it now does in spirit.

Question Box

(Correspondents must write their questions on a separate sheet from all other correspondence to insure attention.)

Question: I cannot see where Up-to-Date Farming helps the farmers in this part of the country. If I could get the price named in Up-to-Date Farming I would not go without the paper one month. We can get only 75 cents for wheat, 29 cents for oats, $1.25 for beans, 4 1-2 cents for calves and $6 for No. 1 timothy hay. Now, you show me how and where I can get better prices and I will take your paper. If you cannot I am through. V. M. S., Mich.

Answer: If Mr. S. thinks he will have better prospects for getting better prices without Up-to-Date Farming, then he should cut it out at once. We have tried to show farmers for a couple of years how fair prices can be compelled, and that they depend on farmers themselves. We cannot do more. It does seem that the farmers in Mr. S.'s neighborhood need relief badly and we suspect they are waiting for prosperity to come to them, riding horseback, on a fine white horse, and that it will just be thrust upon them. So many people sit still and wait instead of going out and hustling to get their neighbors to help them.

Question: My opinion is that production of wheat must be kept down by producing something else. If we produce more than a home supply the surplus must be sold in foreign countries, and perhaps at a lower price than our minimum. Now, how will you satisfy those farmers who may have the last and contribute to this surplus R. G. Koiner, Va.

Answer: By the A. S. of E. plan of marketing all crops through the society this will be the program:

First, if there is a real surplus, or if it is supposed there is a surplus, this part will be set aside by each producer and to tell positively whether it is a surplus or not a higher price will be set on it. Then the known legitimate supply will be dealt out, one-tenth or one-twelfth each month; each producer will contribute his share and receive monthly settlements. If the one-tenth or the one-twelfth will not meet the monthly demand the deficiency will be drawn from the next month's portion and so on until it is known the surplus is real, or if it was not real it will be taken at the winding up of the season at the higher price. If it is a real surplus it may be sold in foreign countries at what it will bring, or it may be held over against short crops. Farmers when organized can control production (acreage).

Question: How can the wheat growers of California, Indiana, Kansas and Virginia all agree on a price equitable to each.

Answer: The price at the central market will supply the base for all. Keep your eyes on the Chicago price and when it is at the minimum it is equitable to all EXCEPT so far as inequalities exist in transportation, commissions and tollage for handling. Such inequalities do exist and will exist until later the organized farmers can adjust them equitably.

One dollar wheat at Chicago means $1 wheat at all central states markets, more than $1 in eastern states markets, less than $1 in western states markets, except on the Pacific coast, the price will probably be as high as Chicago, or higher when the Pacific export trade develops. It also will follow that the central market prices will or should prevail in towns where there is a larger milling demand. A case is at Pinckneyville, Ill. They grind much more than the county produces; they can ship flour to as good advantage as St. Louis or Chicago, hence the city price should be paid at Pinckneyville to the farmers.

Question: If each crop is directed by a crop association what is gained by a national union? Why not let the cotton growers have their association, the wheat growers theirs, etc.?

Answer: This has been answered many times. All the agricultural interests must be under one head for direction for definite results and to keep all prices in relative proportions with each other. If in separate associations one crop might be made more profitable to produce than others and suffer by overproduction as a consequence. Also then the diversifying farmer must belong to several associations. There are many other reasons, but we think it not necessary to mention them again.

Question: How do wheat prices compare now with other years when conditions of the crop were equal?

Answer: The prices are higher than we can find any previous record of when the preceding year had a large crop and future crop prospects were so extremely good. Advancing prices at this season of the year, as we see now and under like supply and crop conditions were never known before. It is evident that forces and influences are at work now in our economic conditions that were not present before except in the last few years. Farmers, marketmen and even editors of farm papers are beginning to see that this is true and are admitting it whenever forced to a conclusion.

Question: How will eggs and poultry be marketed?

Answer: The Fruit and Produce Association Branch of the A. S. of E. (proposed) is expected to take charge of them. The surplus will be put in cold storage out of season and marketed in season. The surplus will be stored for account of the owners in houses owned by producers, or in present houses, when the owners will pay storage charges.

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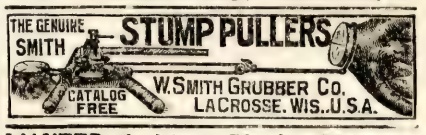
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A wide diversity of opinion exists concerning the effect of food on milch cows. In discussing this question we should bear in mind that milk is not produced, as far as solids are concerned, but that the food compound undergoes the peculiar influence of the milk glands.

The question has become important because of the complexity of the kind of feed offered in the market, many of which are by-products from manufacturing processes that have become modified in one way or another.

There are comparatively few feeds that may not, when wisely fed, be expected to give the best results. Roughage, cereal grains and roots are safe feeds. Long experience has shown that milk produced under favorable conditions by the use of these unmodified farm products is perfectly healthful. It is well understood that milling offals have been separated through purely mechanical processes, and the product consists of only a part of the original material from which some human food or some material used in the arts has been separated.

There are various products resulting from the manufacturer's breakfast foods that contain nothing not found in the original grains, but in limited proportions, greatly reducing the efficiency of the feeds. Without question such rations may be fed in excess, and may produce an abnormal or diseased condition of the animal.

The farmer who wishes to feed and keep cows that will support him, and does not intend to work with the purpose of supporting his cows, should understand that one cow is often worth twice as much as another or more than two cows, although there may not be a very marked difference between the production of two cows. A method for determining the milk by a milch cow is now within the reach of all farmers, by using the various scales and testers now on the market, in order to weigh and test the milk a sufficient number of times to keep themselves informed of the actual performance of every com they own. These records show the relative value of the cows as milk producers and aids in determining the actual profit or loss which should be charged to each cow annually. Such dairymen have become convinced the time and money spent in these operations is a profitable investment for them and they could not be persuaded to abandon the practice of keeping record of the quality and quantity of each cow's milk. Accuracy of such records as these is necessary by conditions common to all farms. Milking is usually done with more or less haste, especially at the planting, haying or harvesting season. The milkers, as a rule, are not accustomed to the use of scales and often consider a weight within one pound of the true figure to be near enough. They do not understand the necessity of promptness in sampling milk after it has been poured from one pail to another before the cream has begun to separate. The number of tests necessary for obtaining the total production of a cow, depends largely upon the uniformity of her milk in quality from day to day. The milk flow of all cows gradually decreases with the progress of the period of lactation, but the richness of some cows' milk varies more than others from day to day, hence the number of tests necessary to show an average production will vary with the peculiarity of the cow in this respect.

To be continued in our future edition.

Sheep Breeding

It is generally held by those that have tried it, that early shearing is preferable for sheep, if they can be subsequently housed in case of severe storms or unusually cold nights. As early washing is improper in cold climates, it is urged that sheep should be shorn unwashed. This is a question on which the wool-grower should be allowed to exercise his own judgment; nor should any buyer attempt to compel washing, or take advantage of its omission by insisting on a particular and fixed rate of shrinkage on unwashed wools. The shrinkage on every lot should be proportioned to its actual condition, as deduction is made on wheat, other products, or foreign wools which contain impurities.

Shearing should take place when the oily-feeling matter, termed yolk, has so far reappeared in the wool as to give it its natural brilliant appearance and silky feeling. The mode of shearing cannot be described here in detail. The wool should be cut off evenly and smoothly, reasonably close, but not leaving the skin naked, and which renders the sheep very liable to receive injury from cold. "Stubble shearing" and "trimming," i. e., leaving the wool long, so as to give the next fleece the appearance of extraordinary length, or leaving it long in places, in order to affect the apparent shape of the animal, are both frauds.

The fleece should be as little broken as possible in shearing. It should be gathered up carefully, placed on a smooth table, with inside ends down, put into exact shape in which it came from the sheep, and pressed close together. If there are dung-balls they should be removed. Fold in each side one-quarter, next the neck and breech one-quarter, and the fleece will then be in an oblong square form, some twenty inches wide and twenty-five or thirty inches long. Then fold it once more lengthwise, and it is ready to be rolled up and tied, or placed in the press. The improved wool-press, worked by a lever or by a crank, etc., does the work far more expeditiously, far better, and with much less labor than doing it up by hand. Three bands of moderate sized twine (flax or hemp) once around are enough for the fleece. It is fraudulent to put the unwashed wool of sheep that died with disease, or those which have been killed, or unwashed tags, into washed fleeces. It is also fraudulent to sell burred wool so done up as to conceal the burrs, without giving notice to the buyer. The burred wool should be put by itself, so that the buyer can open and examine it.

Clumsy catching and handling is always injurious to sheep, and hard on the party doing the work. The injury resulting from handling is greater on ewes heavy with lamb, which are about the only class that need to be caught until after tagging and shearing time. It hurts a sheep to be caught or lifted by the wool, and such a thing should never be done where it can be avoided. A portion of the flock to be caught should be driven into a pen until it is pretty well filled, though not crowded. The party doing the catching must go quietly, frightening the sheep as little as possible, and when near enough to the animal he desires to catch, should grasp its hind leg just above the hock, when, if a pretty firm grip is held, very little kicking can ensue. Then he should pass the other hand in front of the breast, which gives an advantage over the animal.

To be continued in our next edition.

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Then DE LAVAL machines are made up of much the best material and workmanship and last at least twenty years, with small cost for repairs, while other machines last only from two to ten years and cost a great deal meanwhile.

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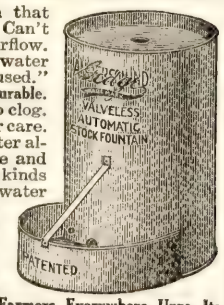
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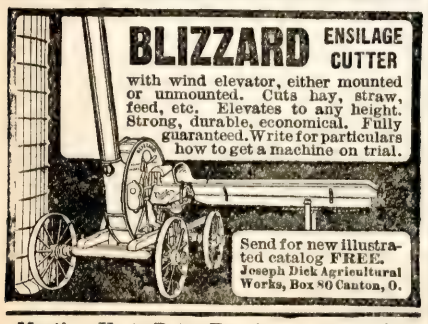
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Brood mares that are fed a fair amount of oats a few months before foaling will produce stronger and healthier foal than those that are only fed on hay. Don't starve your colts! Feed them well in winter months and house them warmly. Fuss with the colts in your spare winter hours; you will find it pays to get them used to the harness. And if you attend to their feet by rasping there will be fewer splints. As the colts come along you may observe a dead, rough appearance to their coats, which is invariably caused by worms. To cure this give them a half a pint of raw linseed oil, and repeat in ten days, feeding soft feed in the interval. Colts should not be teased and played with by children who are half afraid of them. They should be accustomed to the halter early, care being taken not to allow them to learn to pull. The walk is the pace in which many things are best taught, as, for instance, turn at the right and left, or from one hand to another. It is also very important at this stage of his instructions, the greatest care and patience be exercised in impressing on their memory, by thorough practice and oft repeated trials, the only method of training. When a year old their daily allowance should be from four to five quarts of oats per day, being cautious about overfeeding, which may lead to digestive troubles in after years. At the age of one year they should be accustomed to the application of the bit, which should be substituted for the halter. Avoid using those severe rigs so common among farmers. At this age they should be taught how to hold their heads and to obey promptly every touch of the bit. An easy governable mouth is greatly to be desired, and can easily be obtained at this period. If properly done a colt will never prove a puller but remain steady and can be depended on for all there is in him. Patented bits for correcting bad habits, will be entirely unnecessary if this is properly done.



At two and a half years the colt may be broken to ride, first accustoming him to have the saddle strapped on his back, then following with the small boy. Hitching to the sulkey should then follow, until he is accustomed to being hitched up. As soon as the colt becomes familiar with the sulkey or break wagon, he should be accustomed to the roadway, meeting of teams and the passing of vehicles. It is familiarity with objects which produces indifference. It is highly essential that the colt should be free from nervousness, restlessness and unsteadiness. This greatly depends on the education, and the greater the obstacles the more patience must be observed.

The trainer must use caution against severe training of the young colt or the unformed horse. It not only retards his proper development, but is productive of spavins, ring bones, curbs, etc. A child can not do a man's work neither can a colt. A very good plan is to hook him double to a light wagon occasionally, which will induce him to take his exercise in better heart. He will have more courage and under these circumstances will bear more work.

Stock Notes

A kicking cow is regarded by most dairymen as a great nuisance. Not unfrequently some of the best milkers in the herd show this bad habit, and it is safe to say vast losses, in the aggregate, are sustained every year, which may be traced directly, or indirectly, to this fault. In most instances the habit comes from an improper manner in which the cow, when a heifer, was broken to milk, or from some bad management of the milker after the animal has grown older. Cows of a highly nervous temperament will, not infrequently, become confirmed kickers, from the rough and careless manner in which the milker handles the udder and teats while milking. Any rough or careless handling of the udder, when filled with milk, is more or less painful to the animal, and a kick may be given not from any viciousness or ill temper, but is simply an involuntary motion of the foot to relieve pain.

The most simple, as well as the most effectual remedy for kicking cows, is that employed by some of the dairymen of Herkimer county. It consists in buckling a leather strap rather snugly about the body of the cow, just in front of the udder. The cow is then rendered powerless to do harm in kicking, and the most confirmed and viciously inclined kickers are at once subdued. Those who have employed this simple method say that in no instance in their experience has it failed. Scolding, fretting, loud threatening, thumping and flagellations are of little use. The cow may have a hot temper, as well as her milker, and resist all sort of discipline. The law of kindness is usually much more effective.

How to Cure Corns—Corns are caused by bad shoeing, or from allowing the shoe to wear too long without reshoeing, and also from having too much of the hoof taken off by the blacksmith. The following remedy will effect a permanent cure: Get a blacksmith's knife, pull the shoes off the feet affected, pare them down well, and then poultice until they are as soft as jelly, and then pare the corns again down to the quick, extract the cores of the corns by means of a pair of small pinchers, and then apply spirits of salts to eat away any remnants of the cores which may remain. By this time the foot has been so much reduced that time must be allowed for new growth of the foot, which may be satisfactorily and quickly obtained by placing the foot of the patient in blue clay for three weeks or more if necessary. If these directions are followed a new foot and a permanent cure will be the result; and although it takes time you should remember that anything worth having is worth waiting for. Rubber or leather pads and bar shoes will help a horse temporarily only, and will keep him going in a cramped way. But if you are impatient you can take your choice between quickness and thoroughness. I preach what I have practiced successfully.

Whipping will make a confirmed shyer of the horse, for he will connect the pain with his fear.

Many a fractious or balky horse has been transferred by a little kindness.

When he has driven you well give him a kindly pat, a hearty word, an apple to eat or a bit of sugar. Notice how almost human is his pride and gratification.

To Cure a Thrush—Wash the feet well with castile soap and water, and sprinkle a small quantity of pulverized blue vitriol in the cleft; then fill up all the cavities with cotton, press it in tight so as to keep out all dirt and repeat as often as necessary until the cure is complete.

When you are getting the young stock ready for the buyer, take them up and stable them; blanket them and have them well groomed, practice them daily to trot up to the halter well, head and tail well up, and made handy to harness.

Remember about feeding—That to stint your horses, especially those for sale, is a penny wise and a pound foolish policy.

Make it your business and take pride in doing it—to show your stock to the local liverman and veterinary surgeon; they are likely to send you plenty of buyers.

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A Specific for Wind and Throat troubles. 25 years in Veterinary practice, 14 years on the market, proves its worth. **One to two cans will effect a permanent cure for Heaves.** $1.00 per can. All dealers or sent direct, express prepaid.

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Feed Mueller's Molasses Grains and your livestock will never need condition powders or medicine. It is a preventive from heaves and bowel complaints, keeps the water clear, blood pure and the digestive organs in a healthy condition, because it is a natural, vegetable food, palatable, nutritious and economical—easily digested, and contains no drugs, condition powders, or medicine of any kind.

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I do not ask you to take my word for all this, but will send you 100 pounds of Mueller's Molasses Grains for free trial. Feed it to your livestock, watch the results, and if you do not find the feed to be all I claim, and perfectly satisfactory, it will not cost you one cent. Surely this is sufficiently liberal to warrant my looking for an acceptance from you by return mail. Use the coupon below.



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All unnecessary parts are eliminated. It simply has a bowl with a few light cones inside it and the simplest gearing necessary for driving it.

It Turns More Easily.

The bowl being smaller and lighter, as a matter of course, it does not take so much "elbow-grease" to turn it. Besides, the bowl runs practically without friction, because of its patented bearings.

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The bowl containing only a few light cones—being entirely free from discs and other complicated parts—it is as easily washed as ordinary dinner plates.

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It Skims Perfectly.

All milk in it is given five distinct separations. It is impossible for more than a trace of butter fat to escape.

But goodness me! It would take the whole paper to tell you all the points wherein the **Empire** excels. I can't do it here, but if you'll send your name the Company will be glad to send you their separator books, full of dairy facts you ought to know. Just send a postal card telling how many cows you keep and what you do with the milk. Address

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Letter from David Dobetter

(No. 64.)

Near Williamsport, Ind., April 15.

My Dear Mr. Everitt—The bright and cheerful days have come again and we at Four-Leaf Clover Farm are feeling the inspiration which comes with the real opening of the new year. We spent much time last evening reading Up-to Date Farming and gathering new courage from it, as we always do, to meet the many problems which press upon us. We realize what a responsible position it is to direct the thoughts and actions of such a great body of men, especially of men and women so intelligent and earnest as the farmers of this country are; and I hope wisdom may be given you to always guide them aright. Surely the subject of intelligent cooperation in the matter of disposing of farm crops is one that deserves the deepest consideration on the part of the farmer. Every other line of business is thoroughly organized, and if there is any good reason why this should not be so with the farmers, I never have discovered it. We have studied the movement of the American Society of Equity with the greatest interest and put in practice its teachings. Its growth seems to be something phenomenal.

Our farm work is feeling the impulse of the season. The wheat is coming through all right I think. There was a time when I was a little bit anxious on that point. There has been so much bare ground this past winter that it did seem as if the alternate freezing and thawing might work injury to the roots of the crop. We are fortunate enough to have our wheat on a piece of land that is not very much given to heaving with the frost. In fact, our farm lies nicely in most of these particulars. The soil also tends still further to favor us. It does not seem to be as likely to be thrown about when the very cold weather comes as many farms.

We took a bright, sunshiny day and burned the brush from the orchard. As I told you in my last letter, we drew it out upon the meadow, so that we might have the ashes where we could note the effect they had on the soil. We made several piles, at some little distance apart. The folks all came out to help burn the brush and to have a good time in the open air.

It was a beautiful day in the early part of February, still and calm, with the birds singing all about and a bracing feeling in the atmosphere. It did us all good. There is something about the smell of burning timber that puts new life into a person. We had a great time poking around in the fire. Every last sprig of the limbs cut from the orchard trees was burned and we all went home to dinner hungry as bears. The young folks could hardly wait till mother had dinner ready.

But when it was ready we had a meal fit for a king. Nice, mealy potatoes, ham and eggs, bread and butter that were simply delicious, and grand pies—all made by mother, or under her direction, and all fresh from the farm. I tell you, farmers have a great deal to be thankful for. No living in pasteboard boxes for them, like so many of the town folks. And that is why we are all so healthy.

We look for a better crop of apples this year than we have had in the past. You see the little trees are coming on nicely. It surprises me to see how fast they do grow. Why, some of them are now as much as five or six inches in diameter. But we have worked for them the best we know how. Every season we have dug about them, keeping all the grass down. Then, too, we have spaded in some nice barn-yard manure, not too close to the trunks of the trees, but away out where the rain would wash it down upon the little fibrous rootlets, and so give it a chance to be drawn up through them to the body of the trees. Now if we can keep them growing and fight clear of all disease, we shall be really happy.

We will not plant quite so many potatoes this season as we have in the past. There are two reasons for this. One is that we did not do quite as well last fall with them as we would have liked to do. It seems to me if we curtail the crop a little this year we may realize more from what we do have. And in this way we will help keep production down to demand. And then, we are going to be so busy about other things. But one thing we will do, and that is plant rather more early potatoes than usual. There seems to be more clear money in them than in those planted later. If you have any to sell just when old ones begin to get stale and withered, you are pretty sure to get a fair price for them. Tom wants to try some good brand of commercial fertilizer on part of the crop. What brand would you recommend to use?

(Any reputable manufacturer can supply a good potato fertilizer. They will recommend a kind analyzing high in potash.—Ed.)

We have a carpenter engaged to work on the new house for the neighbor as soon as the rush of spring work is over. We will push matters then. Every man that can drive a nail or push a saw will be spared as far as possible to work on the house.

The children begin to look forward to coming home now. They speak of it in every letter. John, of course, is particularly interested in all that goes on. Some things make me think he means to set up in the new home in the near future. Makes me feel old to think of that. Old, Not much! I just misspoke myself a bit for the moment. Wife and I may have some few hairs that are not really as brown as they were once, but white hairs do not make a fellow old. The heart is what counts; and by that rule mother and I are not over one and twenty!

It is all right for John to begin to think about making a home for himself, too. Natural; don't you know it is? It is nature's way, and if he gets a good helpmeet, that will be all we can expect.

But this ought to be my last sentence for to-night. We all send love and best wishes to your folks and hope you are all well and happy. Your very grateful friend, DAVID DOBETTER.

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GENTLEMEN:—I have seven Brood Sows that pigged last week, all in four days, sixty-four fine big pigs. Have fed these sows **"International Stock Food"** every day. Also fed it to sixty head of steers which are doing well. One of my neighbor's hogs had the cholera the first of the year. There was only a wire fence between his hogs and mine. I fed my hogs **"International Stock Food"** every day. He lost all his hogs except three out of fifty. I am about ready to purchase another hundred pounds of **"International Stock Food"** as I feed it every day.

Yours truly, W. B. ELLIOTT.

Did You Ever Sell a 7 Months Old Pig for $850.? AND ONE LITTER FOR $1,657.50?

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COWDEN, ILLINOIS, JAN. 16, 1906.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GENTLEMEN:—I want to tell you about a fine litter of pigs that I raised last year. As I had a good litter of pigs out of E. L. Delightful I wanted them to do extra well, so I bought one hundred pounds of **"International Stock Food"** and fed it to them every day up to sale time when they were seven months old. From this litter came Masticator, the highest priced pig that was ever sold at auction at that age. The Goodrich Stock Farm at Eldon, Mo., paid $850.00 cash for this seven months old pig, which broke all sale records for this age. The entire litter brought $1657.50. I will certainly continue to feed **"International Stock Food"** because it is reliable and makes us money. I will soon want another supply. Yours truly,

W. G. CAMFIELD & SON.

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UP-TO-DATE

The Poultry Yard

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

Food and Feeding

Wheat screenings is not a cheap food—there is too much waste about it.

Dry feeding is becoming quite popular among poultrymen. Experiments being conducted by the writer would indicate that the system is a wonderful saving of labor, and is, besides, excellent for the stock.

Successful poultry feeding consists of having a variety in the bill of fare.

Careful calculations show that a fowl will eat, on an average, three ounces of the morning mash; two ounces of grain at noon and four ounces of grain at night.

In its reports, the station says the ground grain ration proved considerably more profitable than the whole grain ration with the growing chicks; and no difference was noticed in health or vigor of chicks fed either ration.

Soft food increases egg production.

Too much bran in the mash has a tendency of loosening the bowels, while an oversupply of middlings will bring on costiveness.

Where the dry feed system is adopted the fowls should be watered at the time they are fed.

In using salt in the mash, allow an ounce for every 100 head of stock.

A too liberal diet of corn will bring on indigestion and liver troubles—conditions that are so frequently taken for cholera.

This is well put up by an anonymous writer: The hen is the "mill" to grind; the crop is the "hopper," and the egg is the "grist."

It is estimated that if fed no other kind of food, a hen will consume a quarter of a pint of grain per day.

In this country, poultrymen generally claim that there is no saving in boiling the food, says Iowa Homestead, notwithstanding the increase in bulk as they say there seems to be a corresponding lessening of its sufficing properties; "that seven pints of boiled oats will be consumed in the same time and by the same number of fowls as four pints of the dry grain." But still we believe there is economy in feeding the boiled grain in fattening, as it has been proved beyond a doubt that the fowls will fatten more readily with the latter.

Young Turkeys

Examine the poults' heads several times a week for lice.

A few drops of sweet oil will kill the head lice on poults.

Cooked oatmeal is a good diet for starting the young.

After a month old, the young can be fed cracked corn at night.

Onion tops and lettuce chopped fine make excellent greens for young.

Do not allow the young outdoors in the morning until the dew is off the grass.

Being very tender, young turkeys will suffer from the slightest cold or dampness.

Avoid exposures to showers.

The young should be fed little and often.

Curd is excellent for young stock.

Never give sloppy food.

The coops should have board floors.

After two months of age, two meals a day are sufficient.

After the poults are six weeks old, most of the work and danger in raising them is over.

Hard-boiled eggs should be fed sparingly, as they are apt to cause constipation.

Cooked food is best.

"In spite of all our care, young turkeys have a disagreeable habit of dying," writes Miss E. A. Murray. "The causes are filth, close confinement and improper food. Prevention is better than cure. I do not have much luck in doctoring the symptoms. I try to remove the cause. I occasionally use a few remedies, a little hot milk for a weakling, a little cayenne pepper in their food, a small dose of sweet oil for constipation, thorough searching for lice, and greasing under the wings for the same. For gapes the same remedy we apply as to chickens. never saw a turkey that got its living in the field that got the gapes."

Goslings and Their Care

Care must be taken that the goslings are not frightened.

Goslings should not be allowed access to bathing water until they are well feathered.

Colds or improper feeding is apt to produce diarrhoea.

Goslings are timid about eating for the first few days. They can then be tempted by floating lettuce or tender grass in the drinking water.

Johnny cake is a good diet for the first two weeks; after which they can be given scalded middlings, bran and cornmeal, to which is added a liberal amount of beef scraps.

The cost of hatching and raising to maturity runs between 50 cents and 75 cents per gosling.

Eggs fed to goslings should not be boiled too hard; the yolk should be rather sticky.

Goslings, like ducklings, must have drinking water at hand when given their food, as they need much of it to wash down their food.

The most rapid growth is made on cracked corn and wheat, with plenty of tender grass.

Goslings well hatched are seldom lost.

Do not overfeed.

Do not overcrowd.

Sharp sand, saturated with water, should be placed in a shallow dish near by, so the young can help themselves.

When quite young the goslings should be kept indoors and on an earth floor.

UP-TO-DATE

Bee-Keeping

By Rev. J. G. Baumgartner

Buying Bees and Making a Start in Apiculture

Are you going to try your luck at keeping bees this year? You may if you feel interested enough in them and have sufficient time to take care of them. From what has been said in foregoing issues you have noticed that keeping bees means more than simply to buy a few stands, set them down under the old apple tree and leave them to their own devices the year round, or until your palate lusts for some honey, when you will simply go out and get your supply. That sort of bee-keeping is not worthy of the name of this paper, besides, this idea that bees need no attention and bring in big money "while you wait," is responsible for most blasted bee hopes and piles of hives with moth-eaten combs in them stacked up in fence corners. Bee keeping does require attention like every other branch of agriculture. By all means remember that! Again, to handle a number of colonies successfully, experience is necessary, and as experience keeps a dear school and beginners are apt to make some costly blunders when experimenting on too large a scale, my advice is go slow in making a start. I know, when that something called the bee fever gets a good hold on you, you are liable to lose your head and see only the bright side of the business. An undue amount of boasting on the part of some bee keepers is responsible for this to some extent. Don't be so certain of your success that you invest too extensively in this new undertaking, then if you should fail, not so much is lost. Buy from one to three colonies of bees as near home as possible. Buy them in moveable frame hives if you can; otherwise you would have to transfer them, which is bad for a beginner. A colony in a modern hive on straight worker comb is well worth three dollars more than one in an old-style box hive. Buy one empty hive and fixtures in addition to every swarm you buy, to receive the increase. No colony should swarm more than once in a year for the best results. Do not neglect to buy one or more good text books on bees and acquaint yourself thoroughly with all details regarding the management of bees. Handle your bees freely and often to acquire skill in manipulations. Don't be afraid of a few stings. You will not get near as many as you now anticipate. Don't be discouraged by your mistakes—we all make them—but remember them and avoid them next time. "If at first you don't succeed, etc."

Miscellaneous Notes

Now is the time to work the best combs into the center of the hive. Best combs are those which contain only cells of worker size, are fully built out and have no crooks or holes.

Melt up those crooked combs. They are too expensive as they handicap the colonies in building. Give your bees full sheets of light brood foundation, wired into the frames, instead.

To wire brood frames proceed as follows: Cut a board just the right size to fit inside your frame. Now pierce four holes through the top and bottom bars equal distances apart (I prefer the vertical wiring to horizontal wiring); drive a No. 4 tack partly into the side of the top bar near one end. Now take a spool of No. 30 tinned wire, run end of wire through the puncture in the top bar in the end which has no tack, down through the bottom bar over to the next hole, through this hole up to the top bar and so on. Upon reaching the last hole in the top bar run the wire through it and fasten to tack. Drive this tack home now and pull the four wires enough to take all the slack out, fasten other end of wire and cut it off. Your frame is now ready for the foundation. Lay the foundation on the wires and fasten it to the top bar. Next wet your board thoroughly, lay the frame (foundation down) over the board and run a spur wire imbedding wheel along each wire, pressing just hard enough to sink the wire well into the foundation.

Old gunny sacks make good smoker fuel. Cotton rags and the greasy cotton waste found around engine rooms and along the railroad track, are excellent for this purpose. Rotten wood, dry chips and bark may be used.

In looking over your bees now clip the wings of your queens to prevent them from leading off a swarm in summer. Pick the queen up by the wings with right hand, grab head and forepart of her body between thumb and forefinger of left hand. This gives you a fine chance to get at the wings with the scissors. Cut wing within ⅛-inch of body. By clipping one wing this year and the other next year you can keep track of the age of your queens, something an up-to-date bee-keeper should do.

Watch the laying capacity of every queen, spot the best layer to become your breeder, if not other circumstances make her stock undesirable.

Are You Ready for Harvest?

"Mother nature has done her part. The fields are ripe. Are you ready for the harvest?" That is the dignified way the great Harvester Company introduces to our readers its excellent machines, Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne and Plano. Nobody questions the superiority of the international mowers and reapers. They have all been tried in the field, all of them for many years.

No word of ours could add to the reputation of the International Harvester machines. No mistake can possibly be made by purchasing any one of the six machines named. But the warning to get ready for the harvest is timely. International agencies are everywhere. These agensies have catalogues of harvesting machines, mowers and binders. Farmers should call, procure the catalogue, make a study of them and determine in due time on the machines they will buy. Up-to-date farming demands improved machinery. Buy things that are standard and do it in time to have all things ready for the harvest.

The greatest thing a human soul ever does is to see something and tell what it saw in a plain way. Hundreds of people can talk for one who can think, but thousands can think for one who can see. To see clearly is poetry, prophecy and religion, all in one.—Ruskin.

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READ WHAT ONE CUSTOMER WRITES:

A. R. TUBBS & SON,

I had splendid success. Hatched eight chickens out of the 15 eggs. Raised all of them. One cockerel we sold. Now have two cockerels and five hens. They are just fine.

MRS. J. B. THIESS,
Fisher, Pa.



White Wyandottes are endorsed by **27** State Experiment Stations as being the BEST all round breed. A little larger than Plymouth Rocks—quicker growers and no discoloring from dark pin feathers when dressed.

Our strain "The Bird for Business" equals the Leghorn for egg production and are 100 per cent. hardier and heavier.

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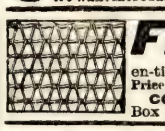
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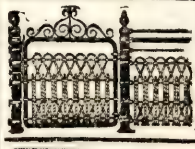
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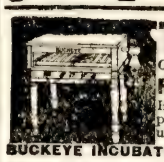
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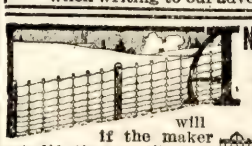
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UP-TO-DATE Orchard and Garden

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

It is so easy to obtain the seeds needed for the garden that the people who save their own are decreasing in number yearly. The quantity required for the family garden can be sent through the mail and the whole expense is slight. The seeds obtained from the better class of companies are not inferior to those which are groown at home. In most cases they are better. The companies have facilities for growing, testing, storing that the small gardner does not possess. Besides that, the extra trouble and labor of securing the few seeds needed for home use is more than is warranted by the small saving. So the sale of seeds grows yearly larger and the amount grown at home decreases.

There are some advantages in growing seeds at home. It is not advisable to grow all seeds, as that would require more time and attention than the majority of people would care to give. But there are some seeds which might be grown, some favorite tomato, for example. The true gardner would select from his vines those that were best fitted for his requirements and not many seasons would be required to improve old varieties or originate new. The majority of cultivated plants are susceptible to changes and easily are varied by selection, as is shown by the great number of varieties now listed. Work of this kind is interesting and instructive. To many it is fascinating and for all it adds a new value to the garden.

Seed growing should have some objest in view other than merely obtaining a supply for another year. Earliness, productivity, quality, general utility, all are to be considered. Of course, the best and quickest results will come from giving the attention to one purpose only, though that may not be so satisfactory in the end. In the home garden earliness does not take the place of quality, size or productivity, nor any one of any other. The desire is for improvement in all ways. Quality is perhaps most desirable of all, with the majority, and this is what is most neglected by commercial seed growers. To have sweeter peas and crisper lettuce than any which can be obtained from the seedmen is a commendable ambition for every gardner to possess.

The plants intended for seed should be carefully selected. The law of inheritance is strong in plants as well as in animals. A selection is not to be made in reference to a single freakish specimen or two which show a marked tendency in the direction desired, but with regard to the whole plant. It is not, for example, the bean vine which ripens the first pod that should be selected for earliness, but the one whose whole crop shows this tendency. It is only in this way that there is a reasonable liklihood of the desired results being obtained. A single seed that differs to a marked degree from its fellows may be the beginning of a variety of the greatest value, but more likely it will be weak and worthless.

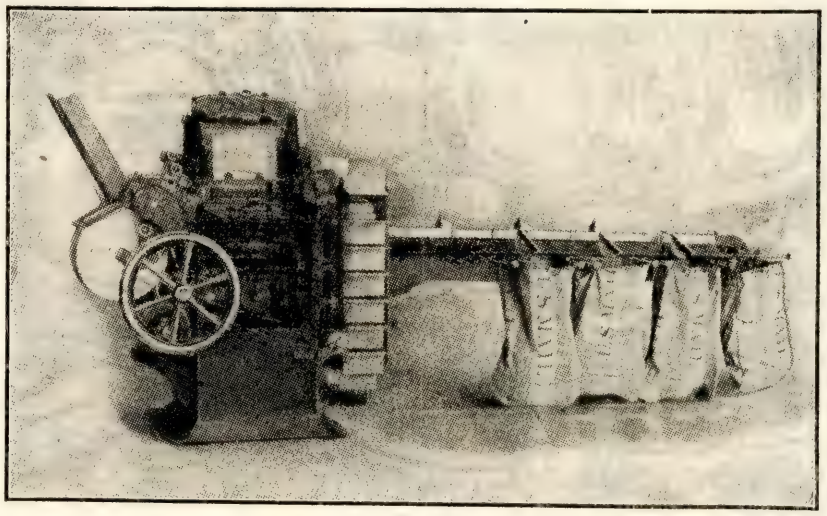
But the product of the whole plant is a reasonably safe means of judging the future.

Now that the fruit is set the question of properly thinning it becomes an important one. This is applicable to all fruits, but to some it is much more important than to others. It may be the difference between a profitable crop and one grown at a loss. The fruit that remains after a thorough thinning is not only larger but of better quality and appearance than if left unthinned. Such fruit need not go begging on any market, though the average product is a drug. It is much better for the tree, as has been proved many times. The exhausting process for a tree is the growing of the seed. The exterior pulp, which is desired for food, is comparatively easy for the tree to produce, since it is four-fifths water and the remainder largely carbon, which is taken from the atmosphere. But the seeds are largely composed of mineral elements which must be taken from the soil.

Thinning fruit is not so formidable an undertaking as might first be supposed. Shaking off is not to be recommended. It will drop off unevenly and what remains will still be in clusters which will need thinning by hand. A trial will prove the undesirability of this method. More than this, the best specimens of fruit are apt to be shaken off first, while the poorest will cling with the perversity of evil things. The way to do is to thin by hand, taking the small and imperfect fruit and as much other as is necessary. The eye quickly is trained to detect at a glance what should be pulled off. Small trees can be gone over very rapidly. It is really easier to pick the fruit before it is half grown than after it has become ripe. The time required to thin the fruit and afterwards gather the crop is little more than is needed to pick the fruit of unthinned trees.

The fruit which needs the most of any is the plum. It is characteristic of this fruit that it is liable to set three or four times as much fruit as is good for it. The result is injurious to the fruit and often ruinous to the tree. Some of the domestics have a weakness for overbearing, then dying before another year. Many a tree might have been saved by the timely lightening of its burden. To prop up the limbs is merely to assist it in its suicidal course. The plums should be pulled off till the limbs will bear the burden. It may look wasteful, but it is not. It is economy. Plums should not touch one another as they hang on the tree, as usually they will rot where they touch. They should be left a good distance apart. Three inches may seem like a long way, but it were better if the distance were more rather than less. There is no danger that the novice will thin too much. He may pick all he has the courage to do, then take off half the remainder and still leave more than he ought.

If practical results are wanted here are a few: A fine Bradshaw plum was loaded heavily. More than two-thirds of the green fruit was removed, but still the limbs had to be propped. The fruit ripened, but the tree never tried it again. The next spring it was dead. Another case was that of some Japanese plums. The trees were laden after the manner of this fruit, especially the Abundance and Burbank. It is claimed that the curculio thins this fruit sufficiently, which might be more nearly the truth if the injured plums would drop off while small, in place of sticking to the tree till ripe. But the thinning was done by hand, some care being taken to pick off stung fruit. The season was unusually bad for the ripe rot, but a fine crop was harvested, comparatively free from the curculio. This fruit was wanted at $2 per bushel, though other plums went begging at 75 cents.



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Every reader who has even a few cows is interested in a good cream separator. You can get valuable information on this subject by sending for the handsome catalogue No. 187, just issued by the Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vt. If you purchase a U. S. Cream Separator you make no mistake. Send a postal card and ask for catalogue No. 187, which is the latest.

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Garden Hints

(May Belle Wheeler)

Few people think of planting and cultivating vegetables for flavoring use, yet it is an easy matter and well worth the time and labor spent. Sufficient seed, roots and bulbs can be purchased for this purpose for about a dollar, and the work of tending it is of little consequence in comparison with the benefit derived. It is necessary to have but few beds of well-worked soil.

Plant in short, narrow rows, leaving sufficient space between each row, sage, summer savory, parsley and celery. In smaller beds plant the bulbs of small white onions, carrots and the roots of chivres. In a dry and well protected place plant one or more roots of mint.

With these preparations one may have their own home-grown flavoring vegetables.

A very good fertilizer for asparagus and rhubarb is nitrate of soda, and by a good supply of salt used on asparagus, weeds will be kept down.

During the dormant season is a good time to inspect apple trees for the several cankers attacking the twigs and limbs.

Look over the old seed left from last year's crop and select only those that are bright and likely to grow. Some seeds are useless after a year or so.

Orchard fads are much like other fads—better not be indulged in too extensively until they cease to be fads.

The height of good orcharding is the greatest possible yield of the most perfect fruit, and an equitable price for it after it is produced.

From the healthy, well-fed, carefully-groomed horse the owner has a right to expect the best service. And it is exactly the same with a fruit tree.

Enrich the garden spot. The profit in gardening is in intensive culture—multum in parvo; much in a small compass. There is not much ground to work over, but what is worked over must be so as to do its best.

In planning new orchards don't have too many varieties. The old idea was that in an orchard of one or two hundred trees, there should be ten or twelve varieties. Two or three of the best varieties known to be adapted to the locality are better.

Early apples for commercial purposes are growing in favor. They go directly to the market and into consumption. They do not bring so high a price generally, but the varieties are usually good bearers, and they are not subject to such close culling.

Care must be exercised in transplanting evergreens and many of our hardy deciduous trees. The roots must be kept moist—never allow them to become dry, and firm the ground very tightly about the roots.

A rich, sandy loam is the best location for the strawberry bed. The novice's greatest trouble is weeds and grass among the plants. All foreign or foul growths should be cultivated out of the ground before the plants are set. Then keep the ground loose, and never let weeds get a start.

Arsenate of lead is being used as a spray in Oregon, and is meeting with much favor. Its advocates claim that it is more easily prepared than the lime solutions, as there is no slackening or boiling of poisons; that there is no clogging of nozzles, since there is no grit or sediment in the solution; that not more than half the labor and expense are required, and that the lead spray is not so easily washed off as are the other sprays.

A bit of paper or a leaf wrapped around the stem of cabbage plants at the time of transplanting, is proof against cut-worms.

In some places rabbits have been unusually bad in the orchards during the past winter. In the writer's orchard in southern Illinois, trees from six to ten inches in diameter, have been barked all around them, the like of which we have never seen before.

A contemporary has gathered statistics as to the effect of spraying, and the following are the results shown thereby: Fifty-four orchards of 449 acres were not sprayed; the average income per acre was $103. Thirty orchards of 316 acres were sprayed once; average $139 per acre. Sixty-four orchards, containing 644 acres, were sprayed twice; average $145 per acre. Six orchards of 43 acres were sprayed four times, and averaged $211 per acre. It will be seen that those who sprayed once got $36 per acre more for their fruit than those who did not spray at all, and that those who sprayed four times got $108 per acre more than those who did not spray.

Most of the plans for the flowers have already been arranged, and the beds made and planted. We hope a bed of mixed flowers has not been forgotten. The very novelty of it makes it attractive, and the profusion of flowers it affords makes it a source of constant pleasure. Mix the seeds thoroughly, and have all the kinds you can obtain, especially the old kinds.

The garden affords no more healthful and wholesome product than the tomato. Get some of the improved varieties; have the soil rich and mellow; transplant early, in rows two and a half feet apart, the plants two feet apart in the row. Cultivate well and stake before the plants begin to fall over. A good way to do this is to put a pole or strip of timber on stakes from 12 to 18 inches high on each side of the row. Or wires drawn on each side of the row will do. Where the plants grow rank they must be supported.

How many people grow their own supply of sage? All should do so. Sage bought at the stores is seldom satisfactory. Sow the seed in a well-prepared bed of rich, loose soil. Thansplant in rows. The sage is a hardy perennial, and the leaves may be picked several times during the growing season, hence it does not take many vigorous plants to supply a family.

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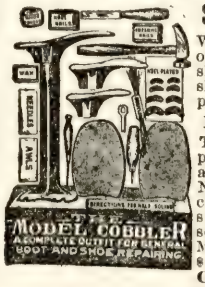
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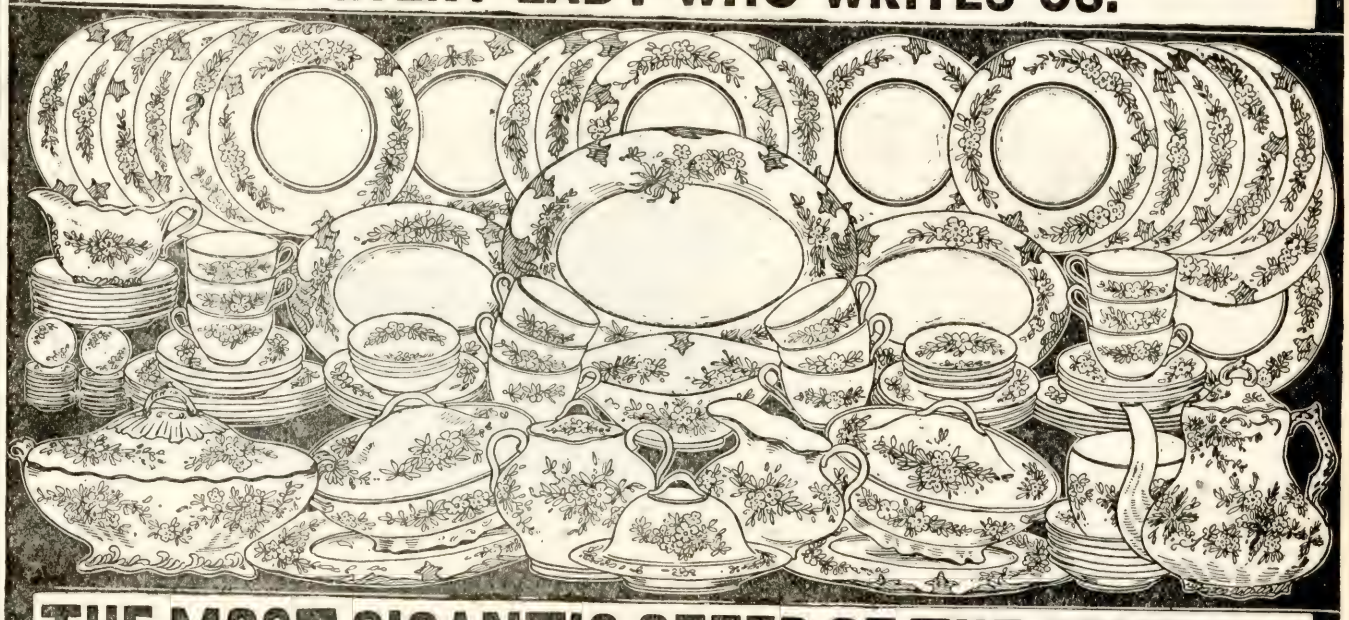
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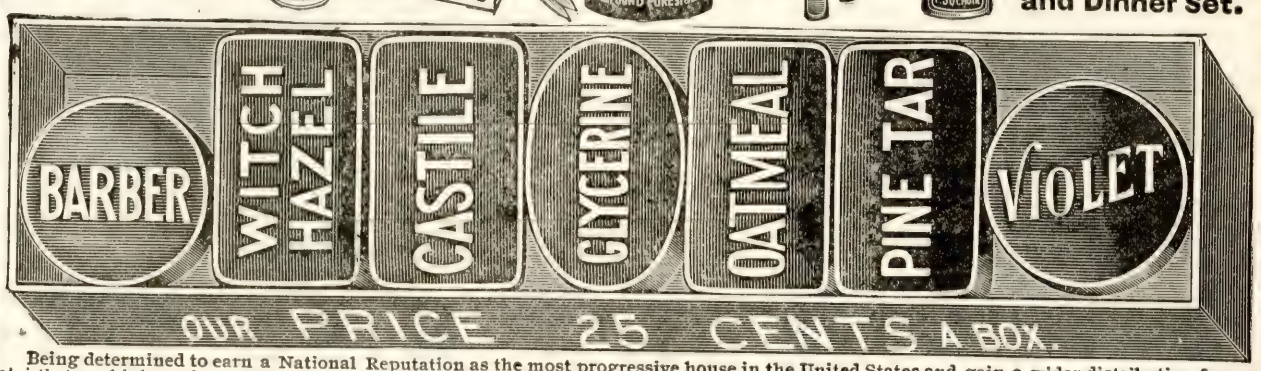
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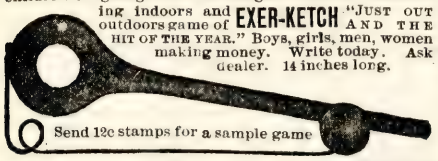
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Flat thin knife cuts loose a perfect cake. **$2 Outfit free Exp. prepaid.** (Steam Cooker, mixing spoon, 3 other articles.) Dept. KC

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UP-TO-DATE

Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

THOUGHTS THAT COME

As the Flowers Bloom Again

What heart has not felt a thrill of gladness as the tender plants, after winter's ice and snow, peeped timidly from the dark ground and began to lift themselves slowly up in the light and climb toward the sun? By and by a bud appeared, and then a flower!

What miracles nature has in store for observing mortals! There was no flower there a while ago; not even a stalk or leaf. Now there is not one only, but thousands. And how varied in form and color and perfume. Whence came the form, the color, and the delightful fragrance? All grew out of the same gray soil, all were watered by the same showers, and were warmed and grew in the same sunlight. All is mystery; all is miracle.

How much it is like the human mind. People grow up in the midst of the same surroundings. The same environment spreads its influence about them. But the mind of one may cling to the earth and grovel among the clods; that of another may roam among the stars. One may be content with things of earth and lowly; the other twines itself about higher aspirations and each moment lifts itself farther into the light. Some produce only leaves and prickles and seem to sleep in endless night, while others open eyes of beauty and smile in gladness, while glittering gems of thought, like dew drops, sparkle in the sunlight of aspirations high and noble. Some sadden those around them with words and thoughts that chill and sicken, while the sweet influence of others' deeds, like the fragrance of the flowers, fills the very air humanity breathes and makes glad all within their charmed circle.

The first, the plants and flowers, constitute the miracle of garden, field and grove, and make the world a brighter home for us to live in. The other constitutes the miracles of humanity, and brings men and women farther from earth's carroding cares and nearer to the realms of light and glory.

Happy humans when we may read from nature's book the lessons of a nobler life, and in our minds cultivate the fragrant flowers of beautiful thoughts, that shall shed their delicate petals only to reveal the delicious fruits of Christ-like deeds—deeds that every moment reminds us of Him who "went about doing good."

The mind that crawls upon the earth,
May hide a rough, unsightly stone;
But that which lives for others' good,
Climbs, vine-like, toward heaven's throne.

—JOHN P. STELLE.

The Farmer's Wife and Daughter

(Rose Seelye-Miller.)

Women who live in the city think deprecatingly, oftentimes, of the country woman. "I do not see how you exist out on the farm a thousand miles from a lemon and not even a team passin," sighs the city dweller to the country woman. Probably this is not the viewpoint of all city women but it voices the sentiment of many, it may be said, of the many who have very narrow ideas of life and its calues. I can see many wide-open doors for the country woman or girl, and many means for enlarging the outlook and widening the intelligence.

In the first place "God made the country, but man made the town." There is as much difference in favor of the former creator as can well be imagined. The very broadness of the country seems to create a complimentary condition in the mind, the mountain heights seem to make one taller just trying to look over them, and the ever reaching upward in thought has a like tendency relative to the mental capacity.

To be sure there is much work on the farm, but work is worth while. It is really about the only thing that is worth while. For only by work and through its channels can we hope to receive the most desired things in this life. I do not mean necessarily wealth or station, money in itself is useful and convenient upon occasions, but the ability to work, the steady discipline of perseverance, keeps one ever on the upward road. J. G. Holland says:

I see a youth whom God has crowned
with power,
And cursed with poverty. With bravest heart
He struggles with his lot, through toilsome years—
Kept to his task by daily want of bread,
And to virtue by his daily task,—
Till gaining manhood in the manly strife,—
The fire that fills him smitten from a flint,—
The strength that arms him wrested from a fiend,—
He stands at last a master of himself,
And in that grace a master of his kind.

Was there ever more noble portrayal of the value of persistent and concentrated labor? Many would not work unless obliged; then better obligatory labor with development than idleness with deterioration.

Mrs. Browning says:

"Get work, get work,
'Tis better far than what you work to get."

Our farmers wives and daughters certainly have the opportunity for work, and if getting work is better than what we work to get we hold many of the best things. The farmer's wife and daughter may take time for good reading, for music, for drawing and painting. With the many labor-saving devices the women on the farm should not, by any means, be overworked. In looking over an acquaintance with women on farms I can re-

WOMAN'S TRIALS.

Her Bitter Disappointment.

The bitter trail in a woman's life is to be childless. Who can tell how hard the struggle may have been ere she learnt to resign herself to her lonely lot? The absence of this link to bind marital life together, the absence of this one pledge to mutual affection is a common disappointment. Many unfortunate couples become estranged thereby. Even if they do not drift apart, one may read the whole extent of their disappointment in the eyes of such a childless couple when they rest on the children of others. To them the largest family does not seem too numerous. It will rather appear to them that those on whom this blessing has been most richly bestowed hardly value it sufficiently.

In many cases of barrenness or childlessness the obstacle to child-bearing is easily removed by the cure of weakness on the part of the woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been the means of restoring health and fruitfulness to many a barren woman, to the great joy of the household. In other, but rare cases, the obstruction to the bearing of children has been found to be of a surgical character, but easily removable by painless operative treatment at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., over which Dr. Pierce of the "Favorite Prescription" fame presides. In all cases where children are desired and are absent, an effort should be made to find out the real cause, since it is generally so easily removed by proper treatment.

In all the various weaknesses, displacements, prolapsus, ante-versions, retroversions, inflammation of ovaries, leucorrhœa, giving rise to disagreeable and weakening drains, and in all cases of nervousness, nervous prostration and debility, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the most efficient remedy that can possibly be used. It has to its credit hundreds of thousands of cures—more in fact than any other remedy put up for sale through druggists, especially for woman's use. You do not have to take Dr. Pierce's word alone for this, because the ingredients of which the "Favorite Prescription" are composed have received the most positive endorsement from the leading medical writers on *Materia Medica* of all the several schools of practice. All the ingredients are printed in plain English on the wrapper enclosing the bottle, so that if you are an invalid woman and make use of this famous medicine you know exactly what you are taking. Dr. Pierce takes his patients into his full confidence, which he can afford to do as the formula after which the "Favorite Prescription" is made will bear the most careful examination.

You do not have to experiment when taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as with the many fake, Cheap John Medicines that are sent out on trail, composed of cheap and often harmful ingredients. Dr. Pierce resorted to Nature's Laboratory to get the ingredients for his "Favorite Prescription," believing that the indigenous, or native, medicinal roots of our country are endowed by Providence with the most marvelous curative powers.

The only rational way to attempt to cure disease is by assisting the natural functions of the body, and to do that there is nothing like Nature's remedies which act in Nature's way, toning and invigorating the digestive organs, the liver, the stomach and bowels and the nervous system, which always suffers to a great extent in all the various derangements of the organs distinctly feminine.

The medicine of known composition is the one to rely upon—the one that has a record of nearly forty years of cures—the one devised and manufactured by a regularly graduated and experienced practitioner of medicine. By addressing Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., you may secure, free, a little phamphlet giving numerous extracts from many medical writers of prominence, extolling the various ingredients which enter into Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is worth looking over if you are a sufferer.

Dr. Pierce does not claim for his "Favorite Prescription" that it is a "cure-all." It is recommended as a most perfect specific for woman's peculiar ailments. So uniform are the results which follow the use of this remarkable remedy, that it can be truly affirmed of "Favorite Prescription" that *it always helps and almost always cures.* Ninety-eight per cent. of the women who give this medicine a fair and faithful trial are cured and remain cured.

It is a powerful invigorating tonic, imparting health and strength in particular to the organs distinctly feminine. The local, womanly health is so intimately related to the general health that when diseases of the delicate womanly organs are cured the whole body gains in health and strength. For weak and sickly women who are "worn-out," "run-down" or debilitated, especially for women who work in store, office or schoolroom, who sit at the typewriter or sewing machine, or bear heavy household burdens, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proven a priceless benefit because of its health-restoring and strength-giving powers.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womanly organs. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Cures obstinate cases. "Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions and irregularities, prolapsus or falling of the pelvic organs, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration, inflammation, more or less pain and tenderness over the lower abdomen accompanied with "internal heat."

Dr. Pierce's medicines are made from harmless but efficient medicinal roots found growing in our American forests. The Indians knew of the marvelous curative value of some of these roots and imparted that knowledge to some of the friendlier whites, and gradually some of the more progressive physicians came to test and use them, and ever since they have grown in favor by reason of their superior curative virtues and their safe and harmless qualities.

Your druggists sell the "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION" and also that famous alterative, blood purifier and stomach tonic, the "GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY." Write to Dr. Pierce about your case, He is an experienced physician and will treat your case as confidential and without charge for correspondence. Address him at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., of which he is chief consulting physician.

It is as easy to be well as ill—and much more comfortable. Constipation is the cause of many forms of illness. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. All dealers in medicines sell them.

Dr. Pierce's 1000-page illustrated book "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," is sent free in paper covers on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing *only.* For 31 stamps the cloth-bound volume will be sent. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

call many who were gifted in various lines. One musician, yes, dozens as far as that goes, but one stands out brighter than the others; another who paints, and who can do any kind of fancy work, and yet who prides herself on being a most excellent cook, I know more than one woman who lives on a farm who writes not only for farm papers, but for literary periodicals. I know one who writes many rhymes that are called poems. I know a young girl of fourteen who has read many of the standard high-class books, who loves Shakespeare and all the poets, who spends some of her time in copying into a book choice poems or shorter quotations. She is an excellent dish washer and expects to help with the work quite as much as she expects to go to school and do her daily tasks there. The mother of this girl has lived for years upon a farm on the plains. She has had few if any neighbors, yet she has kept her mind and heart fresh, and from the time the little daughter arrived up to the present day, she has kept always in view the child's education. She had a theory that good reading would form a large part of the education. Schools not being all that might be desired, she began reading aloud to the little girl as soon as she could understand, choosing books that a child would like. The girl has a bookcase of her own, and it is well filled with books and not a trashy one amongst them. Some of the early books were "Leaves from Nature," "Wood's Natural History," "Black Beauty" and others of the same sort. Year by year the education has been going on, and today the girl of fourteen has a mind stored with many treasures of literary value. She can recite numberless quotations, and yet she is shy and quiet, and the mother has never tried to make a "show" child of her. I do not know as she ever posed as a reciter of pieces or any of the "show-off" accomplishments. This is but one case. I can think of many other farmers' daughters who have gone on into higher places and filled them with credit. Let the farmer's wife and daughter take heart, there is nothing that may not be accomplished with patience and perseverance. Someone says that "genius is the ability to persevere."



This is the farmer's own department, or for any person who wants to be heard in the interest and for the welfare of agriculture. Use it, so your brother farmers will know what your mind is regarding the great farmers' problems of the day. Readers must not assume that articles printed in this department are always endorsed by the publisher.

A Fair and Honest Consideration

Editor of Up-to-Date:

In the Muncie (Ind.) Star appeared the following:

Thirty-five per cent of our population is composed of farmers. Last year these farmers furnished the capital for the establishment of 1,745 national banks, all for the service of rural communities. There was no graft in it. It was the honest toil in the fertile fields, mostly in the great Mississippi valley, the best area of land in the whole world, and occupied by citizens which the rest of the world can not equal for intelligent patriotism and thrift. What a power these millions could exert in national councils if they could get together and pass resolutions. The power of united efforts even in a small body of people is shown in the influence upon Congress by the members of a society of the W. C. T. U., as for instance in the abolition of the army canteen, not enumerating many and divers other ways. The farmers have the power by combination to control any policy they may choose to favor, either in the state or nation. Some day these citizens will pinch themselves, wake up, organize and go into the resolution business themselves and for themselves. They will stand by what they want at the polls and dealers in city resolutions will get a jolt that will be startling. Fortunately for the good of the country, the farmers are a hard-headed set of patriots keen for the best interests of the country of which they form so large and important a part. They form the backbone of our republican institutions.

I am glad to send this to you to show that the farmers' movement is being considered here. I tell you we are getting the Equity fever and you will hear much from this part of the state.

Some agricultural papers and institute workers are opposing the American Society of Equity or controlled marketing by the farmers. The Practical Farmer, which the writer has done much to increase its circulation in this community as one of the best agricultural journals of the state, and its able writer, T. B. Terry, who grew up in a "tater patch" over in Ohio, are making a wonderful todo about the farmers making an effort to cooperate and set the price on what they produce.

Say, Bro. Terry, there is a little, old hunch-back clod-hopper over in Randolph county, Ind., who bought an eighty-acre farm in 1868 and went in debt $2,000 at 10 per cent interest. The fences and buildings were all rotted down, there was not a ditch on it, and it was so poor that it wouldn't grow anything but ragweed and pennyroyal. He had a wife and six little helpless children to clothe and feed. I have lived up to the present and have a small farm that I wouldn't swap acre for acre for anything in sight of it. I have raised a little stuff and got it off (not at the supply and demand prices) but at the infamous gambler's prices, that are stealing their millions from both producer and consumer who ought to have it. I have lived long enough to think I have sense enough to know that the farmers can cooperate and set the price on their products and are doing it now. You admit that an individual has a right to set a price on what he raises or produces, but they must not cooperate and control their prices. When you were in the "tater" business you set your price and got it; you put a price on your forty-bushel-to-the-acre wheat and you say you got it, but now you are slightly out of the business, and you say farmers shouldn't set the price. Let the gamblers do that. You teach the farmers how to increase the fertility of his soil and get bumper crops, which makes a harvest for the price gamblers every time. Would it not be better to teach the farmer how to get a profitable price for his products and to keep it out of the hands of the gamblers, and then teach them to get bumper crops and make it better for both the producer and the consumer. Bumper crops of wheat have been raised and sold in this county (good wheat) for 42 cents per bushel, corn for 18 cents and oats for 14 and 15 cents. Which is the most profitable to raise—a crop of wheat forty bushels to the acre at 50 cents per bushel or a crop of twenty bushels at $1 per bushel? Who is it that knows better what it is worth to produce a crop than the person who produces it, and who has a better right to set the price to make a living and profitable per cent? You say in your article that the movement is getting so strong in the South and West that you thought you had better begin to speak out. You have waited too long, you can stand upon your little red-top boots and blow your horn and it will do you no good. It's going to be done; the farmer is going to come to the front on price-making and controlled marketing. It must be done or a large per cent of the producing class will be brought under servitude equal to the Egyptians under the old tyrant King, Pharoah. We have a number of the best up-to-date farmers here who are members of the American Society of Equity and are standing firm for bringing farmers to the front. They are readers of the Practical Farmer, which is opposing the movement, to its detriment. The farmer here thinks he has sense enough to know a good thing when he sees it. The writer of this article has read many of T. B. Terry's article that were written especially on health hints, and we also have a little book—Our Farming—written by Terry, which is good reading. But we have a book of 300 pages—"The Third Power"—edited by J. A. Everitt, the author of this farmers' movement. Every farmer in the United States ought to read it. It can be had for 25 cents by writing to the author at Indianapolis. It tells you all about this movement, and it lays "Our Farming" in the shade away before 9 o'clock a. m. so far as the farmer's interest is concerned. T. B. ought to read it and learn something about the farmers' best interests in getting paid for their hours of hard toil. The trustees of the national union of this farmers' movement have just closed a contract for one of the largest up-to-date printing presses that is manufactured, and it will be ready for work by the 1st of June. It will be called the "Equity press." They also have contracted for a machine which will take the papers as delivered by the Equity press and fold, wrap and sort them by postoffice and place them in mail sacks ready for mailing to any postoffice in the country. Some of the agricultural papers and institute workers are bitterly opposing this movement. They have probably never given the matter a fair and honest consideration, yet they claim to be the farmer's best friend. The above editorial, taken from the Muncie Star, has the true ring to it, and it will be endorsed by every farmer interested in agricultural and horticultural products who wish to furnish the stuff to feed both man and beast at a fair and living profit.

B. V. M. BROUSE.

Winchester, Ind.

TO WHOM BE THE CRBDIT?

Referring to the letter of R. B. Snell in the C.-D. of January 4, I would say, that while I deprecate personalities as much as any man, yet candor compels me to reply to said article, and to resent the charges of falsehood as uncalled for.

As to the question in controversy, I reaffirm that J. A. Everitt is the man who first proclaimed to the world that the farmers could and should set the price on products of their labor. True, during the time of former farmers' organiaztions, the remark, "We should have the right to price our labor," was frequently made, but the farmers, as a class, seemed to think that conditions and environments were such that they were not able to assert their freedom to do so. If any man advanced the idea that the farmers could control the markets of the world on their products prior to the time that Mr. Everitt proclaimed that new, much scoffed at and hooted plan, it must have been in some dark nook where none but the elect could hear it and profit thereby.

If the Farmers' Union was organized for the very express purpose of the farmers controlling the price of their products, as the gentleman says, why was their organizer for this county unadvised of the aim and object of the organiaztion? Mr. Smith said in my hearing these words: "Farmers should have the right to price their own labor, but they can't do it; but after all,



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First Class goods cheaper than you ever dreamed of. All kinds of merchandise. Our big catalog with thousands of illustrations free. See full page ad. in Apr. 15, Up-to-Date Farming. Globe Ass'n, Dept. 77, 250-254 Wabash Ave., Chicago

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents.

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Listen! I am now receiving thousands of letters of appreciation from spectacle-wearers all over the world, in which they express their sincere thanks for the perfect sight they now enjoy with my famous Perfect Vision spectacles.

I want your testimonial also, and am therefore making you the following very special offer.

Send me your name and address and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free. Then when you return me the Eye Tester with your test, I will send you a complete five dollar family set of the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision spectacles for only $1 (which is an actual saving of $4 to you), and this will include a pair of my handsome Rolled Gold spectacles absolutely free of charge.

This set will last yourself and family a life-time. With these famous Perfect Vision spectacles you will be able to read the finest print just as easy as you ever did in your life, and I will return you your dollar willingly if you yourself don't find them to be the best you have ever bought anywhere, at any price.

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there is more in buying than in selling." And again, why were their members unadvised? At least three members of the F. E. and C. U. of A. expressed themselves thus: "Everything that we have that has any merit, we borrowed from Everitt." These men are of more than ordinary intelligence—men whose veracity and intelligence can not be gainsayed, and whose standing in their community is above reproach.

Let us halt and review the field, and see from whence came the idea of controlled marketing.

In 1901, a year before the A. S. of E. or the F. E. and C. U. of A. were organized, J. A. Everitt of Indianapolis first suggested, and in a series of articles in Up-to-Date Farming published to the world the plan of controlled marketing by cooperation, upon which the American Society of Equity is based. These articles coming to the notice of some of the brightest and most conservative minds of which the agricultural world can boast, letters of approval came from various parts of the country urging Mr. Everitt to put his plan in practice. In 1902 Mr. Everitt and his coworkers got a charter under the laws of the state of Indiana and launched the A. S. of E., an organization based on the grandest idea ever conceived by mortal mind or given to the world by the hand of man, and for which an unbiased world gives him credit and honor—an honor of which he may well be proud, and for which future generations of toiling millions will give him credit and plaudits.

If the Farmers' Union can use Everitt's plan in their name and guise so as to serve the interest of agriculture more fully, the A. S. of E. is more than willing to loan them the plan, and I bid them God speed. Gentlemen, take Everitt's plan and use it in its true spirit, and it will prove to you a talismanic wand; but, better still, adopt Everitt's entire plan, name and all, and discard your impractical and visionary idiocies. The A. S. of E. is in no sense bigoted nor narrow-minded—it is built on a different line. It is built for benefits—benefits for the farmers first, as their calling is the most important occupation under the sun, and is the base on which all industries must rely, and through them to the toiling millions, regardless of station or occupation. It is built for equity to all, because equity for a part is not equity at all, but is inequity. It is built and founded on God's eternal truth and it will live and flourish as a green bay tree, when demagogues and mountebanks are known to oblivion only. You may decry truth, or even trample it down, but "Truth crushed to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are hers; but error, wounded, will writhe in pain and die amidst her worshipers."

There has been a struggle between the masses and classes ever since the world began, and he that would intensify the sentiment of antagonism is encouraging the spirit or anarchy, and his teachings tend to disintegration and is a foe to humanity. Neither is he true to himself nor to his fellowman.

The A. S. of E., being guided by principles of equity, is ever willing to accord to others all credit due them; but it does claim, and justly, that J. A. Everitt is the author of the proclamation of emancipation by which he farmers were enabled to break the shackles of serfdom. But mark; there are other chains being forged, link by link, which will embrace not the farmers alone, but all industrial America—chains that may prove far more galling than were even those of King George. While the masses of the various industries are being arrayed against each other, thereby weakening their energies, mighty powers are at work concentrating their forces, welding the chain of slavery link by link. While we are wasting our time engendering antagonism, bitterness, strife and discord, they may rivet the connecting link.

Brother farmers, while you are entitled to all the benefits that the most important vocation can bring you, let us not be blinded by the glitter of the dollar, lest we fail to realize that there are considerations of far greater moment than the dollar. Look at the great financial powers. They are concentrating their forces and drawing their lines closer day by day. Are you willing to be measured by their standard? If so, we as a nation of freemen are irretrievably lost. Note the history of the ancient republics and empires, then note passing events. You will see that we are following in their wake at high tide.

The plan of the A. S. of E. contemplates that the masses use the powers which they have at hand. They can change every unjust condition, correct every wrong under which the masses are laboring; but the farmers alone can not bring about the essential changes, neither can the masses of any other industry. The dollar is so firmly entrenched in high places that it will take the combined efforts of the masses to dislodge him. The people have the power to correct every abuse, to right every wrong, but only by concentration can they do so. By concert of action they can create a sentiment so powerful that the world can not withstand their demands for a square deal, measured by equity.

It might be well to stop and consider the reason why the farmers are laboring under unjust conditions to a greater degree than any other class. It is due in a great measure to their isolation. In early times the mass of the people were practically on an equality. As mutation is the inexorable law of nature, animate as well as inanimate, progression was, and is, the natural result of man's aspiration to rise to a higher plane. While the industries and professions, arts and sciences were advancing rapidly, the farmers were content to plod along in the old way. The nature of their vocation had a tendency to keep them in the background. In the age of assumption and arrogance that followed, certain classes assumed superiority, and in the course of time they considered the farmers their legitimate prey. But a great change is taking place. The farmers, as a class, are realizing that while the world is passing by with a rush and a whirl, they are left in the woods by the wayside.

Now, what is the logical, practical, common-sense course to pursue? Let the farmers review the situation calmly and dispassionately and they will readily see the cause that produced the effect, namely: The existing unjust conditions. The remedy is: Come out of the woods; take your stand in the front ranks, God's broad daylight of Equity, right and justice; demand your own with a firm determination, and victory is yours. Discard perversion and sophism, use your reasoning faculties and the intelligence that God has endowed you with; make use of the manifold means which this progressive, practical age is furnishing ready-made to your hand; follow the broad, smooth and well-defined road with equity for your watchword, and you will very soon catch up with the procession and outstrip many of those who have been deriding you.

That the searchlight of God's eternal truth may permeate and enlighten the benighted minds and restore the mental vision of all the color-blind leaders, is the wish of C. B. GERBER.

Answer to the Ohio Farmer

It does not seem creditable that anyone can read the mud-slinging article in the Ohio Farmer of March 3, and believe any part of it. Yet, that people may know the truth, and the truth only, we will undertake to answer it in full, refuting every statement.

We do not hesitate to say that the whole article was libelous, prejudiced, entirely false and sounded more like the talk of an irresponsible high school boy than the utterance of the editor of a farm paper "devoted to the improvement and beterment of the farmer, his family and farm."

His first charge is that the president of the A. S. of E., Mr. J. A. Everitt, is running this society "for his own personal gain," and that alone. That is false. Mr. Everitt as president of this society receives $1,000 per annum. He also owns the official paper. It costs $1.00 to join this society. Forty cents of this goes to pay for the paper (25 cents pays for the paper and 15 cents to general expenses—Ed.), 60 cents goes to the organization fund. Of the dues ($1.20 a year) 50 cents remains in the local union, 25 cents is for the official paper, 15 cents for general expenses of headquarters, 15 cents to the county union and 10 cents to the state union. Any chance for graft there? Does any organization give a more explicit accounting for all the fees and dues? Is any item exorbitant?

The next charge is against the head of the society. Now when it comes to that, if the Ohio Farmer wants to drag in that question let me ask them how long would the Ohio Farmer have any subscribers if the reputation of some of the men owning the paper was to be considered? But Mr. Everitt has defended himself.

His next that amounts to anything at all is: "Do the farmers want some one to lead them to prosperity?" We say yes, they do. The American farmers are tired of each fellow going for himself, producing more and more, and the more he produces the less money he receives for his labor. We say again, yes, we want just such a fellow as Mr. Everitt, or some one with just such a head on his shoulders, to lead us.

Now about Mr. King and his alfalfa seed. We expect that Mr. Everitt, when he was in the seed business, has been disappointed in his seeds, the same as every other seedsman is some times. We do not claim he is perfect or has never made any mistakes, but he is on the right track now, so why not help him along instead of trying to knock him down? Now about "Farming the Farmer," The Ohio Farmer prints a paper, teaches "greater production," says nothing about better prices and charges 75 cents per year for it. Mr. Everitt publishes a paper that teaches greater production just as well and good prices also, and charges 25 to 50 cents per year for it. Now, which is "farming the farm?" Also the Ohio Farmer has not done a thing to protect the farmers from other classes who have been "farming the farmers" as long as I remember. Mr. Everitt's paper has done almost miracles in teaching the farmers how to protect themselves.

The next charge is that the A. S. of E. advocates limiting the production of crops so that "famine prices" can be obtained. This is false again. The A. S. of E. does not believe it necessary to limit production, and does not stand for famine prices, only equitable prices for producer and consumer alike. As proof of this the A. S. of E. went on record against the Cotton Growers' Association when they held for 15 cents per pound, claiming that the price was exorbitant. Does this look like the A. S. of E. advocated "famine prices?" We do not condemn every agricultural paper that teaches greater production, but only for not teaching how to market as well.

The next charge is that "the A. S. of E. proposes to combine enough farmers so they can fix their own price." This is true. We are going to fix our own price on wheat we raise, and why not? Some one sets the prices, and who has a better right than the farmer, who works so hard to produce it? Don't the Ohio Farmer set the price on their paper or anything else that they own?

The Ohio Farmer further says: "If this could be accomplished the Beef Trust, railroad mergers and the Standard Oil octopus would sink into insignificance in comparison." This is true again, and only goes to show the farmer his power if rightly used. The farmers are the most numerous, and as a class, the most wealthy. Why should they not be the most powerful? Thank you, Mr. Ohio Farmer, for advertising us. The next charge, and the most absurd of all, is that should we "combine and secure a fair price for our

The Third Power Book

(By J. A. Everitt, Prest. The American Society of Equity)

By the people and press admitted to be one of the greatest books ever written. It tells of the farmers' power—the greatest power of all—which will be the Third Power. This Third Power will compel the trusts and corporations to deal with the people in equity. Through the Third Power will come solutions for all the great vexed problems. This book clearly shows how; besides it puts the Third Power in operation wherever read.

Read a sample of first chapter. Others will follow, but don't wait for them. Order your book at once:

Chapter I.

RIGHT SHALL PREVAIL

There is some danger to-day lest we forget that there are three factors in production—land, labor and capital. The political economist told us this many years ago, but when we read of the operations of Morgan, Gates, Armour and the other great capitalists and promoters, we are sometimes almost convinced that these men are the sole creators of wealth, and that land and labor really have nothing to do with it. Yet the old law is sound, and so it will stand. Mr. Morgan has to stand on the earth, and in this sense at least it is the land that supports him. The Chicago gamblers could not speculate in wheat unless there were such a thing as wheat in existence. Mr. W. B. Leed's railroad could last but a little while if it were not for the crops that have to be carried to market. So it is clear that these men do not create, and can not create anything. All that they do is to change the form of wealth, or to make, not to create, new wealth by the application of capital and labor to the products of the land, in one way or the other. If they make money in any other way they do it simply by taking it from some one else. The middleman, who gets between two people who wants to trade, and takes toll of them both, adds nothing to the wealth of the country. The subject then is creation, and the relation of the different factors to it.

If it be true that the prosperity and material well-being of a country is dependent on the efficiency of these three instruments, land, labor and capital, it follows that we should do all we can to increase the efficiency of these instruments and maintain them at a high standard. We often seem to act as though we did not believe this to be true. For each class, instead of trying to add to the efficiency of other classes as well as of itself, frequently strives to increase its efficiency at the expense of the other classes. Labor seeks to extract the last dollar from capital, and capital endeavors to force labor to work for the lowest wages possible. Organized capital and organized labor combine to beat down the price of products from the land until owners of our farms are the poorest paid of any class of laborers.

This book contains 320 pages, size 5x7 inches. It is bound in handsome and durable cloth. The price, $1.00.

Special Offer—To educate the people a copy will be sent post paid for 25 cents and this coupon. Remember, send the 75c coupon and 25c in cash and a book will be sent post paid to you.

Address

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The American Society of Equity, of Indianapolis, Ind., will accept this Coupon for *Seventy-Five Cents*, as payment on a Third Power Book. Subject to the conditions as printed on the back hereof.

J. A. EVERITT, *President.* **No. 529**

The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana

produce (and also a fair price to the consumer) the government would pounce down upon us and scatter us to the four winds." Really it seems as though the editor of the Ohio Farmer needs a copy of the constitution to read. Who is the government but the people, and who the people but the farmer? Such talk is not only absurd, but is the talk of one who knows not the first principles of the A. S. of E., or will not admit it.

The inconsistency of his article may not be apparent to every reader at first, but read the article that occupied the front page of the same issue. It is an article on "Tobacco Culture," stating that the tobacco growers were very prosperous, and congartulating them on securing 9¼ cents per pound for their crop. Now it was this same A. S. of E., directed by this same man, J. A. Everitt, that won their victory for them. When the crop was ready to market the speculators offered them only 4 cents, but they held their crop (as the A. S. of E. teaches), and thus secured the equitable price of 9¼ cents. I refer you to S. B. Robertson, V. P. N. T. G. A., to prove this.

Every farmer who joins the A. S. of E. will not be kicking himself (as the Ohio Farmer says) for joining, but we call on every farmer to stand up for his rights, join the A. S. of E. and refuse to support a paper that doesn't support you, and it will not be long until the editor of the Ohio Farmer will be kicking himself all over a ten-acre lot for opposing it. HARRY A. RICE,
President Spencer Union.
Spencer, O.

Advantage Over Others

J. A. Everitt, Editor:

Dear Sir and Bro.—I fully endorse the plans on page 8 of March 15 issue. The representatives should be purchasers as well as sellers. It will facilitate the exchange of produce between the different localities, manufactured goods as well as the direct produce of the soil, and that without the excessive commissions of the dealers. These representatives could be men already in business at those points, who would be bonded to the national A. S. of E. for faithful performance of duties and honest dealings with all members. The main object would be a very thorough and extensive organiaztion of many members, with the greatest possible sympathy for all similar organizations, like the Farmers' Union and the Grange. I am always sorry to see the little mean things said about other societies. The time will come when there will be need of perfect harmony. I am very much pleased with The Multitude, edited by John T. Tuohy of St. Louis, and its plans for a Consumers' Union as a harmonious organization with the A. S. of E. We need some method to get good organizers and a way to keep them constantly at work. All organizations need to teach their members the combined independent voting as is now finally taken up by the American Federation of Labor. They ought to have done this years ago, instead of being forced into it so late. Let the A. S. of E. take this method up at once and work in harmony with the laborers. We ought to have many circulars describing in full the different methods of cooperation and have these read at farmers' meeting and discussed by all who could possibly be gotten interested. The A. S. of E. has the advantage over all other societies for the reason that it is not closed against all but farmers and it is not a secret society. May you have great success.
Fraternally, C. W. M'DADE.
Ceylon, Mo.

Supply and demand rules the price of grain. Overproduction means low prices. The producers are the ones who make the supply; reduce your supply by reducing your acreage, and you will get a good price for your grain. A reduction of 20 per cent in acreage means three hundred million more dollars and 20 per cent less expense and labor. This country can use a 550-million bushel wheat crop at $1 per bushels; 2,300-million bushel corn crop at 50 cents, and 700-million bushel oats crop at 35 cents. The total value to the farmer would be 1,945 million dollars. The present crop of 700 million bushels of wheat at 70 cents, 2,700 million bushels of corn at 35 cents, and 900 million bushels of oats at 27 cents would total 1,678 million dollars—a difference of 267 million dollars and the cost of raising 750 million bushels of surplus grain. In other words, you are raising 750 million bushels of grain for nothing and paying 267 million dollars for the privilege.
Winthrop, Ind. H. C. BRETSCHIN.

A bond worth $6.00 in gold (or its equivalent in cash) will be sent to the person who sends in this coupon with 25c for a THIRD POWER book.

This Coupon when accompanied by Twenty-five Cents (25c) will be accepted in full payment for one, one dollar ($1.00) copy of the great book The Third Power.

The third edition, revised and enlarged, 320 pages, cloth bound. Sent by mail postpaid, for this coupon and 25 cents.

This book should be read by every person--especially farmers.

SAVE ALL THE GRAIN YOU GROW!



Let Us Reason Together

BETWEEN seed time and harvest, the grain grower has to trust very largely "to luck."

Nature makes the crop in her own way.

But when harvest time comes he must "get busy."

His profits then depend upon the wisdom with which he harvests his grain.

The wise man begins to get ready weeks before the actual time of harvest.

He knows he can't "trust to luck" then, and he does not want to be caught unprepared.

The first thing he does is to make sure that he has the right facilities for harvesting—the right kind of machines for the proper cutting of his grain.

He wants to get every spoonful of grain that Nature has given him.

He wants to get it with
—the least delay in time;
—the least labor on his own part;
—the least hardship on his horses;
—the least likelihood of trouble and annoyance.

He cannot "trust to luck," and certainly he cannot trust to a poor harvesting machine, a worn-out harvesting machine or an *uncertain* harvesting machine.

How about *you* and *your* harvest?

If you are a businesslike farmer, you will get ready for harvest *now*.

Go to a dealer who handles any one of the International line of harvesting and haying machines.

Get a catalogue, look at the machines, study their construction, and you will *see for yourself* that they are built to meet every requirement.

In *principle of operation*—in design—they embody all that the most skilled mechanical experts have discovered in the past 50 years.

In *materials* they have lumber, steel and iron of the highest grade only—the selected products of the manufacturers' own mines and mills, produced for the purpose of harvesting machine building.

In *workmanship*, it is the product of the best facilities that money and experience can produce.

In everything that makes a machine *reliable*, *trustworthy*, *durable* and *efficient*, the

Champion Milwaukee
Deering Osborne
McCormick Plano

Harvesting and Haying Machines, represent the highest grade of excellence.

These machines have been before the public for a long term of years—some of them for more than half a century. Other machines—scores and scores of them—have come and gone. These have remained, growing every year in popularity Is the stamp of approval placed on a machine by the farmers of America and grain growers of the world worth anything?

Is it not certain that their popularity has been merited? Men do not buy machines year after year, unless the machines do satisfactory work.

To-day the standard harvesting and haying machines embraced in the International line, are *better* than ever before, because they are the products of riper, richer experience, more expert skill, and better and greater facilities for manufacture than were possible in the past.

The manufacturers of these several machines, by close co-operation, are able to own, control and operate their own coal mines, iron mines, lumber camps, coke ovens, steel mills and other sources of supply, producing their own materials, under their own supervision.

They get these materials *when* they want them, not being dependent upon uncertain and fluctuating markets; they get them of the right quality.

By co-operation they are enabled to employ the most expert skill in designing improvements and in the actual manufacture of the machines.

By co-operation they are enabled to employ extra facilities for the economical production of machines of the highest quality, facilities which are impossible for an individual manufacturer.

By co-operation they are enabled to surpass even their proud records of the past.

—If you expect to save *all* your grain;
—If you want a harvesting or haying machine on which you may depend with absolute certainty;
—If you want to be free from "break-downs," delays, and repair bills;

Take a little time, go and talk to an International Agent.
Inspect the machine he handles and get a catalogue.
It will pay you whether you buy this year or not.
If you don't know an International dealer—write to us for the name and address of one nearest you.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago.

(Incorporated)

INTERNATIONAL LINE.

Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn-Binders, Corn-Shockers, Corn-Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Knife Grinders, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, Bettendorf Wagons and Binder Twine.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, **FARMERS TO THE FRONT** ***Our Object,*** **EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS.** ***Our Plan,*** **CONTROLLED MARKETING**

VOLUME IX **INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 15, 1906** **NUMBER 10**

CALENDAR 1906

April	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
	F. Q. 1			F. M. 9			
	L. Q. 15			N. M. 23			

May	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
	F. Q. 1			F. M. 9			
	L. Q. 15			N. M. 23			

June	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	F. Q. 29			F. M. 6			
	L. Q. 13			N. M. 21			

July	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
	F. Q. 28			F. M. 5			
	L. Q. 13			N. M. 21			

Up-to-Date Farming

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J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

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Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a Year

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INDEX

To Leading Articles and Departments in This Number.

Four New State Unions—Michigan, Arkansas, Nebraska, Virginia 2
One Buyer, One Seller 3
Only Hope in Live Stock..... 3
The Bean Industry 4
Potato, Fruit and Produce Association 4
Farmers are Extravagant 4
The Situation 5
Local Union 6-7
The Field 7-8
Local Union Program 8
Papers that Oppose 9
Live Stock and Dairying 10-11
The Poultry Yard 12
Bee Keeping 13
Orchard and Garden 13
Home on the Farm 14
Farmers' Forum 15

FARMERS TO THE FRONT

If farmers have no legal or moral right to control marketing and get their price, then the people who gamble in the necessities of life should be hung.

—o—

The whole tendency of the times is in favor of the grafters and exploiters. Powerful political and industrial machines are being built up to perpetuate their devilish systems and extend them.

—o—

It will require a power not a whit short of the power of our major class—the farmers—to overthrow these machines and deliver the industries, utilities of industries and the government back to the people.

—o—

Eventually all the people who possess the remaining good in humanity, and who desire equity, and who are willing to give equity, will devise a system whereby equity, which is equal opportunity, will again prevail.

—o—

The third power is rising.

—o—

Humanity must be more highly esteemed. We must begin by esteeming ourselves more highly—each as equal to each other, if with equal talents and attainments. We must make it impossible for especially talented people, working along special lines, to take unfair advantage of less talented people.

—o—

Values must be more equitable. Labor, manufactures, interest, transportation and farm products must all bear an equitable relation of value to each other, and these values maintained, or all change when any one or more change.

—o—

Manufacturers, capitalists, transportation companies, professional men and laborers have for years been in a position to shove the price of their individual commodities up when any one of the interests related to them advanced its rates. But not so with agriculture. Farmers frequently have seen the prices of their goods go down when ALL others remained stationary or were advancing.

—o—

Farmers must establish a business system of marketing that will enable them to hold their prices up and to advance them when conditions justify. This is their problem, and to it they may as well devote themselves first as last, unless they prefer the inequalities and uncertainties of the past.

—o—

There are many wolves in sheep's clothing. The wise farmer will look beneath the cloak.

—o—

Be slow to believe all you read. Be independent in thought.

—o—

Easy to produce. Hard to market.

—o—

Growing the crop is one part, marketing it is two parts, of farming.

—o—

Depend on yourself and your society. Prayer and Providence avail nothing if you refuse to work, and possesss not the medium through which to work.

—o—

Read the reports of state meetings for organization.

—o—

This number may be called a State Union number, because of the reports of several State Unions organized.

—o—

The government is making a minute survey of the entire country, and issues maps showing every farm house, road, creek, elevation and depression; also the quality of soil.

—o—

One seller to meet one buyer.

THE WORLD IS NEARLY ON FIRE

Mr. J. A. Everitt:

I have just finished reading the last issue of Up-to-Date Farming. I must say you are getting hotter; your paper is getting hotter, the people are getting hotter—in short, the world is nearly on fire from what you have written and printed in Up-to-Date Farming. I am very pleased to tell you that I have already started a local union here, the first one probably in New Jersey.

When we start out to teach the farmers all over again and preach the gospel of Equity and Controlled Marketing it means work, work, work before the opposition, from their old teachers and present false leaders, is overcome and they are led to success.. But the reward is as sure to come as that the fruit follows the flower, and that the sun will shine after dark and stormy days.

I hope these lines will aid in setting the world on fire for equity, particularly for farmers.

JOHN M. MYERS.

Ramsey, N. J.

But the government has never tried to stop declining prices of farm products.

—o—

Farm Journal says: Let us make a good start and grow a great big crop this year." Capital idea to help the speculators, middlemen and railroads. Farmers, be slow to take such advice.

—o—

"The Grange and Its Harvest" is the title of an article in an exchange. The "harvest" referred to, we learn from reading the article, is the rate bill, the Adams bill (giving $240,000 extra this year to the agricultural experiment stations and increasing it each year until the yearly donation is $720,000), and the trolley freight laws. This is what the Grange calls "its harvest" for farmers. The harvest the A. S. of E. is working for is a profitable price for every crop you grow. Which do you prefer?

—o—

A remark that came to the editor's ears when attending the Virginia meeting was this: "Mr. Everitt is not the kind of man I expected to find. He is not dictatorial at all. He tells us what to do and then trusts us to do it. I like this better than being lorded over."

—o—

E. M. Lyman, an officer of the New Jersey State Grange, in a letter write: "The organizer of this A. S. of E. will reap where he has not sown, just as others have done before, and all at the expense of the misled farmer."

The question naturally arises, Who sowed for the harvest the A. S. of E. is reaping? (The members are the only ones reaping the harvest.) And "Who misled the farmers?" Readers of Up-to-Date Farming can answer. Address your answer to above at Park Ridge, N. J., and let us hope a little light will in time shine through the roof of this wanderer.

Up-to-Date

HAS THE PAPER MISSED YOU?

We are now at work on the revision of the mailing list of Up-to-Date Farming preparatory to installing the new Agnew automatic mailing machine, as illustrated in May 1st number. When this machine is installed there should be no failure to get your paper, providing your name and address is on our list correctly. Every paper of this number is mailed in a wrapper containing your address as we have it. If it is not correct please note changes that should be made and send to us at once.



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

FOUR NEW STATE UNIONS OF A.S.OF E.

MICHIGAN

Delegates representing thirteen organized counties in Michigan met at Owosso, Mich., April 27-28, to organize a State Union of the American Society of Equity. The following counties were represented:

Shiawassa, Saginaw, Branch, Leelanau, Osceola, Mecosta, Lapeer, Gratiot, Midland, Jackson, Montcalm, Washtenaw and Livingston.

Representatives as follows were also present from other states:

M. Wes. Tubbs, national secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. B. Whiting, national vice-president, Interlaken, N. Y.; Thomas Emmerton, president of Wisconsin State Union, Bolmer, Wis., and N. C. Crawley, State organizer for Wisconsin, Baraboo, Wis.

The Officers

The officers elected are:

President—Patrick Hankard, Jackson.

Vice-President—George M. Merrill, Hamburg.

Secretary—E. N. Ball, Hamburg.

Treasurer—E. W. Van Fleet, Evart.

State Organizer—George G. Winans, Hamburg.

Directors—George C. Wattles, Sherwood; L. B. Walton, John Belanger, Provement.

Delegates to Annual Meeting of National Union—L. B. Walton, Lapeer county; William T. Pitt, Gratiot county.

The next meeting of the State Union is to be held at Lansing, December 11, 1906.

Resolutions adopted:

1. That we recognize the power of the press for good or evil, and that the members of the A. S. of E. in Michigan support only those papers as are fair and just in representing the principles of our society.

2. That the development of this society depends on a clear understanding of its aims and plans, therefore, only such men should be commissioned as organizers as are thoroughly posted in the plan and objects of the society.

3. That we favor a course of instruction on marketing farm crops in all the farmers' institutes held in the state of Michigan to the end that farmers may be taught how to market so as to always receive a just compensation for his labor and investments.

4. That we appeal to all people who are producers of farm crops and all others who are friends of farmers and whose business success depends upon the farmers' success, which includes all business men, to join with us in this movement, so that the good objects of the society may be the most quickly accomplished.

5. That we cultivate the friendship and solicit the cooperation of all other farm organizations that will adopt the chief object of the A. S. of E., viz., "Profitable Prices," as their chief object, and which will adopt the plans of the A. S. of E., viz., "Controlled Marketing," as their plan to accomplish so that the minimum prices agreed upon may be secured.

6. That each local union have a press committee or corresponding secretary whose duty it shall be to supply all society news to the local paper and to give special attention to placing the truth about our society before the people and repelling any attacks made against it.

7. That each county select a capable representative of the society from his county or outside, whose duty it shall be to explain the objects of the A. S of E. before each farmers' institute, and the plans how they are to be accomplished. Also that a committee of two be appointed to present our society—its objects and plans—to the State superintendents of farmers' institutes for Michigan, said presentation to be made not later than September 15, and obtain from him permission to be represented at all institutes in the State.

8. That this State Union shall join in the national convention of producers of potatoes, fruit and other perishable or semi-perishable products.

9. That we favor the establishment of an essential oil growers' branch of the A. S. of E. The place and date for meeting shall be fixed by those interested in this industry.

10. That each county send two delegates and the State send two delegates-at-large to such convention, paying the expenses of the delegates.

E. N. BALL, Sec.

NOTES.

Features of the Michigan meeting were the address of N. C. Crawley, which is printed in this paper, and the calling of a

, (Continued on Page 15.)

ARKANSAS

Pursuant to a call by the National Union of the American Society of Equity, delegates representing the organized counties in Arkansas met in Clarksville April 6, 1906, to organize a State Union of said society.

The meeting was opened by National Organizer H. B. Sherman.

A. B. Ogden was elected temporary chairman and B S. Williams, of Ozark, temporary secretary.

The following committees were appointed:

On program, on constitution and by-laws, on resolutions, on nominations, on State organization, on farmers' organizations.

The committee on program reported the first order of business would be the organization of a State Union.

Then the report of the committee on nominations was received, but rejected, and nominations by delegates were called for.

The following were elected to the offices designated:

President—J. F. Flake, Coal Hill.

Vice-President—A. B. Ogden, Clarksville.

Secretary—J. R. Lipe, Prairie View.

Treasurer—H. H. McAffee, Prairie View.

The elections were followed by some excellent addresses. Before adjournment a committee was appointed to invite the business men of Clarksville to hear an address by the distinguished speaker and national organizer, Hon. H. B. Sherman, on the advantages of combined cooperation by merchants and farmers.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 7:30 p. m. and 9:30 a. m., April 7.

Evening Session

The meeting was l argely attended and there were liberal responses on the part of merchants, banke rs and professional men to hear Mr. Sherman. The speech was very instructive. If Mr. Sherman could speak in every county in the country the A. S. of E. would soon flourish all over our land.

Morning Session, April 7

Reports from Committees.

The committee on resolutions submitted several and the following were adopted:

1. To investigate the conduct of C. C. Simpson.

2. To repeal the law making it mandatory for assessors to gather statistics of acreage of crops and estimate yields which operates to the advantage of speculators and against the interests of farmers. We demand of our Legislature the repeal of this law. We ask that all farmers' organizations join in the demand.

3. That the acreage of cotton for 1906 be reduced 25 per cent under the acreage planted in 1904. Also that our farmers shall plant more diversified crops.

4. That the merchants and large land owners who are the chief producers of cotton be urged to control acreage and their crops.

5. That the Arkansas branch of the A. S. of E. directs its secretary to notify the secretary of the American Federation of Labor that said Arkansas branch of the A. S. of E. is in favor of enacting a law excluding Chinese, Corean, Japanese and other undesirable laborers, and that we will support the measure now before Congress.

6. That all county unions shall act at once or as promptly as possible send to the State Union secretary all accumulated dues owing to the State Union; also after the organization of this union to send 60 per cent of membership fees, which formerly went to the National Union.

Constitution and By-Laws

Article 1. This organization shall be known as the Arkansas State Union of the American Society of Equity.

Article II. The objects of this union are the same as announced for the society in general.

Article III. The officers shall be the same as usual for such a society. The term of office shall be for one year and election to be held the third week in January of each year or by call of the president.

Article IV. The duties of the officers shall be the same as usually performed by such officials.

Article V. The dues shall be the same as provided by the national constitution.

Article VI. The executive board shall consist of the president, secretary and three others, to be elected at the annual meeting of the State Union. The

(Continued on Page 16.)

NEBRASKA

Report by the National Organizer:

Early in the month of February of this year I transferred my field of operations from the Central States to the West. The States of Nebraska and Kansas were selected as the most important and pivotal as regards our great staple grain crops.

In this chosen field I found many farmers who had been close readers and students of our official paper—Up-to-Date Farming—and other literature with which our National Union is so liberal in supplying for educational purposes, to teach farmers how to come to the front.

I found the education the most thorough in central Nebraska, in Adams county, hence here at Hastings I made my headquarters and began the work. The organization has now spread to adjoining counties, and the farther it spreads the greater the interest without any tendency on the part of members to lose interest. It has been said by our president, "Once a convert of the A. S. of E. always a convert," and this is true in Nebraska. The farmers of this country, where they know the plan of this society and have come under its influence, realize that there never before was a practical plan for their co-operation, and also, they believe, there will never be any other than that given them by the A. S. of E. This has been the sentiment all over the country.

In Buffalo county, Mr. D. Phillips has done good service. In Adams and Hall counties, Mr. O. B. Shafer has been the leading spirit. Much credit is due Mr. Shafer and a few of his coworkers for their never-get-tired activity. I held a series of meetings in Adams, Hall, Buffalo, York and Kearney counties. I was assisted in these meetings by W. N. Thompson, of Hastings; W. O. Dungan, of Minden, and O. B. Shafer, of Hastings, and Charles Hill and G. J. Hurlbut, of York. These meetings resulted in scores of local unions and hundreds of members. To be more definite, at the State Union sixty-two local unions, representing 1,860 members, were reported from this territory.

The Nebraska State meeting assembled at the court house in Hastings, April 26. Eleven counties were represented and seventy-five delegates attended. I will not burden the report with the details of the meeting, as they were very similar to other state meetings reported through our paper. The first day's session lasted until 11 p. m. and during all the time no thought was present but the great work before us in this State. A spirit of confidence prevailed at the meeting that left no room for doubt as to the value of the work being done. If there were any "doubting Thomases" present they held their breath. No person in the presence of that assembly dared say "it can't be done." They were all of the mind that IT CAN BE DONE AND SHALL BE DONE.

I wish space permitted to print the score of strong talks made by the solid men who made up that convention. I was there ready to steer the convention clear of breakers, but there was little occasion for my guidance. Every step was made on the simple plan of the A. S. of E. and in the light shed by our official paper. All questions were carefully discussed and were finally, almost unanimously, disposed of to the satisfaction of all. Ringing resolutions were adopted that will awaken the people of this State to the demands of the farmers.

I believe a more enthusiastic State meeting never was held, and it would be difficult to choose a better set of officers in any State. The business men in Nebraska are uniformly with us in our movement, which I am glad to note. They have helped us very much.

I immediately begin a campaign in Kansas, prepare it for a State Union and organize one in a short time. I leave Nebraska, temporarily only, with regrets, but I know the work, resting with the State Union, is in good and capable hands. All the people here have welcomed your organizer as one bearing glad tidings. No better or truer citizens can be found in Uncle Sam's domains than reside in Nebraska. They believe the American Society of Equity is as truly the plan of business salvation for the farmers as the gospel of Jesus is the only plan of spiritual salvation. The unbounded faith they have in the ability and integrity of their national president fires them with zeal to push forward in the great work. One man said: "We know

(Continued on Page 16.)

VIRGINIA

Pursuant to the call by the National Union of the American Society of Equity, delegates from thirteen organized counties in Virginia met in Lynchburg, April 20, to organize a state union of this society.

All of the varied agricultural interests of the state were represented by delegates. These interests covered grain, live stock, fruit, trucking, tobacco and peanuts. President Everitt was in attendance.

James R. Kemper, of Augusta county, was elected chairman; Dr. T. W. Evans, of Campbell county, was elected secretary; Mr. Williams, of the University of Virginia, was employed as stenographer in order that a correct report of the proceedings might be furnished to each of the delegates and also carried by him to the university.

The counties represented wer as follows: Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Buckingham, Franklin, Halifax, Nelson, Prince Edward, Powhatan, Shenandoah, Campbell, Bedford and Cumberland.

Committees

The following committees were appointed:

Permanent Organization—W. F. Koiner, Augusta; F. C. Jones, Appomattox; D. W. Hannebas, Bedford; A. P. Hill, Halifax; J. T. Oliver, Buckingham.

Constitution and By-Laws—Thomas B. Hicks, Prince Edwards; F. S. Tinsley, Amherst; R. P. Hunton, Campbell; D. H. Brown, Cumberland; R. C. Sharon, Franklin.

Resolutions—C. V. Parkins, Augusta; W. F. Wood, Campbell; G. S. Nichols, Bedford.

Mr. Everitt having just arrived at this time, he was introduced by Senator A. F. Thomas and spoke in a general way of the movement of the A. S. of E. throughout the country, and particularly of its development in Virginia and other states where the tobacco crop was a leading industry. He, however, emphasized the fact that this was not a convention for tobacco growers alone, but for every agricultural interest of the state of Virginia. He urged the importance of electing the best men to the offices and predicted that, in another year the Old Dominion would have as many members in the A. S. of E. as has her sister state—Kentucky—which has about 30,000. He scored the farmers' institutions of the state for not giving farmers a balanced education and sounded a warning that unless they taught a system of marketing in the future that would insure fair and profitable prices, as well as teaching how to grow crops, they, the institutions and teachers, would not continue to receive the support of the farmers.

Space will not permit printing all or any of the addresses.

Following Mr. Everitt, Senator Thomas, by special request, talked on the principles underlying the American Society of Equity. He discoursed on the strength and greatness of the word "Equity" and how wise farmers were in making it the keynote of their society and what it stands for—the cornerstone of their organization. He compared the past weakness of farmers with their present strength, when only partially organized, and painted a grand picture of their power when fully organized and marching under their banner of "Equity" in every state and county in America, giving equity to all and compelling equity from all. Following is one of Mr. Thomas' illustrations:

Individually, farmers had absolutely no power. They had not so combined as to make their efforts felt. With a strong aggregation, they could stand up for their rights. Farmers had to quit their individualism. Every one had deserted the individualistic boat except the farmer. Even cattle, in the presence of danger, congregated together for mutual defense. But the farmer wandered off by himself, and the first wolf that came along nabbed him up. Farmers needed fraternity. They must cooperate. They must present a solid front to the enemy. The success of the movement to organize depended upon two things. One was that they should undertake reasonable things, and the other that they should be true to the things that they profess.

Mr. Thomas further said:

Farmers would never amount to anything until they were in a position to control the marketing of their crops. It was a case of power dealing with power, and when two strong men came together, they usually agree on fair terms. Whoever heard of a serious fight between trusts? They get together invariably, and by their agreements, they seek to fleece the other man.

(Continued on Page 16.)

Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

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After the Night

There is never a night so dark
But that sunshine will follow soon;
And when everything dreary seems,
With the world as all out of tune,
Then life's storms may be passing by,
To be followed by brighter days,
When we look for the Father's light
To be guiding our earthly ways.

Then the daylight may follow night,
And our lives may grow bright and fair,
As our souls may be raised above
All life's sorrows and useless care;
And the glorious light of love
May envelop our souls with peace,
While the happiness of content
Will forever our joys increase.
—Martha Shepard Lippincott.

—o—

Farmers are sowing all over America. They will reap the crops of grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., but if old conditions continue another class of people will reap the greatest crop of dollars.

Up-to-Date

GERMAN EDITION OF THE THIRD POWER

Translation of the Third Power book into German is now under way and a German edition will be issued as soon as possible.

There have been a great many requests for this book and we will ask our German friends to place their orders at once if possible. The price will be the same as the English edition, viz., $1.00. But we will make a special price of 50 cents postpaid; or in lots of twenty-five or more at 25 cents each, purchaser to pay transportation.

We regret that we cannot make as low a special price as on the English edition, because of not being justified in printing them in such large editions.

Up-to-Date

HARVEST STRIKE EDITION

This special edition will be printed in July as soon as the new press is installed.

Its object will be to present such an array of arguments, facts and figures as will win the strike for dollar wheat if not won already.

Readers who remember the April 1st number, and the great good it did, can have an idea if this special issue, the Harvest Strike number, will greatly excel the former.

We want the Harvest Strike number in the home of every wheat grower in the land. You want it there also. We can put it there only with your help.

Bundles of 100, 75 cents; 50, 40 cents; 25, 25 cents. We will have a bundle for you. Orders should be sent at once so all arrangements can be made in advance for printing it.

Up-to-Date

THE NEED OF BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

We are asked why it is necessary to have a tobacco growers' branch of the A. S. of E. Also a branch for bean growers; for potato and fruit growers; for peanut growers; for stock growers, etc.

Replying, will say that each of these crops present problems in marketing that are different from those that come up in marketing grain. For instance, tobacco requires prizing houses and warehouses, and expense in handling that does not obtain with grain. Potatoes, fruit and other perishable products, including poultry, eggs and dairy supplies, require cold or warm storage houses to control the supply which are different from and more expensive than storage for grain. Live stock will require utilities and facilities that do not prevail in handling any other commodity.

Since each of these crops requires different equipments to store and market, it follows that there will be a difference in the cost of marketing. Therefore, each different crop, or rather each different class of crops, must be identified and represented by its own association. Thus after the member contributes his share to his society to meet the general expenses (as provided in the membership fee and dues, he can contribute for the special crops he may be interested in, or rather, have his special crops contribute to the expense of marketing, which will be paid by the purchaser, in the price set.

Up-to-Date

THE GOVERNMENT SEEDS

There was some prospect of this humbug of making a present of a lot of common cheap seed to farmers and others who would take them, would be done away with by the present Congress. But this prospect was shattered when the House of Representatives got hold of the agricultural bill and passed it with the free seed provision.

The perpetuating of this graft does not prove that the farmers need to be made the special objects of charity, nor that they want the government to give them the seeds. But some light was thrown on the matter by Congressman Glass, of Virginia, in his speech at the late Virginia State meeting. He said: "The seeds are all the farmers get from the government, and as long as this is the case I am not willing that this little be taken from them. As long as I am a Congressman I will vote in favor of continuing the distribution."

Thinking farmers will not be swelled up with pride at the beneficence or justice of their government, while other classes get protective tariffs and laws of benefit to their business the farmers get a few seeds of the commonest kinds, and they are expected to be thankful that they have been remembered. Farmers are proverbially patient, and they have not been expecting much. They have had a sort of belief that they were not entitled to much consideration. But if a few packages of seeds have been their price, when it comes to electing Congressmen it is time they make a new inventory and mark their value up higher. They will be respected more if they will resent this bribe and demand representation such as is accorded representatives of other industries. Through an organization of their own this can be accomplished.

Up-to-Date

ONE BUYER, ONE SELLER

The system of each producer being an independent seller has been done away with in all important industries with the exception of agriculture. Agriculture is an exception where each producer produces just what he can and then has been selling the products independently of all his brother farmers and at prices some other person or persons will offer them.

The Chicago Board of Trade has for more than a generation made prices on the farmer's grain, consequently there has been only one buyer. Thus we have the products of five or more million farmers bought by an association of a few men constituting the Chicago Board of Trade. (It amounts to this since the Chicago Board of Trade prices rule the price of grain of the country.)

It is the same way with live stock. The prices of hogs and cattle for the country are ruled by the Chicago Stock Yards Association. When in Virginia recently a stockman said: "If we can keep the price of stock right at Chicago it will be right all over the country." This is largely true.

It is the same way with other crops. There is a controlling market for cotton, potatoes, beans, etc. A strong organization in each central market for the various crops can and does largely make the price on every bushel or pound of the crop. When it suits the whims of the strong crowd of bulls, possibly helped by current conditions, to boost the price they do it. Or if conditions favor the bears they throw their combined power in the market and the price goes down.

To meet these conditions of one buyer, or price maker, for the products of millions of farmers there must be one seller, or an association representing the millions of producers to meet the one association that stands at the head of the buyers.

Farmers may not be prepared for so bold a declaration. In fact, we have been criticised by some members of the A. S. of E. for proposing that all farm crops should be marketed through the farmers' society. But in our estimation there can not be any other solution that will give the needed relief, equal opportunities to all to market, and compel all to share equally the surplus if any exists. By no other plan can the fair farmer who will do his full duty to control marketing be protected from the unfair one who will dump his whole crop at the first opportunity at the minimum price, OR A LITTLE BELOW IT. It is all very well to preach gradual marketing, but human selfishness or greed we may call it, will, without a little restraint, cause our society even when completed, many periods of trembling and uncertainties.

We are willing to risk the assertion that there is no other plan for farmers; also that in a reasonable time even the few, who would now doubt the wisdom of the plan, will advocate it. The plans were quite fully described March 1st and 15th and April 1st numbers.

It is not a hard task to see the outcome of a contest where one seller of the products of the farms (or one association or committee for each important class of crops) meets one buyer of the products. With goods so much desired as grain, meat, cotton, fruit, vegetables, etc., the seller is bound to win in making the price as long as his demands are equitable.

Up-to-Date

ONLY HOPE IN LIVE STOCK

Member G. C. Wattles, of Michigan, attempted to point out the folly to Prof. L. R. Taft, of the Michigan State University, of the corn special trains, as long as they refused to teach profitable marketing. The professor replied as follows:

Mr. George C. Wattles, Sherwood, Mich.:

Dear Sir—Replying to your letter of April 13, which came during my absence, I will say that I trust you were able to attend the institute upon the Corn Special train at Union City. If you were present you must have learned that the effort made was to promote intensive rather than extensive farming. Instead of favoring the increase of the number of bushels of corn raised in a section, the suggestions were along the line of increasing the yield per acre. While considerable attention was paid to the matter of improving the type of corn grown, taking more care in the selection and curing of seed corn and testing it carefully before planting, thus securing maximum results from a given area, the matter of diversification and rotation of crops was made as prominent as possible. It was very evident from the appearance of the farms in many sections of southern Michigan that the owners had been selling off its fertility in the form of corn and wheat, and it seems to me that the only hope for the farmers of that section is to keep more live stock upon the farm, and, by the proper use of the manure thus secured, bring up the fertility of the land. If this is done, it seems to me that the question of prices and the marketing of farm produce will settle itself.

Thanking you for the interest you have taken in the matter of farmers' institutes, I am yours very truly, L. R. TAFT,
Superintendent Institutes.
Agricultural College, Michigan.

It is a great victory to get the teachers to advocate reduced acreage while advocating greater yields. But do they really expect any farmer to reduce his acreage without an organization? This is admitted to be more difficult than controlled marketing. The compromise may satisfy the professors, but no up-to-date farmer will excuse them from their full duty.

"It seems to me that the only hope for the farmers of that section is to keep more live stock. * * * and by the proper use of the manure thus secured bring up the fertility of the land. If this is done it seems to me that the question of price and the marketing of farm produce will settle itself," so Mr. Taft writes.

The program is to raise more live stock, so the already low prices may be lower, to make more manure to raise more grain so the prices may be lower. Does Mr. Taft mean to say that more live stock and more grain will settle the price problem? Then it follows that the farmer who has rich land or who has been raising "more live stock" has no marketing problem. But is this correct?

The professor's remedy is the one that has always kept farmers sick and made speculators, stock yards men and railroad companies flourish as a green bay tree. His compromise should be rejected by the farmers of Michigan, and he should be told of it in no uncertain words.

> * * * It must certainly be acknowledged that the official organ of the American Socitey of Equity—Up-to-Date Farming—is remarkably free from anything of an offensive character, even to the most thin-skinned. On the contrary, the tone of the paper is temperate, and some pretty serious questions that farmers must meet are handled logically and with an earnestness that is impressive. The editor is J. A. Everitt, who is president of the National Union. The society is a factor that must be reckoned with, and the question of the farmers controlling prices has logic in it.—Aberdeen (S. D.) Democrat.

Up-to-Date

ESSENTIAL OIL GROWERS

Catching the Spirit and Getting in Line

The growing of plants for the distillation of essential oils is an important industry in southern Michigan, and the growers propose to organize for the protection of the industry in the lines of equity. To this end a circular, a copy of which we have received, is being sent to the growers, and from which we take the following excellent points:

As all classes, except farmers, are organized for protection, we believe all branches of farmers should be, and inasmuch as the organization known as the American Society of Equity proves to be successful, we, Essential Oil Growers, organize this society and submit the following for your approval:

Name of the society: The American Society of Equity, Essential Oil Department.

We, Essential Oil Growers, join ourselves together for the purpose of securing profitable prices for our product and protection.

That we advise an acreage and crop report from all mint-growing districts, by reliable reporters in this society, mode of selection and reporters and kind of report to be determined. Also officers and duties to be designated.

When distilling is done and crop report in, we deem it advisable for a board of directors to fix a minimum or lowest price, if possible all to get that price.

Some provision to be made for those who cannot hold for the price (minimum).

And as we believe essential oils are adulterated much to the detriment of growers, this should receive the attention of this body. And as we believe these hindrances can only be removed by all branches of farmers holding together as one man.

For this reason it is deemed advisable that all branches of farmers should be organized under one general head, in one solid body, for equitable prices for all farm products.

We advise also in case of too great a surplus of oil that the acreage should be diminished and encourage other crops instead, thus balancing crops and prices.

That crop reports are the property of members of this society only, and that those who derive benefits from this organization should be members and help bear the expenses.

That we adopt for our official paper Up-to-Date Farming, and give all branches of the society our hearty support and co-operation.

That we propose a convention of mint growers, possibly at the same time of the potato and fruit growers, to formulate the Mint Growers' Branch of the American Society of Equity, and elect officers and attend to whatever business may come before the convention.

THE BEAN INDUSTRY

Members of the A. S. of E. may have forgotten that there is a Bean Growers' Association branch of the A. S. of E. It was organized in 1905. The following are the officers, all in Michigan:

George Merrill, Hamburg, President.
John McDugall, Ypsilanti, vice-president.
S. G. Palmer, Gregory, treasurer.
K. H. Wheeler, Dexter, secretary.

The board of directors is as follows: S. G. Palmer, Lyndon; R. S. Whalan, Dexter; F. H. Wheeler, Webster; William Dunnigen, Northfield; J. D. Laraway, Salem; Stephen Gage, Lima; Frank H. Koebbe, Freedom; Fred Feldkamp, Sharon; Fred E. Spafard, Manchester; Alfred Hutzel, Pittsfield; John Lutz, Saline; Edward P. Warner, York; J. D. O'Brien, Augusta; Sidney Litchfield, Scio; J. M. Braun, Ann Arbor; John McDougal, Superior; Samuel Kress, Lodi; Archer C. Crane, Bridgewater; Henry Stupenhusen, Ypsilanti.

The organization of the bean growers will now take on an increased development, inasmuch as the principal producing territories are in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, where the potato and fruit growers will complete their organization at once.

Following is a report of the spring meeting of this association:

At the Spring meeting of the Bean Growers' Branch of the A. S. of E. initiatory steps were taken to establish an equity bean-picking plant, to be located either on the railroad or the electric line, as near the center of the bean-growing district as possible.

K. H. Wheeler, of Dexter, and John McDougal, of Ypsilanti, were appointed a committee to look after a site and get prices on machinery.

It was decided to hold an A. S. of E. picnic after corn-planting time, the date and place to be left with the officers.

The plan of marketing beans as well as all other crops was presented and it sank deep into the minds of each farmer present. H. H. Wheeler, Sec.

Growers of beans should correspond with the officers of this association and arrange to organize local unions of the A. S. of E. at once.

Up-to-Date

POTATO, FRUIT AND PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

As was expected, a call for a national convention of producers of potatoes, fruit and other perishable or semi-perishable products was issued at the Michigan State meeting, April 28th, 1906. The call also includes producers of poultry and poultry products and dairy products.

The convention is to meet at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, June 12-13, 1906.

The purpose of the convention will be to organize a department of the American Society of Equity to attend to marketing the farm products as named above.

The plan that is expected will be adopted has already been printed in this paper. Briefly outlined, it comprises the following features:

The crops will be pledged to the association for marketing.

The association will have a complete record of the crops on its books, where the supply is, whether on the farms or in warehouses, who the owner is; also it will have samples on file, if the crop is of a nature as to be sold by sample. In the case of very perishable products it will receive reports daily through county and local unions of the supply in each locality. The association will also, through its own representatives, receive reports from all leading markets and territory tributary thereto of the demand.

Knowing the supply daily and for the whole season, and knowing exactly where it is; also knowing the demand daily and oftentimes the demand in advance, it will be a simple matter to direct the supply to meet the demand.

The object is to build a scientific system of marketing so all the demand will be supplied and no oversupply anywhere. At the same time the supply can be distributed by the new plan at much less cost than by the old system; the grading can be better and the consumer should buy cheaper than in the past and get goods of better quality even after the producer protects himself in profit.

A fair price, which will be a profitable price to the producer will be set on each crop, and it will be maintained throughout the season, with only such changes as are necessary to cover shrinkage, loss and carrying charges.

The expense of conducting the marketing association will be met by a small sum added to the selling price above the profitable price agreed upon.

Factories and storage houses will be established, where necessary, to can, preserve or manufacture any surplus products there may be. The object will be to hold this surplus over to short crop years.

The plan is adapted to every crop coming under the classification above. It is also sufficient for all parts of the country. If growers have in the past suffered from glutted markets on account of lack of system in distribution; or from a real surplus production; or from dishonest handlers; or from overcharge by transportation companies or excessive rates; or from any cause they have not received such profitable prices as they were entitled to, the complete remedy will be furnished by this association.

Under the new system there will be no more 10c per dozen eggs in the summer and 50c per dozen eggs in the winter, or $1 per barrel for apples in the fall and $6 per barrel in the winter, or 30c for potatoes in the great producing districts, 60c in the middle cities and $1 in the South.

But growers will get profitable prices for all they market and consumers can buy at fair prices as long as the supply lasts. A great advantage of this new system will be the increase in consumption along many lines because of the fair prices maintained. In fruit and eggs the consumption can be increased from 25 to 100 per cent by eliminating the speculators and exploiters and compelling fair prices by transportation companies.

All these things, such an association can easily accomplish for any producer, in Michigan or Florida, Maine or California.

The plan is not an untested one. It is already in operation by the American Society of Equity in agricultural products, where the producers sell only through their association. It is absolute in getting the results desired and in giving satisfaction to the producers. The old system of each person marketing independently will never be followed again as long as agriculture continues.

This proposed national association will give the many sectional fruit and produce associations an opportunity to get together in one great national organization, and they will then get the full benefits of cooperation instead of only partial, because of competition of each with each other as at present.

Let there be a great outpouring at Chicago to build this machine of marketing. Every producing section of every interest affected should be represented by the very best men.

Up-to-Date

FARMERS ARE EXTRAVAGANT

Agriculture is represented as wonderfully prosperous. So it is as regards its record for producing crops as compared with any period of the past. These large crop years have not been interspersed with years of short crops, but they have been continuous and we might say each succeeding year surpassed the former ones. The year 1905 reached the highest production of crops of any in the history of America. Did it reach the climax in total of crops or are we to surpass it this year?

In value of total crops and in importance of the industry agriculture overshadows every other. This is taking it in its entirety and the world is accustomed to looking at it in this way. But when we make a close survey of agriculture as revealed by the individual farmers and the condition of the farms and markets, we find things surprising if not alarming.

Stimulated by good prices, the result of more sensible marketing, and by splendid seasons, the farmers and farms of America have "humped" themselves to produce bumper crops and have succeeded. But how have the farmers acted? Have they taken account of withdrawals from their soil and returned it? Have they been wise in their day, and, while producing abundantly, have they laid aside for the proverbial "rainy day?" Are they hoarding of the abundance from the "seven years of plenty" against the "seven lean years," that must come to preserve the average? Or do they think the laws of nature have been suspended or changed and that there will be no "lean years" in the future?

We fear the answer to these questions must be, that, as a nation of farmers, we have been living extravagantly, and have been squandering our heritage in a most reckless manner.

The farmers of America have not yet awakened to the importance of conserving the wealth of plant food in the soil; of renewing waste and adding betterments. They are not practicing that agriculture which leaves the ground better after each crop than it was before. The great majority of farmers, in their desire to produce more and cheaper, commit the grievous error of depleting their plant either from recklessness or a lack of means to keep it up and improve it. What would you think of the manufacturer who would run his factory only to meet expenses or possibly spend all the profit and lay nothing aside against the time he may need a new factory or new machinery? This is what too many farmers are doing. They rush to larger acreages on any crop that is selling at a good price only to find that other farmers did the same, and they must sell at reduced prices. Quite in contrast is farming in some European countries where they do not raise a surplus to sell in competition with the cheapest farmers in the world—Russia and Argentina. The Frenchand German farmers produce two to three times as much per acre as our farmers do, and they get from 50 to 100 per cent more for it. They must get such yields to make farming profitable, and it is only because they get such prices that they can get such yields. Hence we find that price of the crops is the key to big crops as well as to profitable farming. A price that makes excessive acreage unnecessary; that allows proper rotation, rest and fertilization of the land, such a price is what farmers need. Are you getting it now for all your crops?

Coming to the next question: Agriculture in America has progressed in waves. Sometimes it was on the crest of the wave of prosperity. Then again it would be down in the trough of adversity between the waves. It has had its high-wave season; production has been good and for a time prices were good. But has the turning point been reached. Do not the declining prices give warning of the season of adversity ahead for farmers?

Prices of other products are not going down. Can farmers take less for what they sell and continue to pay the old prices for what they buy and maintain their prosperity? How long will prosperity last for them if they burn the candle at both ends?

This is a proposition that does not admit of argument. There is only one side to it. If prices of farm crops continue to go down or remain down and the prices of other goods and labor and taxes remain up or go up, farmers may as well prepare for the inevitable mortgages, foreclosures and sheriff's sales. The condition may not become desperate for a year or two, but the time will come as sure as fate unless there is a change.

How soon it will come depends on how much was laid aside for the "rainy day" or whether the farmers themselves will ward it off by changing their method of marketing. Will farmers send prices up where they should be or will they by their indifference, ignorance or stubbornness invite disaster? Every farmer who refuses to act at this time, every individual who is trying to "bear" prices lower, every institution that teaches more production without teaching controlled marketing, and every newspaper that does not warn farmers against the impending danger, will be parties to the crime of killing the prosperity of the country, as this is what will happen, and a crime it will be.

The present visible supply of crops is the disturbing element. Of wheat there is about 48,000,000 bushels. As there are about 2,000,000 farms on which wheat is raised, it would have required an average control of twenty-four bushels per farm to have entirely prevented any visible. But, since the fair price can be maintained with some visible, say 20,000,000 bushels, it would have required an average control of fourteen bushels per farm to have kept the visible within safe bounds. Similar illustrations may be made on corn and oats and all the crops.

But we have the visible with us. It will be a more difficult task now, but this is more reason why it should be undertaken with a determination that knows no defeat. If farmers will do nothing now to reduce the visible, by decreasing marketing, the trouble will be aggravated by harvest time, and instead of 85-cent wheat it will be 75 cents or 65 cents. If farmers will not come into the only organization now that can give them relief they will not have the machine to control and market the next crop. But if they will be wise now it will be almost child's play to start the new crop out at profitable prices and maintain them. Just think, if you will hold from fourteen to twenty-four more bushels of the 1906 crop than you held of the 1905 crop the trick will be done. But you should begin now. If you have no wheat, hold corn or oats. There is a sympathy between the grain crops and any farmer who has any grain can help strengthen the price on all by holding any.

There are bound to come the "lean years." Who will then have the surplus of the abundant crops? Will you have them or will they be in elevators the property of other people? These surpluses make your prices low now, hence you lose. When the short crop years come and prices are high, then you lose again, because you dumped your crops and let others hold and profit by the rise. It is a game that beats the farmers at every turn.

It is suicidal for any people to produce a surplus—even a temporary one—and then refuse to take care of it. No class of people but farmers do this. That the demand will take all of the crops is a foregone conclusion. If it would not the middlemen would not pay anything for the surplus.

The tables of visible supplies printed in the March 1st number of this paper were revelations to farmers. They show how little extra control would have been required those years to have no visible, when the farmers could hav made the prices just as high as they wanted to. These tables are so valuable and interesting that we will print them again, as follows:

The visible supply of wheat on the first of the month and years named was as follows:

	1901	1902	1903	1904
July 1—	30,793,000	19,760,000	17,459,000	14,652,000
Aug. 1—	29,264,000	21,972,000	13,414,000	13,093,000
Sept. 1—	27,790,000	20,966,000	13,203,000	11,987,000
Oct. 1—	35,304,000	24,842,000	17,739,000	17,576,000
Nov. 1—	41,192,000	32,200,000	22,216,000	26,495,000

The visible supply of corn the first of the month and year named was as follows:

	1901	1902	1903	1904
July 1—	15,118,000	5,687,000	5,967,000	5,434,000
Aug. 1—	13,387,000	7,281,000	6,992,00	5,849,000
Sept. 1—	12,676,000	3,097,000	5,888,000	3,898,000
Oct. 1—	13,498,000	3,048,000	8,326,000	5,979,000
Nov. 1—	12,900,000	2,584,000	7,332,000	3,049,000
Dec. 1—	11,227,000	2,937,000	5,867,000	1,853,000

Divide the visible supply of wheat or corn by 2,000,000 (the approximate number of farms growing the crops) and note how little more control is needed.

America needs a system of marketing that takes like proportions from each producer until the demand is satisfied. Then when the year is around each will have his fair proportion of the surplus, and he should reduce the acreage of the next crop in the same proportion. By this plan profitable prices will be obtained for all sold, and production will be controlled to equal the legitimate demand. In the meantime, or until the machine of marketing is built, let each person market 20 per cent less early in the season than he did last year, and we believe the equitable price will be made and by sensible control can be maintained.

A New Feed for Live Stock

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming will notice in this issue the announcement of E. P. Mueller, 500 Commerce street, Milwaukee, Wis. Dairymen and feeders of live stock will be greatly interested in Mueller's Molasses Grains. Better still, you have an opportunity to try 100 pounds free. See the liberal offer Mr. Mueller makes, fill out and send the coupon attached to the advertisement. Make a trial of this new feed. It is claimed to cost one-third less than mill feeds, and has much greater food value. It will not cost anything if it does not prove satisfactory.

The Vir Publishing Co., Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa., publish a series of books that should be in every home. They are: "What a Young Boy Ought to Know," "What a Young Man Ought to Know," "What a Young Husband Ought to Know," "What a Man of 45 Ought to Know," and the same in a series for women, "What a Young Girl Ought to Know," etc. Each is well printed and bound in cloth. Price, $1.00 each. Send for circulars.



What so ever the farmer soweth that doth the speculator reap.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets--How the Farmers' Strikes Are Progressing--Notes

GRAIN.

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on the dates named was as follows:

	Apr. 28.	Apr. 7	Feb. 24
Wheat	40,557,000	44,137,000	49,735,000
Corn	7,646,000	15,048,000	23,002,000
Oats	21,660,000	25,694,000	32,838,000

The visible supply of grain in Canada on the same dates were as follows:

Wheat	14,299,000	20,482,000	20,127,000
Corn	28,000	34,000	48,000
Oats	373,000	234,000	181,000

COTTON.

The total world's supply of cotton, as reported by the New Orlans Cotton Exchange, was on the dates named, as follows:

	Apr. 27	Apr. 6	Mch. 3
American	2,769,494	3,002,457	3,606,123
Other kinds	1,590,000	1,533,000	1,504,000
Totals	4,359,494	4,535,457	5,110,123

(Figures are bales.)

Cash prices of cotton in New York:

May 5, '06			$11.80@12.05
May 5, '06	88½	81	79¼ 77¾
Apr 17, '06			$11.90@12.15
Mch 17, '06			$11.25@11.50

COMPARATIVE GRAIN PRICES.

(Chicago Prices.)

	Cash	May	July	Sept
Wheat—				
May 5, '06	88½	81	79¼	77¾
Apr 17, '06	88½-90½	80⅝	79⅛	78
Mch 8, '06	80½	78	77½	77
May 5, '05	93	91	83	76
Corn—				
May 5, '06	47¾	47	45⅞	46¼
Apr 17, '06	48	46⅞	46⅛	46½
Mch 8, '06	41½	44		
May 5, '05	49	48	46	46
Oats—				
May 5, '06	31½	32¼	30⅞	28⅞
Apr 17, '06	31¾	31¾	30¾	29¾
Mch 8, '06	30	30	29	28
May 5, '05	30	29	29	28

The Farmers' Strike is working splendidly, and there is nothing in the grain situation for any holder to get panicky over. There has been nothing but bearish news, such as good crop reports, since the strike was called, yet prices have advanced and the visible supplies have decreased amazingly. In view of the most excellent wheat prospects, which could hardly be improved upon, we may reasonably expect some deterioration before harvest., and the trade is ready to respond to such a condition by bidding higher at once. With corn we note how well prices have been maintained on the largest crop the country every grew. It is not reasonable that another such crop will be grown this year, hence any change in price of corn naturally will be upward. A short crop of oats was sown and already this is reflected in the price. If the early summer months are attended with any droughts, of small or great degree, they will tend to raise prices higher on this crop, which is in a sensitive condition.

Since our last issue the visible supply of wheat in the United States was decreased 3,580,000 bushels, and in Canada has decreased 6,183,000 bushels. The cash price has remained about stationary. Since the strike was called this visible has decreased in the United States, 9,178,000 bushels, the cash price has advanced 8 cents per bushel, and the speculative price for near months has advanced 3 cents. As the cash price and the May speculative price must get together before May 31, and as the cash price refuses to go down, it looks as though the speculative price must go up at more.

Minimum Prices

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per Bushel	**$ 1.00**
Corn, No. 2 Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906	**.50**
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	**.55**
Rye No. 2, Chicago	**.75**
Oats No. 2, Chicago	**.38**
Barley, good malting, Chicago	**.45**
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, per ton	**12.00**
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit	**2.00**
Cotton, Middilngs, New York, per lb	**.12**
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	**$85.00 to 100.00**
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt, alive	**$6.00 to 6.50**
Cattle, Chicago, per cwt, alive	**$5.00 to 6.00**
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb	**.30**
Potatoes, Chicago	**.65**
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market	**.75**

Other prices will be made in season.

CASH PRICES IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Cash prices of grain in the principal markets on May 5 '06, were as follows (all No. 2 grade):

Chicago—Wheat, 88½c; corn, 47¾c; oats, 31½c.

New York—Wheat, 90@93c; corn, 56½@57½c; oats, 38@39c.

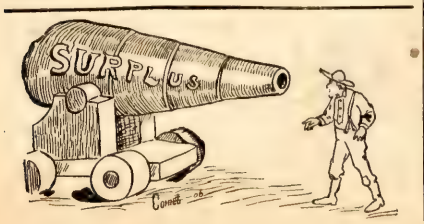
St. Louis—Wheat, 90½@91c; corn, 49@50c; oats, 32½@33c.

Kansas City—Wheat, 87½@89½c; corn, 47@47½c; oats, 32½c.

Cincinnati—Wheat, 90@90½c; corn, 52c; oats, 34c.

Indianapolis—Wheat, 89c; corn, 50¼@50½c; oats, 33c.

Note—In every large city there is a cash market where the sellers and buyers meet in person. This is called, in Indianapolis, The Wagon Market. On May 5, this market paid for corn, 57@60c; and for oats, 35@38c, against the carload markets as above. Similar illustrations could, no doubt, be made for other markets. Itserves to show the result where one seller meets one buyer, or more properly a few sellers who have an understanding among themselves on the wagon market meet a few buyers.



It Is Always Loaded for the Farmer

With corn the decrease in visible supply has been even more pronounced, being 7,402,000 bushels since our last issue, and is now only 7,646,000 bushels. This is the lowest it has been in ten years at the time of year. The next lowest during the ten-year period was in 1902, when on May 1st the visible is reported as 9,093,000 bushels. But this was following the shortest crop the country ever raised, while now the visible is smaller following the largest crop. The price of corn has remained almost stationary except in the cash markets. Where buyers and sellers meet, the prices are above the society minimum. This also is an indication of what consumers are paying and the profit the middlemen are making.

The visible of oats decreased 4,034,000 bushels since last issue and the price remained about stationary.

Where is the great surplus of wheat and corn that was supposed was raised last year? Does it not look as though the figures on domestic consumption of grain need revision, or all the estimates of the crops were far too high. There is no surplus now that needs to worry anybody, and the exports have been far below the supposed exportable surpluses. Until a more plausible theory is advanced we must conclude that the United States is able to consume its products of grain, hence the exportable surplus need not figure against price making.

A study of the tables will give a very comprehensive idea of the situation, and we must say it looks encouraging as harvest approaches. Those farmers who want the minimum profitable prices for the 1906 crops must keep on striking on the plans laid down through this paper. Note the minimum prices on the 1905 crops printed in each issue of this paper and stand for them.

Ode to Farmers

(W. W. Billings.)

Hail the farmers throughout our land!
Have you heard the plan of Equity, so grand?
That principle that gives to the farmers' band
Good prices for products if they take their stand?
You have done well in making your land produce
Good crops for the market of your surplus produce.
But in this you have failed in getting your share
Of the profits due to your extra care
Of the soil and the stock and the feed so rare,
Against the combine of labor and wealth unfair;
You have failed to market your surplus stock
Against the greedy plan of the coop. block,
Or our neighbor, the butcher, who is now alive
To the benefit gained if they wish to thrive
By sticking together as one man,
And working and pricing on the coop. plan.
What mistakes you have made in the past,
Can now be rectified, and at last
No matter who scorns or scoffs at our labor
Will join sooner or later our farmer and neighbor.
Then come one and all, for we need your help
To throttle the power of combined wealth.
They cry you can't, but you know you can
Compel submission to Up-to-Date plan.
They fear you might if you join your strength
To curtail the getting of combined wealth.
Then come, farmers, all join our new organization,
Giving better prices to advanced civilization.



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Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents.

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The Third Power Book

(By J. A. Everitt, Prest. The American Society of Equity)

By the people and press admitted to be one of the greatest books ever written. It tells of the farmers' power—the greatest power of all—which will be the Third Power. This Third Power will compel the trusts and corporations to deal with the people in equity. Through the Third Power will come solutions for all the great vexed problems. This book clearly shows how; besides it puts the Third Power in operation wherever read.

In this space we will print the beginning of each chapter. When you get interested in this work cut out the coupon and send and get the complete book and read it. It will do you more good than any other book.

Chapter II.

THE WILEY SPECULATOR.

In Frank Norris's great novel, "The Pit," is this:

"They call it buying and selling, down there in La Salle Street. But it is simply betting. Betting on the condition of the market weeks, even months in advance. You bet wheat goes up. I bet it goes down. Those fellows in the pit don't own the wheat; never even see it. Wouldn't know what to do with it if they had it. They don't care in the least about the grain. But there are thousands upon thousands of farmers out here in Iowa and Kansas or Dakota who do, and hundreds of thousands of poor devils in Europe who care even more than the farmer. I mean the fellows who raise the grain, and the other fellows who eat it. It's life or death for either of them, and right between these two comes the Chicago speculator, who raises or lowers the price out of all reason, for benefit of his pocket. Here is what I mean, it's like this: If we send the price of wheat down too far, the farmer suffers, the fellow who raised it; if we send it up too far, the poor man in Europe suffers, the fellow who eats it. And food to the peasant on the continent is bread—not meat or potatoes, as it is with us. The only way to do so that neither the American farmer nor the European peasant suffers, is to keep wheat at an average, legitimate value. The moment you inflate, or depress that, somebody suffers right away, and that is just what these gamblers are doing all the time, booming it up, or squeezing it down. Think of it; the food of hundreds of thousands of people just at the mercy of a few men down there on the board of trade. They make the price. They say just how much the peasant shall pay for his loaf of bread. If he can't pay the prices, he simply starves. And as for the farmer, why it's ludicrous. If I build a house and offer it for sale, I put my own price on it, and if the price offered don't suit me I don't sell. But if I go out to Kansas and raise a crop of wheat I've got to sell it, whether I want to or not, at the figure named by some fellows in Chicago. And to make themselves rich, they make me sell it at a price that bankrupts me."

That is a true picture of the actual situation.

This book contains 320 pages, size 5x7 inches. It is bound in handsome and durable cloth. The price, $1.00.

Special Offer—To educate the people a copy will be sent post paid for 25 cents and this coupon. Remember, send the 75c coupon and 25c in cash and a book will be sent post paid to you.

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The American Society of Equity, of Indianapolis, Ind., will accept this Coupon for *Seventy-Five Cents*, as payment on a Third Power Book. Subject to the conditions as printed on the back hereof.

J. A. EVERITT, *President*. No. 529

GERMAN EDITION.—The Third Power book is being translated into the German language by Mr. Reinhold Sieban of Chippewa Falls, Wis. He writes April 27, 1906:

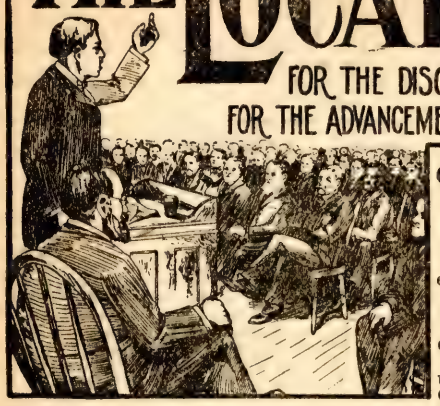
"I must say the more I advance in the book the more grows my high esteem for the knowledge the author possesses as to the needs of the farmers and the practicability of his plan to solve their problems. I call it a pity that not every farmer in the world does not read the Third Power book. If any man's name should be cherished in every farmer's home, and if a picture should adorn every farm home, they are the name and picture of the author of this book."

Orders for the German edition should be sent now. Special price, each 50c, postpaid. Address

The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters Indianapolis, Ind.

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

The National Union

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies.

The unit of organization is

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the interests that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

State and County Unions

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

Fees and Dues

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1.00, payable when becoming a member. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local Union if one is in his neighborhood. The fee is the same.

THE DUES are $1.20 each year, payable wholly in advance, or may be paid 30c quarterly, or 10c monthly in advance, (except the dues for Members at Large is $1.00, payable in advance to headquarters or through an organizer.

The MEMBERSHIP FEE is apportioned 60c to organization fund and 40c to headquarter expenses and to supply the official paper to each member one year. The DUES are apportioned 40c to headquarter expenses and for the official paper; 20c to the county union 10c to the state union and 50 cents is retained in the local union treasury. The amount of each member pays for the official paper is 25 cents a year.

When a county union is organized the local union remits to it 30 cents annual dues for each member. The first remittance to include the accumulation in their treasury of this portion up to the organization of the county union.

When a state union is organized the county union remits 10 cents for each member belonging to local unions in the State with the accumulation that has resulted from this portion of the dues from the time the member joined the local union or from the time of the adoption of the present constitution and laws (in force after October 25, 1905).

As soon as a state union is organized the organization fund is in its hands. That is the 60 cents which formerly was sent to the National Union out of the membership fee which is sent to the State Union.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, which is included when he pays his membership fee and dues.

Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request how to organize local and county and state unions and all information about fees, dues etc.,

The Emblem of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.

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Secretary—S. B. Robertson, Utica.
Directors: President and Dr. L. W. McGinnis, Newcastle; Ben Watson, Dixon; T. H. McConnell, Princeton; S. B. Lee, Owensboro.
State organizer, L. N. Robertson, Utica.

NEBRASKA.

President—O. B. Shafer, Hastings.
Vice-President—J. S. Canaday, Minden.
Secretary—C. C. Williams, Hastings.
Treasurer—A. G. Bloomfield, Minden.
Directors, president, secretary and treasurer (ex-officio), and T. L. Gibson, Juaniata, S. M. Fries, Dannebrog, G. J. Hurlbut, York, and F. M. Westcott, Woodriver.

MICHIGAN.

President—Patrick Hankerd, Jackson.
Vice-President—G. W. Merrill, Hamburg.
Secretary—E. N. Ball, Hamburg.
Treasurer—E. W. Van Fleet, Evart.
Organizer—George G. Winans, Hamburg.
Directors: President, secretary and treasurer (ex-officio); also George C. Wattles, Sherwood; L. B. Walton, Attica; John Belanger, Provemont.

VIRGINIA.

President—James R. Kemper, Staunton.
Vice-President—W. U. Kennon, Subletts.
Secretary—T. W. Evans, Concord Depot.
Treasurer—C. N. Stacy, Amelia C. H.
Organizer—A. B. Martin, Concord Depot.
Directors: President, vice-president, secretary and treasurer (ex-officio); also W. A. Giles, Clarkton; F. B. Jones, Spout Springs; J. W. Hebdich, Arcanum; J. W. Copp, Fishers Hill.

How to organize a county union and its duties will be found in constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E.

Farmers' Forum is a very interesting department. You should read it.

It is gratifying to have other papers copy from Up-to-Date Farming, but it would be only equity if they gave credit.

Summer Recreation

Have you started your plans for summer picnics, excursions, barbecues, etc.? This is the time to discuss them and decide on the times and places. Work less, enjoy yourselves more and get better acquainted this summer and you will profit more.

Don't wait for a speaker, but butt right in and organize your local union.

Mrs. C. E. Ryder, of Menomonie, Wis., is chief of the Wisconsin Equity Press Bureau, and is doing a world of good for the cause. Her writings have done much to bring that state to its present condition of organization. Each State should have a press bureau, but pending establishing one, we suggest that arrangements be made with above.

Organizers' Commissions

State and county unions please take notice that all organizers should be reported to the National Union and should hold commissions signed by the National Union officers, which will be sent to the sub-union for signature and delivery. The importance of this will be seen when it is understood that frequently the National Union issues bulletins and instructions affecting all organizers.

Use the Newspapers

The newspapers will be glad to get the items of news of your local. It will be very easy to accommodate them and much good will result.

It was stated at the Michigan meeting that there were 1,800 phones in homes of this many members of the A. S. of E. in Livingston county, Mich.

Organize an Equity band and have it accompany your delegation to the national meeting.

Amendment to Constitution and By-Laws

I propose the following amendment to the constitution and by-laws of the Illinois State Union:

That Article IV shall read as follows: The officers of this state union shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer, and shall be elected annually by secret ballot.

Article XV. Every local union in Illinois is required by its secretary to send 40 cents per member, on January 1 of each year, to the National Union for national dues; 30 cents per member on February 1 of each year to the county secretary for state and county dues, and collect 50 cents per member April 1 each year for local union dues.

C. O. DRAYTON, Greenville, Ill.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That this convention recommends a German edition of our official paper, Up-to-Date Farming, and a German edition of The Third Power book. We believe if these can be done they will do more to build up the society in Faribault county than any other things.

W. W. HARDING, Sec.

(Steps are being taken now to accomplish these things.—J. A. Everitt.)

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Organizers are urged to keep their appointments at least thirty days ahead, so as to give abundant opportunity for publicity. This is very important. Send the list to headquarters for publication; also hand it to your local papers and they will usually print. Also this invitation is extended to local and county unions to publish any special meetings.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS MEETINGS.

Address for dates and appointments, H. B. Sherman, National Organizer, Hastings, Neb.

SOUTH DAKOTA MEETINGS.

Theron Fish, general organizer, will hold meetings as follows:

Ellendale, May 15th; Groton and Edgley, May 16th; Summit and Lamour, May 17th; Wilmot and Dickey, May 18th; Jamestown and Sisseton, May 19th Milbank and Pingree, May 21st; Reville and Carrington, May 22d; South Shore and Wimbleden, May 23d; Watertown and Valley City, May 24th; Enderlin and Henry, May 25th; Lisbon and Castlewood P. O., May 26th; Clear Lake and Sandoun, May 28th; Forman and Toronto, May 29th; Elkton and Oakes, May 30th Brookings and Hecla, May 31st; Arlington, June 1st; Desmet, June 2d; Iroquois, June 4th; Willow Lake, June 5th; Vienna, June 6th; Boland, June 7th; Conde, June 8th; Aberdeen, June 9th; Ipswich, June 11th; Armedale Island, June 13th; Bonilla and Young's Grove, June 14th; Faulkton, June 16th; Huron, June 18th; Carthage, June 19th; Howard, June 20th; Salem, June 21st; Montrose, June 22d; Canstota, June 23d; Parker, June 25th; Centreville, June 26th; Lenox, June 27th; Canton, June 28th; Baltic, June 29th; Harrisburg, June 30th.

NORTH DAKOTA MEEETINGS.

L. T. Love, general organizer, will hold meetings as follows (all in North Dakota):

Lidgerwood, May 9th; Hawkins, May 10th; Farmington, Richland county, May 11th; Wahpeton, May 12th; Farmington, May 14th; Morton, May 15th; Windmer, May 16th; Kidder, May 18th; Carrollton, May 19th; Wheatland, May 21st; Buffalo P. O., Cass county, May 22d; Embden P. O., Cass county, May 23d; Lynchburg P. O., May 24th; Horace P. O., Cass county, May 25th; Fargo P. O., Cass county, May 26th; Argusville P. O., Cass county, May 28th; Grandin P. O., Cass county, May 29th; Preston, May 30th; Mayville P. O., Traill county, May 31st; Murray, June 1st; Hillsboro P. O., Traill county, June 2d.

WISCONSIN MEETINGS

Address N. C. Crawley, State Organizer, Baraboo, Wis., or S. D. Kemper, Cambridge, Wis.

WISCONSIN STATE MEETING will be held at Baraboo, Wis., May 22. This will be a meeting of delegates from all unions in the State, and is called to put in operation the plan of marketing potatoes, fruit and other produce as well as electing delegates to the proposed National Fruit and Produce Growers' Association convention. Address for particulars Thos. Emmerton, president, Bloomer, Wis.; S. D. Kump, secretary, Cambridge, Wis.; N. C. Crawley, organizer, Baraboo, Wis.

An excellent program has been prepared for this meeting and an exceedingly great amount of good will be accomplished. Editors of papers and directors of farmers' institutes and institutions are urgently invited to attend and note what the A. S. of E. is doing. Interested people not delegates are invited to attend. The national union expects to be represented.

PLOVER (WIS.) LOCAL UNION 1340, meets regularly the second Thursday of each month at G. A. R. Hall, 7 p. m. Visiting members always welcome. Frank McGown, Pres., Plover, Wis.

PORTAGE (WIS.) COUNTY UNION will meet at Plover, in G. A. R. Hall, July 10. John A. Lukasavitz, secretary, Plover, Wis.

MINNESOTA MEETINGS.

Address W. A. Harding, Winnebago, Minn.

LAKE MADISON (S. D.) CHAUTAUQUA. National Organizer H. B. Sherman will address the people of South Dakota on Farmers' Day, June 30th, 3 p. m. Subject of address, "Farmers' Problems—How to Solve Them?"

SLEEPY EYE, MINN., May 26th, is the place and time selected for a grand A. S. of E. rally for the farmers of Brown and adjoining counties. W. C. Webber, state organizer of Minnesota, and national union director, will address the assemblage at 1:30 p. m. John H. Ady, Sec. H. G. Hillesheim, Pres.

BINDER TWINE Farmers wanted as agents
AUGUST POST, Moulton, Iowa

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for hay, straw, fruits, produce, eggs, etc. Write today for our free illustrated booklet giving references and details of our business methods, market quotations and stencils, sent free on request.
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Also Edgers, Trimmers, Lath and Shingle Mills. Send for Catalogue.
American Saw Mill Mch. Co., 135 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J.
New York Office 637 Engineering Building.

FREE Farm Telephone—We will send every farmer absolutely free a fine Telephone. Try it 30 days; if not the best telephone made, you don't pay us one cent. Cost very little; almost nothing to maintain; great help, convenience and money saver. Send at once. Standard Telephone & Electric Co., 352 Jefferson Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Any season of the year if you use MAGIC FISH LUCK. Best bait ever invented for all kinds of fish. If you like to catch a big string every time you go fishing write to me and get a box of this wonderful bait to help introduce it in your locality.
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Facts for Farmers
Send for free book 56-A. It contains telephone facts that are money-savers
Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y., Chicago, Ill.

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One horse equals two on other presses. Leads in speed, clean work and right working. Self Feed, Large Feed Opening, Modern. Many styles horse and power presses.
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ILLINOIS MEETINGS

Address C. O. Drayton, Pres. Illinois State Union and State Organizer, Greenville, Ill., or L. N. Staats, Sec., Lebanon, Ill.

MICHIGAN MEETINGS.

Address E. N. Ball, Sec., or George G. Winans, state organizer, each at Hamburg, P. O.

VIRGINIA MEETINGS.

Address D. T. W. Evans, Sec., or A. B. Martin, state organizer, each at Concord Depot, Va.

OHIO AND NEW YORK MEETINGS.

M. Wes. Tubbs will go to New York about June 15th. Going and returning he will be pleased to help any of our people in Ohio who should arrange dates at once by addressing headquarters.

For meetings in New York address J. B. Whiting, Vice-Pres., Interlaken, N. Y.

FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS.

Following are the frequency of meetings for the organized unions of the A. S. of E., as provided by the Constitution and By-Laws:

LOCAL UNIONS—Shall meet twice a month.

COUNTY UNIONS—Regular county union meetings shall be held quarterly, January, April, July and October.

STATE UNIONS—Regular meetings of state unions shall be held semi-annually, in January and July.

Deleagtes

COUNTY UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the July state union meetings at their April meeting. If this was not done it should be attended to promptly.

STATE UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the National Union annual meeting at their July meeting.

The annual meeting will probably be held in October. The exact date will be announced later.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Society Buttons

A series of four beautiful A. S. of E. buttons will be offered soon. The price will run from 35c to $1.00 each. Organizers and officers who want samples should apply.

Constitution and By-Laws

Revised constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. can be had for a 2c. stamp or 10c a dozen.

A Local Union

Of the A. S. of E. is needed in every neighborhood. Any person who reads this notice is invited to send for necessary blanks and instructions to organize one.

Report Promptly

All organizers are directed to send in the names of members and subscribers very promptly. If held several days the individuals are likely to write to headquarters.

Report Blanks

Secretaries of local unions are requested to send to headquarters for blanks to report new local unions, to report new members and to make quarterly reports. These will be much more satisfactory than to send reports on odd sheets of paper.

Organizers Wanted

The National Union of the American Society of Equity wants more organizers. Write for terms and instructions. There is a good business opportunity for one or more good people in each county.

Publicity

Are your local papers printing the news of your community as it relates to farming? Are they printing announcements of your meetings and reports of same? If they are not, why not? We venture the guess, if they are not doing this for you, that you are not furnishing them with the items. That corresponding secretary will solve the matter.

Membership Cards and Buttons

It has been found the most satisfactory to issue membership cards and badges to members at the time of securing them. To do this all organizers and all local unions must have a supply. They are furnished at 1 cent each set, (1 badge and 1 card.) In cases where members lose their badge they should pay 5c each for a new one.

Organizers and local union secretaries will please take notice.

Tobacco Report

The official report of the National Tobacco Growers' Association (Branch of the A. S. of E.) can be had for a 2-cent stamp, or for 10 cents per dozen. It is a neatly bound booklet of 36 pages and contains proceedings of Owensboro convention.

Obituary

Died, April 27, 1906, J. G. Pagans, a member of Taylor's, (Va.) Local Union No. 4. Mr. Pagans was a valued member of our order and was a citizen held in the highest esteem in his community. We regret to lose him as a neighbor and from our councils. J. G. BOOTH, Sec.

Taylor's Store, Va.

EVERY ADVERTISEMENT in this paper is a message for you. Read the announcements. Send for catalogs and learn about new and improved things. In many cases you will get the aetr article for less money.

THE FIELD

Dear Editor—Our union meets the first and third Saturdays of each month. The meetings are better attended and more interesting than ever. Potatoes are selling above minimum prices at last, thus again proving the correctness of the teachings of our society. This does me good because we have proved to the kickers and dumpers that we are right and we're getting the money to back it up. So it will be with all crops when farmers are sufficiently organized.

Our union holds monthly horse sales and the town business men pay for the advertising. They are a success. Fifty-eight horses changed owners at our last sale.

T. W. APPLE, Secretary.

La Valley, Wis.

Dear Brother—Evergreen Local No. 2 is in a flourishing condition. We now have 38 members. We met jointly with the school March 31. Miss Inez Pugh is the teacher, and indeed she is a great Equity woman. If we had one person like her in each school district there would be Equity unions all over our land and dumpers could not be found.

The program was an Equity one. The young people and old ones, too, carried out their parts creditably. The ladies served a bountiful dinner and it was a day long to be remembered.

Brother farmers, please don't join the A. S. of E. simply to wear the badge. Joining our society, as I see it, means a duty, an obligation. It means that, at all times, you should uphold and build up your society by speaking of it to every farmer you meet. It means that you should live up to the principles of the society in demanding Equity and giving it. Living up to these principles, our great brotherhood will, in tme, reach around the world. We have a large per cent of the eligible people in our union now, but we are going right after the others.

I. J. FARRAR, Evergreen, Va.

Mr. J. A. Everitt:

Dear Bro.—Your kind letter received in regard to my reports. Am glad they met with your approval. But, my friend, they are not as big as I wish they were by a good deal, for my heart is all now devoted to this grand movement, and many times is made sad when after doing all in my power to arouse them to realize their condition, some of them will appear so unconcerned, and thus hold back and keep us all back that much longer. It affects me so much that I can't sleep, but think what will I do to awaken them. But I have woke up a lot of them in my new territory that have woke up to stay. I have attended three county union meetings this last week, in Adams, Waushara and Portage counties. These meetings were well attended and very much interest manifested in each, all passing good resolutions and adopting your potato plan to control. I shall soon arrange for Waupaca County Union and get them also into line. Am looking for a big attendance at Baraboo in May. Mr. Crawley was with me at the Portage County Union, and from what he tells me and what I personally know feel that we can make a good start for prices in old Wisconsin this fall. Thanks to your plan and I believe God's blessing will rest upon you for it. Now, Mr. Everitt, I do not wish to push myself forward, but if you get calls in other places when it is impossible for you to fill them and some good can be accomplished, I am at your service in the best of my ability in this good work. I have as yet not talked in a place but they have called me back again to tell them more.

With best wishes for your health, I am yours for Equity. F. L. HAMILTON.

Coloma, Wis.

Mr. J. A. Everitt, President:

Dear Friend—I write you a few lines of encouragement to you and the officers connected with the A. S. of E. at headquarters. The improved paper the last three issues should certainly open the eyes of all thinking farmers, if they could only be sent to all of them. Mr. Everitt, in our local union here are many German farmers. I should think 35 per cent of the farmers of Chippewa county are German and nearly all of these cannot read the English language understandingly, and ,as the mainspring of the society is the official paper, you can see that we certainly need a German edition. I see you have made arrangements to get it in Polish and Bohemian. Can you not get it in German soon? This question I wish you would answer, as the members have been repeatedly promised a German edition. Will you please let me know right away?

JACOB WIRTH, President.

Bloomer L. U. 1184, Bloomer, Wis.

(The German edition we expect will come very soon after the new press is installed. We are also translating the "Third Power" book, including a revised and down to date appendix, in the German language.

The Polish and Bohemian paper is supplied by a Chicago publisher. We have made proposals to nearly every German paper in the country to supply the needs of German farmers for Equity Society matter, but they all refused. We have done the best we could in the past, but our German members won't have long to wait.

When the German edition is ready we want them to rally to its support and give it a larger circulation than any other such paper.—Ed.)

Dear Mr. Everitt:

Buel Local No. 2 met at Buel Hall March 24. The house was full, much business was transacted and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Officers were elected to serve April to September. G. S. Pearce, president; E. M. Taylor, vice-president; G. W. Malin, secretary, and Dr. F. L. Johnson, treasurer. G. S. Pearce was elected a delegate to the district meeting at Owensboro, Ky. G. S. Pearce, S. C. Davis, S. S. Nalley, C. H. Troutman, Jacob Davis and R. M. Howard were appointed delegates to the county union.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the objects of the American Society of Equity are equitable and just, and

Whereas, there are farmers in our midst who persist in dumping or selling their tobacco to buyers in violation of the rules and principles of the society. Therefore, be it

Resolved, (1) That the members of this union denounce the action of such people; (2) that if this practice continues the mem-

PERMANENT MEADOWS should have an annual dressing of 500 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing eleven per cent. POTASH and ten per cent. available phosphoric acid.

This will gradually force out sour grasses and mosses from the meadows, and bring good grasses and clovers; thus increasing the quality as well as the quantity of the hay.

Our practical book, "Farmer's Guide," gives valuable facts for every sort of crop-raising. It is one of a number of books on successful fertilization which we send on request, free of any cost or obligation, to any farmer who will write us for them.

Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—93 Nassau Street, or Chicago—Monadnock Building.



I am The Paint Man

Let Me Tell You the Price You Should Pay for Paint

See that house in the lower corner? It's an eight room cottage. I painted it complete in two colors, with trimmings, for $9.60

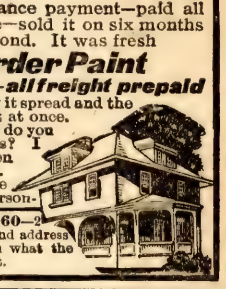
I made the paint to order—shipped it without advance payment—paid all the freight—gave privilege of trying two gallons free—sold it on six months time—gave my 8 year guarantee backed by a $50,000 bond. It was fresh

O. L. Chase Made-To-Order Paint

2 gals. free to try—6 months time to pay—all freight prepaid

The owner used the paint—wrote me he was tickled to death with the way it spread and the way it looked—recommended several of his neighbors to me—paid me for it at once.

That's the way it goes—this is only one customer out of thousands. What do you know about paint anyway? As paint makers themselves disagree, who knows? I disagree with all paint makers. Other paint makers say, "Pay me—and then paint." I say, "Paint—and then pay me."—then you are sure to be satisfied. My big Fresh Paint Book is Free—the finest Paint Book ever published—large samples of colors to choose from. Write for it today—now. I will write you a personal letter and tell you what you should pay for paint.



O. L. CHASE, The Paint Man,
Personal Office: Lincoln Missouri Trust Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

I painted that house for $9.60—2 coats. Send me your name and address on a postal and I'll tell you what the paint for your house will cost.



$3.75 THIS 20 YEAR Guaranteed Watch FOR $3.75

The best, handsomest and most perfect genuine American 14 karat gold plated watch ever offered for sale. Double hunting case, rich solid gold pattern of engraving, assorted designs. Fitted with the very best seven jeweled American movement, stem wind and stem set, absolutely guaranteed to keep perfect time for **20 YEARS.** Positively the greatest bargain on the face of the earth. **SEEING IS BELIEVING.** Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch and a beautiful chain complete to your express office for examination. You examine them at your express office and if as represented pay express agent our sale price $3.75 and express charges and they are yours. Mention in your letter whether you want a **Ladies' Watch** or a **Gentleman's Watch,** we have it in both sizes. Order to-day as this advertisement will not appear again. Address

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Let Me Quote You a Price on a Made-to-Order Buggy —A Genuine Split Hickory Buggy



H. C. PHELPS
President Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.

I have a surprise for you.

Don't do a thing about buying a buggy until you write me and let me tell you what it is.

If advertising did not cost so like fury I would tell you in this advertisement—but it's too expensive. The story is too long—I can tell it to you better in a letter.

Just drop me a post card and I will write you a personal letter.

I want to quote you a price on a made-to-order Split Hickory Buggy—just the buggy you want—made just the way you want it.

I want to tell you WHY a made-to-order buggy is at least 33 1-3% better than a stock buggy—want to tell you why the finish is better—why the workmanship is better—I want to tell you why you will be better pleased with it all the time you have it.

I want to tell you about our separate factories for making Split Hickory Vehicles—want to tell you how we have one entire factory devoted to the manufacture of one Special Split Hickory Buggy—want to tell you why, on account of having the largest factories in the world and doing the largest buggy business in the world, direct with the consumers, that we can make a buggy to order that will be better, look better, and last longer than any buggy in the world.

At the same time I want to quote you a price that is about 40% less than you would have to pay the local dealer for a job not so good.

I want to tell you about our iron-clad two year guarantee. I want to tell you about our 30 days' Free Trial Plan—want to tell you how we pay the freight on every buggy direct to your station—and take it back at the end of 30 days, prepaying all the freight, if you don't like it.

Now, no matter where you think of buying a buggy, I will tell you some things that you ought to know before you buy.

Will you let me do this? Will you write today?

I will answer promptly and send you our latest Split Hickory Vehicle Book—200 pages over 100 styles illustrated—full line of Harness, too,—the finest Buggy Book ever published by anybody.

It's valuable reading matter to a prospective buggy buyer.

Just address me personally — say on a postal, "Write me a letter and send me your booklets"—I'll do the rest.



H. C. PHELPS, President,
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 99, Cincinnati, Ohio.

bers of this union shall withdraw our neighborly support and sympathy from them, except in cases of sickness or death in the families.

Our membership has more than doubled since January 1. We lack one feature, however, to make our union the most interesting and helpful. I refer to the attendance of the ladies. We want them to help us in our business union as they do in our home unions. We feel that this movement we have started is as much for the ladies, yes, and for the children, as for the men. Husbands, what are you going to do about it? We need the women in Equity work. We want to enlist the whole family as one of the young members of a local union expressed it—our wives, sons and "sweet things." We cannot get along so well without them.

This is a contest for equity in business, for our homes, our wives and our children. The cause is as just as if given from heaven. Let us work for it and we hope to have the support of every fair-minded person and the approval of a just Providence. We are traveling the way to the promised land flowing with milk and honey, and soon we will reach the mountain tops where the coveted vision will first break upon our view.

G. W. MALIN, Secretary.
Buel, Ky.

J. A. Everitt, President of A. S. of E.:

Dear Sir—If all the farmers and members of our beloved society were as enthused as I am, the A. S. of E. would be three million strong before the first day of January, 1907, but I find by experience that most farmers are slow to learn and be educated up to new ideas. They have been kept down in servitude so long and flattered by our politicians until they have been lulled to sleep in their troubles. But when the good ship of Equity hove in sight a new dawn of hope appeared. In a new revolution those that have enlisted will conquer. Our cause must triupmh; it will triumph with our captain at the helm. If we will remain loyal we can soon add enough members to make the workings of the society definite at all times and for every crop.

The farmers here admit that they received more for their corn because of the A. S. of E. and the teachings of Up-to-Date Farming. I hope every farmer in the United States will read this paper and join the A. S. of E. Our whole country will then be revolutionized and will enter on a new and greater era of prosperity and good will to all. Yours fraternally,

ADAM BURKHISER, President.
L. U. 1459, Cincinnati, Ia.

Dear Editor—The regular meeting of A. S. of E., Rumsey No. 2, at Semiway schoolhouse on Thursday, March 29, was one of much interest, it being the close of the quarter. A new corps of officers was elected, as follows: G. T. Spicer, president; George Crabtree, vice-president; G. E. Bryant, secretary; Miss Ada Whayne, assistant secretary; J. M. Wilson, treasurer, and P. Coakley, chaplain. J. M. Wilson was also elected to represent us at the meeting to organize a state union at Greenville, Ky., April 13 and 14, as D. M. Whayne has been selected as one of the county representatives, this gives this local two representatives. The members of this section are very enthusiastic over the prospect of a state president from this county. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, S. B. Robertson of Calhoun could not be present at this meeting, as was expected. The committee on resolutions submitted the following, which were endorsed:

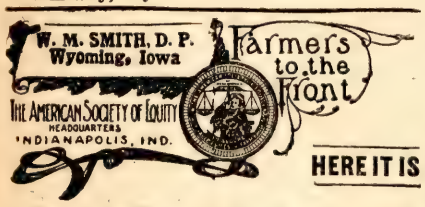
Resolved, (1) That the thanks of this union are hereby given to the president for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and to other officers for the satisfactory manner in which they have fulfilled the duties assigned to them. (2) Be it further

Resolved, That the secretary is instructed to furnish a report of this meeting, together with these resolutions, to the corresponding secretary, who may have them published in the county paper, Up-to-Date Farming and the Owensboro Messenger.

Resolved, That in parting our kindest wishes will ever attend our ex-president, and that we commend him to the A. S. of E. as a loyal member and worthy of their full confidence and highest esteem.

C. COAKLEY,
D. M. WHAYNE,
M. VANOVER, Committee.
A. G. SPICER, Sec.

Semiway, Ky.



HERE IT IS

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Equity Gold Button (fine)	$1.00

Address

The American Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind

Local Union Program

No. 8.
May 1, 1906.

These programs are largely suggestive. Songs, recitations, order of business, subjects for debate and contests may be changed to suit the local unions.

Again let us urge local unions to get a supply of "Songs of Equity" song books. (See advertisement elsewhere.) There are only a few more songs with popular tunes. After they are used the titles only will be given, and it will be necessary to have the books.

The president takes the chair and calls the meeting to order.

Sing as the opening, "Go Forth for Justice," Songs of Equity, page 28.

Go forth! Go forth for justice!
Ye farmers, at the call;
Raise up the righteous standard
Of Equity for all,
Till in the happy future,
It waves o'er every land,
Glad token that all farmers
For right and justice stand.

Go forth! Go forth for justice!
Go forth in numbers strong!
On to the bitter conflict
Against the power of wrong.
Let every sturdy farmer
March in the ranks of right,
And you shall win the battle,
And put error's force to flight.

Prayer may or may not be offered at the close of the song, as the union may prefer.

The union may now continue the regular order of business (see March 15, Local Union Department), or on motion the regular order may be dispensed with in whole or part.

DISCUSSION.

Topic recommended for discussion.

Should there be any relaxation in the work of organizing during the farmers' busy season, and how can this work be kept up during the entire year?

Appoint a leader for the above topic to speak not more than fifteen minutes and to be followed by others to speak not more than five minutes. The leader should be selected in advance and notified of the topic.

RECITATIONS AND DIALOGUE

The Man in the Moon

Speech for a Boy or Girl.

As the man in the moon went sailing by,
In his bright silver ship away up in the sky,
He stopped by the side of a twinkling star,
And looked at the earth from his cabin afar.

The fields of corn waved their blades at him,
The eyes of potatoes seemed tearful and dim,
The wheat bowed its head and trembled with fear,
And whispered a word in the corn's eager ear.

The cotton, affrighted, broke her delicate boll,
The orchard fruit blushed at a gaze so bold,
The truck gardens breathed a disconsolate sigh,
And the broad leaved tobacco stood silently by.

"What does it all mean?" said the man in the moon,
"I'm certain there's something that's got out of tune;
The heavens all move on an equity plan,
But there are things on the earth I do not understand.

"I'll leave the moon here while I go down and see
What at present is such a great puzzle to me.
I can't make it out, but I know there's a wrong
That disturbs the sweet music of heaven's glad song."

To the great fields of corn he first made his way,
And then to the meadows rich laden with hay;
The orchards and garden and pastures he spied,
And the flocks and the herds on a thousand hillsides.

And the land of the South was by no means forgotten.
He passed with quick step thro' the great fields of cotton.
To the rice and tobacco attention he gave,
Then sat down to ponder, with countenance grave.

"I see what's the matter," he solemnly mused,
"The people of earth have been greatly abused.
They toil for these things, working early and late,
As I have been told by my friend Up-to-Date.
But when speculators have need for the store,
They fix up the prices and pay nothing more!
And the foolish earth people thus let their crops go,
And seem not to care. Perhaps they don't know
They can make their own prices on Equity's plan,
And get for their products what justice demands.

"But I must be going. I'll not stay on earth,
Where people don't know what their labor is worth.
'Fore I'll dump what I grow, like a foolish baboon,
I'll continue my business of riding the moon."

The Thoughtless Farmer

A Parody—Speech for a Boy.

A thoughtless farmer, so they say,
Carelessly threw his crops away;
So far beyond his reach they flew,
The farmer knew not what to do.

For in them was a season's work,
His family's toil, with not a shirk,—
The wages he had hoped to gain,
From selling pork and beef and grain.

Around him blew the wintry wind,
Keen, cutting through his garments thin;
But when he'd buy his winter clothes,
The price was high, dear goodness knows.

The farmer thus was sore perplexed,
And in his very soul was vexed.
But who's to blame? He dumped his stuff,
And thought they paid him then enough.

By chance there passed another man,
Who had with him a different plan—
A plan he called A. S. of E.,
That showed what farmers ought to be.

"Dear friend," said he, "you now complain,
You got too little for your grain;
Stand up for Equity with us,
And quit this everlasting fuss.

"Act like a man; take good advice;
Don't dump your stuff; stick to your price;
And then, when winter comes again,
You'll have no reason to complain.

Debate

Not less than two on a side and none to speak longer than fifteen minutes, the affirmative to have the opening and closing, but opening and closing speeches must not aggregate more than fifteen minutes.

Resolved, That it is more important to market well than it is to produce well.

Song, union's selection.

Contest

Not less than four to compete and no speech less than five minutes to be considered, decision to be determined by plurality vote of the audience.

Union to select their own subject. At this season some pressing subjects will suggest themselves in every neighborhood.

For closing song sing "Send the Day," Songs of Equity, page 64.

Adjournment

With handshake and good fellowship meeting all around.

CALIFORNIA

is most comfortably reached via the

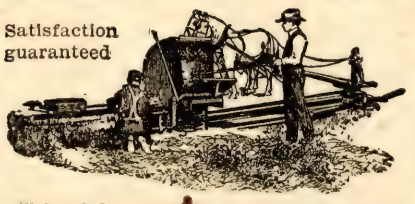
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No Capital Needed

It is no easy matter to set up in business for one's self today. Capital is needed to do that. And sufficient capital is not easy to get.

The temptation before young men is constantly to sink themselves in salaried positions. They grow old but not independent. They settle down as the servants of corporations and the men of other men.

We earnestly wish we could place before you and every other man or woman, young or old, above the average, the advantages of representing THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Many a man invests his capital and loses it. You cannot lose the capital we furnish you if you are earnest, honest and industrious.

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Elkhart, Indiana.



No. 689. Banner Spring Concord Style Wagon. Price complete, $40. As good as sells for $25. more.

ABSOLUTELY FALSE

A news item headed "The Farmers' Trust Busted" has come to our attention. This is aimed at The American Society of Equity. We brand it as absolutely false, without a vestige of foundation or fact. The Society was never more prosperous, never before as powerful in accomplishments, than at present.

These false reports show the desperate efforts made by the opposers of the movement to destroy its usefulness and prevent its development and as it approaches complete success, we may expect these lying reports to increase. Again we caution our readers to not believe everything they read in the papers.

PAPERS THAT OPPOSE THE A. S. OF E.



The hand that guiddes the pen of the editor who opposes the A. S. of E.

In this list appears the names of those papers that have recently opposed and hindered the development of the American Society of Equity, consequently have delayed the time when controlled marketing, profitable prices and many other things farmers need can be realized.

OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, O.
RURAL NEW YORKER, New York, N. Y.
PRACTICAL FARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCKMAN, Pittsburg, Pa.
WALLACE'S FARMER, Des Moines, Ia.
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, Albany, N. Y.
FARM AND STOCK HOME, Minneapolis, Minn.
UNION FARMER, Murphysboro, Ill.
NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST, Minneapolis, Minn.
WISCONSIN FARMER, Madison, Wis.
DESERET FARMER, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming and members of the A. S. of E. are requested to send clippings from other papers that oppose this movement, and such papers will be added. Also to be entirely fair, they are requested to report the first evidence or expression from above named papers of fairness in their relation to the society and the name will be removed from the list.

We want all to understand that this is not an attempt to injure any publication, but it is an act of self-defense in the highest spirit of equity. We ask no more than fairness, and one of the principles of the A. S. of E. is to not be content with less than fairness. We do not demand the support of any paper, but will resent its open opposition.

Michigan Farmer has been removed from the list because of its endorsement of the principles of the A. S. of E. We recommend it to all farmers as long as it stands by its late position.

Once more we must pay our respects to the Rural New Yorker.

We will take for our text this time the proverb:

"He that flingeth dirt at another dirtieth himself the most."

In a former issue of Up-to-Date Farming we conceded the reasonableness of giving a clear understanding of the purposes and plans of the A. S. of E. before expecting any person to indorse it. For years now we have openly proclaimed these purposes and plans to the world; nothing has been hidden, no secret meetings have been held, and nothing has been excluded. We have constantly asked the widest publicity. To the agricultural press we have been particularly liberal, inviting their cooperation, and offering to share with them any honors or other advantages that might accrue from the accomplishment of so great a work. Such papers have now had abundance of time to consider our arguments, to study the situation, and to make up their minds as to the proper course for them to pursue. Present opposition, therefore, can not arise from ignorance or a lack of opportunity to learn the facts—it must be inspired by a spirit of selfishness, narrowness and a fear that a better condition, for the farmers might in some way prove injurious to interests they hold dearer than the welfare of the farmers whom they pretend to serve.

There seems to be a fixed purpose in certain quarters to keep the masses of the people, more especially the agricultural masses, in a condition where they can be led or driven, and made the pliant though unwilling tools of another class which arrogates to itself claims of superiority over the rest of mankind. The editor of Up-to-Date Farming is not prepared to accept that claim nor to concede that condition. We believe all people are created equal so far as "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—the enjoyment of the free gifts of nature and the right to control the work of their own hands and brains—are concerned; that conditions should be such that all may be equal in these enjoyments, save those who wilfully squander their opportunities. We believe in equal chances and a "square deal."

To this end we insist that equity shall be established in all the business relations of life, which simply means that each person shall have an equal opportunity to work out his destiny, and be guaranteed that none shall by might or force or artificial conditions deprive him wrongfully of the results of his efforts.

But it is evident that the papers which oppose the A. S. of E. desire to perpetuate the system of special privileges for the few and of restricted opportunities for the many. They prefer the continuance of the condition, entirely man made, that allows a small class to reap the bulk of the hard-earned reward that should go to the many who earn it, thus making a few immensely rich and keeping many in real or comparative poverty. On the contrary, we are working for a condition where true merit shall never miss its reward—where the individual of great natural endowment and acquired ability may accumulate wealth, become a millionaire, if you like, and where the one of medium endowments, or who may refuse to acquire ability, may as certainly have his full reward.

Such has been our daily teaching and practice ever since the plan of the A. S. of E. was proposed, and yet we are confronted with denunciation, sophistry and absolute and willful falsehood like the following from that most contemptably unfair and untruhtful publication, the Rural New Yorker:

The most contemptible fakir is the one who takes advantage of the people's difficulties or misfortunes for his own selfish gain. A child is crippled and needy. The fakir promises her work at home at good pay. She sends money for material. There it ends. A man is deaf. The fakir will cure him. He gets the money, but the deaf hears not. The cancer is eating its certain and deadly way into the patient's flesh. The fakir promises a certain cure. He will intensify the agony and increase the sufferings with his burning caustics. He knows that he is inflicting cruel and useless suffering. The money paid him would bring needed comforts. He is making a terrible affliction doubly cruel, but he will continue the agony as long as he is able to squeeze a dollar from the sufferer or her friends. Everitt belongs to this class of fakirs. He sees farmers suffering from certain hardships and conditions. They are not getting their just share of what the consumer pays for their products. The speculator and middlemen get too much. For the most part they sell at wholesale at lowest prices and buy at retail, which means the highest prices. Their exploiter (Everitt) has made no study of these conditions. He is interested only in making a plausible argument. He wants to make farmers think that he has a patent remedy for all their ills, just as the quack doctor imposes on those sick with bodily ills. He may not cause any physical pain; but his methods are the same. He uses their difficulties to extract money from them without giving them any return.

We have a wholesome distrust for the shrewd schemer, who, through the cold processes of business, succeeds in legally appropriating to himself the property of others; but the full measure of our contempt and lothing is reserved for the sordid hypocrite who, by feigned friendship and counterfeited sympathy worms himself into the confidence of the unsuspecting only to betray their trust at the opportune time for his own personal glory and profit.

We are not opposed to any genuine farmers' organization. We are in favor of them, and will do all we can to support and help them. Farmers should always organize for their own protection and improvement, and use their organizations for any good and legitimate end, business, social or political. They should, however, organize themselves, and run the organizations for their own benefit. We believe in organizations of farmers by farmers for farmers. We are opposed to the organization of farmers by fakirs fo fakirs.

We print this matter for two reasons—to show that we are not afraid of anything the opposition write or say, and to let our own people know to what desperate straights that opposition is driven, and the miserable pottage upon which they feed their deluded followers.

Why do they not attack the plans and purposes of the organization? Simply because they can't; those things are impregnable, and open up to the world a revolution in business and opportunities, and will advance civilization and humanity without respect to class or calling, as nothing in all the centuries has yet advanced them. Hence they must adopt the contemptible subterfuge that desperate reactionists that have fattened upon the unrequited labors of their fellows, and who fear for their prestige and emoluments, have adopted in all ages, and hope to retard the movement and put off their own day of judgment by venting their spleen upon the originators and promoters of the movement.

The president of the American Society of Equity does not claim to be better or worse than other men, but he does claim that there are associated with him in this movement as grand and noble men and women as ever championed any cause. But what matters the question of leaders? If the devil had enjoined humans to "Do unto all men as you would have them do unto you," instead of the Father of Truth and Light, would not the rule have been just as golden?

The editor of Up-to-Date Farming is willing to stand up with the editor of the Rural New Yorker and be measured by the same professional standard, except that he must stipulate not to be brought personally too close to that character of man.

The Rural New-Yorker admits that the farmer is "sick," and bad sick, on account of the miasmatic business atmosphere he has been, by selfish interests and special privileges, compelled to breathe. That paper has been prescribing for him many years, forcing down his throat the antiquated prescriptions that we have proven the very worst of quack nostrums, and under which the patient has grown constantly worse, as the Rural New-Yorker is compelled to admit.

Up-to-Date Farming brings forth not a prescription merely, but a REMEDY. Wherever it has been applied it has proven effective, and a cure has followed, and as access to the remedy increases the disease diminishes. We defy the Rural New Yorker to dispute this or to claim as much for its own stale nostrum.

The Rural New-Yorker charges $1 a year for its treatment; Up-to-Date Farming charges 50 cents; to members of the American Society of Equity it charges less; the National Union, out of the pittance paid by the membership, which does not go to Mr. Everitt at all, pays for it at the rate of 25 cents a year. We may well accept an intelligent public as a jury to decide which is the quack and fakir.

When the editor of the Rural New-Yorker declares himself in favor of farm organization he deliberately LIES, as he does in many other things. Actions speak louder than words. We need not refer to the selfish interests which make him do so. Up-to-Date Farming is not his rival nor that of any other farm paper. We are simply advocating a great truth, defending the rights of a great people that have been sadly betrayed by pretended friends, who have compelled them to pay for their very betrayal. We do not envy such papers or editors, and we try very hard to refrain from expressing our contempt of them; but we realize that enlightened farmers who have been thus betrayed know well how to write the simple words, "Stop my paper," and such missives are, like snowflakes, drifting into such offices, and are the real impelling cause for such outbreaks as this of the Rural New-Yorker.

If the subscriber in West Virginia who sent us a certain clipping from a New York paper fails to have his request complied with, it is because he failed to give us his name and address. After reading this issue he may not renew the request, but we want to hear from him.

1906 Work

There is a great work before us for 1906, and it is going bravely forward. We would, however, that it go forward faster. To this end we call upon each local union to make each meeting until July 31 a special building-up meeting.

We suggest that each local union that has less than twenty-five members to resolve to build up to fifty, and each one that has fifty or more to build to one hundred, each one that has one hundred to set their aim at two hundred, and every local union to determine to get every eligible person as a member.

Appoint a membership committee of five or more representing all parts of your territory. Let them serve two weeks, then appoint five others for two weeks, and so continue until the last of July.

Do this and we can double the membership by the time the new press comes, and will win the farmers' strikes for every 1906 crop.

Subscription List Revision

The subscription list of Up-to-Date Farming is now undergoing a revision and rearrangement to adapt it to the new mailing machine to be installed next month. We are anxious that every subscriber's name shall appear correctly, therefore we request all secretaries of local unions to make inquiries.

First. If any subscriber does not receive the paper.

Second. If the address is not correct.

Third. If any receive more than one paper.

Fourth. Any other report that should be made.

Equity Speakers

A great many calls are constantly received at headquarters for speakers. We refer to the following, who will accept such calls to address meetings. Write them for terms:

H. B. Sherman, National Organizer, home address Greensburg, Ind.
T. J. Woodard, Clarksville, Ark.
Thos. C. Leech, MacGregor, Manitoba, Can.
Will J. Keen, Prov-Sec., Edmonton, Alberta, Can.
Nestor .'. Noel, River Qui Barre, Alberta, Can.
R. C. Owen, Independence, Alberta, Can.
A. R. Carhart, Bartow, Fla.
W. E. Johns, Tifton, Ga.
Walter Newby, Woodward, Ia.
C. O. Drayton, Pres. Ill. State Union, Greenville, Ill.
J. W. Witham, Panora, Ia.
Senator L. P. King, Winfield, Kas.
E. B. Oglesby, Cloverport, Ky.
S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.
E. E. Gray, Mayfield, Ky.
T. J. Mann, Liva, Ky.
S. B. Robertson, Sec. Ky. State Union, Calhoun, Ky.
D. T. Hamill, Guthrie, Ky.
L. N. Robertson, State Organizer, Utica, Kentucky.
E. L. Davenport, Pres. Tobacco Assn., Cisney, Ky.
F. B. McCown, Kirkmansville, Ky.
T. T. Barrett, Henderson, Ky.
D. S. Edwards, Hopkinsville, Ky.
David Moreland, State President, Hartford, Ky.
John Y. Lott, Lewisport, Ky.
Rev. N. B. Graves, Hickman, Ky.
M. F. Sharp, Narrows, Ky.
N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.
Geo. Mills, Jr., Monterey, Ky.
G. W. McMillan, Goforth, Ky.
H. E. Swain, Southfield, Ky.
C. C. Rowe, Morgontown, Ky.
J. W. Cannon, Liberty, La.
Chas. C. Wilson, Queenstown, Md.
H. E Swain, Smithfield, Ky.
Geo. G. Winans, State Org., Hamburg, Mich.
Geo. C. Wattles, Sherwood, Mich.
J. P. Lockwood, Howell, Mich.
Rev. W. H. Millar, South Haven, Mich.
A. K. Fineout, Barryton, Mich.
Walter Todd, Kelden, Mich.
R. E. Osborn, R. R. 4, Sherwood, Mich.
W. C. Webber, Rochester, Minn.
C. W. McDade, Ceylon, Minn.
W. A. Harding, Gen. Org. Minn., Winnebago, Minn.
M. H. Poole, Geyser, Mont.
D. Phillips, Pool Siding, Neb.
O. B. Shafer, Pres. Neb. State Union, Hastings, Neb.
Chas. H. Olive, Reno, N. Dak.
Louis H. Erdmon, R. R. 2, Kenmare, N. D.
J. B. Whiting, Vice-Pres. Nat. Union, Interlaken, N. Y.
J. F. Gordon, Jamestown, O.
Rev. E. T. Hays, Olive Branch, Ohio.
W. M. Baker, Republic, Ohio.
J. D. Emswiler, Cardington, O.
L. S. Meyer, Grand, Okla.
E. R. Williams, Stockholm, Okla.
L. T. Love, Madison, S. D.
Geo. B. McGilora, Mt. Vernon, S. D.
Theron Fisk, Gen. Org. S. D., Sioux Falls, S. D.
B. M. Thompson, Freeland, Tex.
Welton Winn, Santa Anna, Tex.
Dr. C. W. Bowman, Caddo Mills, Tex.
A. N. Holdaway, R. R. No. 1, Provo City, Utah.
W. W. Billings, Provo City, Utah.
Riley Pritt, Beverly, W. Va.
P. Anthony, Kaseys, Va.
Dr. T. W. Evans, Sec. Va. State Union, Concord Depot, Va.
W. H. S. Barlow, Vera, Va.
E. T. Bondurant, Rice Depot, Va.
A. H. Howerton, R. R. No. 1, Spout Springs, Va.
R. J. Marshall, Brookneal, Va.
N. C. Crawley, State Org. Wis., Baraboo, Wis.
F. W. Ploetz, R. R. No. 1, Coloma Station, Wis.
F. L. Hamilton, Coloma, Wis.
C. G. Billings, Eau Galle, Wis.

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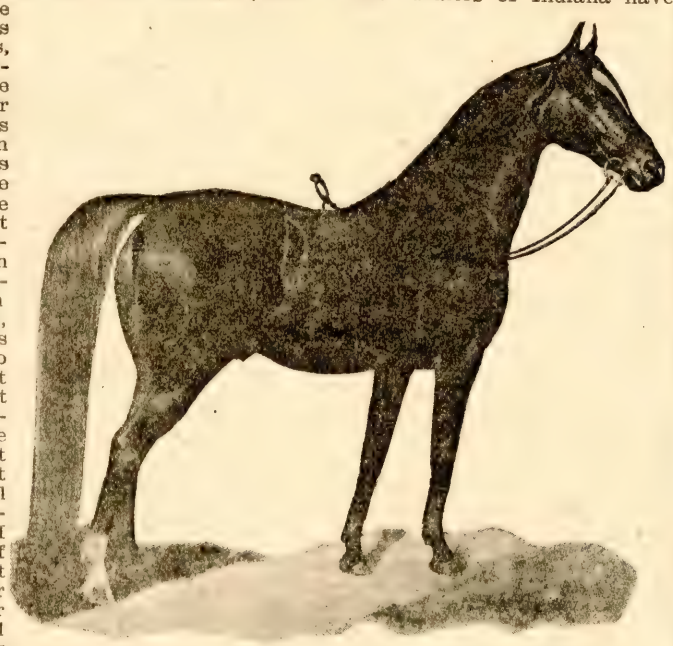


On general principles every horse intended for market should be in good condition from full feeding, well groomed and in extra fat condition, especially in draft horses. To sell promptly and at a remunerative price, the horse should be of recognized type, according to requirements of that class which largely depends upon the price paid for him.

There is an old saying and a very true one that "a good horse is never a bad color." But there is some discrimination against a flea-bitten gray, a mealy bay, white and sorrels. Carriage teams sell best when matched, as regards color as well as other requisite points. But it is as difficult to find two horses alike as it is two men; in all my rather wide experience I have seldom seen a matched pair. There is a better chance to get good cross matches, and it is better to have them crossed than to have a pair that do not mate. A jet black and a dappled gray or chestnut and gray look well together and pass for a matched team. It is especially desirable that the feet of your horses should be properly cared for, so that when sent to market they may appear to the best possible advantage, remembering the old maxim, "no foot no horse." Blemishes such as unsightly barbed wire wound scars, mutilated ears or nostrils should be avoided as far as possible, and, above all, the horse must be perfectly sound. The trouble is about the horse business there are few men amongst so-called horse dealers, farmers and breeders, who can thoroughly examine horses for their soundness. "It is a gift," such men are as rare as poets, and like the latter, "are born and not made." The faculty is one which may be improved by cultivation and experience, but unless it is in a man no amount of effort ever can bring it out. Said a mushroom millionaire when told that his daughter at boarding school lacked "capacity": "Wal, I got plenty of money; kain't you buy her one?" Alas! for his thick witted offspring, his wealth could not help her here. And so it is with the capacity of which we are speaking. It can be neither acquired nor bought—though many farmers and dealers bank upon purchasing this rare quality, and find themselves woefully mistaken when their dubious knowledge is put to the test in a trade. The touchstone of the true horse judge is not and never can be theirs. So don't misrepresent your horses. Tell the honest truth and you will make friends. If you are not a thorough judge of a sound horse, let that part of the farm business go, but if you desire to start into the shipping business on your own responsibility, and are not conversant with the anatomy of a horse, perhaps the writer can give you some hints in examining a horse for soundness. If you are anything like the writer of this article, who gives one look at a horse and buys him, or leaves him on first impression. But as this might not suit an amateur some more explicit directions will be in order. To begin, be sure that he is cool, and not in a heated condition when examining him; remember that horses are subject to every ailment and disease that human flesh is heir to; that he has temperament, disposition, individuality and needs to be very carefully bought. The first thing you look at is his feet—no foot no horse; it should be on the concave order, a deep sole and not too narrow; this denotes a perfect foot.

"The desire of knowledge,
Like the thirst of riches,
Increases ever with the acquisition of it."

(To be continued in future issues.)



Dealer Wants Better Wool

Crawfordsville, Ind., April 17.—B. R. Russell of this city has been elected president of the Indiana Wool Dealers' Association. In speaking of the purpose of the association, Mr. Russell said: "The dealers of Indiana have been paying too much for wool in recent years and a number of them have lost money instead of making it. One of the purposes of the association is to induce the raisers to grow a better grade of sheep. Indiana was at one time noted for the high grade of wool produced. But the price of sheep for mutton has increased so materially in the last few years that farmers have been disposing of their good sheep. They then go to Chicago and buy the inferior Western grades and as a natural consequence the wool is not worth as much. A cross of the Merino and Cotswold produces a sheep that grows a fine quality of wool—a kind that brings good prices and makes a superior kind of clothing. There are other crosses equally as good. A few brights days now will start the wool market and the price at the beginning is expected to be 27 cents.



Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid—!

Be Good to Yourself

Get An Easy-to-Turn, Easy-to-Clean, Separator.

YOU don't buy a cream separator very often—*unless* you get a *poor* one that you have to throw away after a few months' use.

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By "*best*" we mean the cream separator that will give you the *best results*, *save* you the most work and time and money, and make the *most dollars* for you.

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The fact that it turns more easily—separating more milk with less hard work than any other—is proof that it will save you the most time and labor in turning.

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The fact that with its simple bowl and smooth cones, it is the only separator which you can keep *absolutely clean*, is proof that it will produce the best quality of cream for you.

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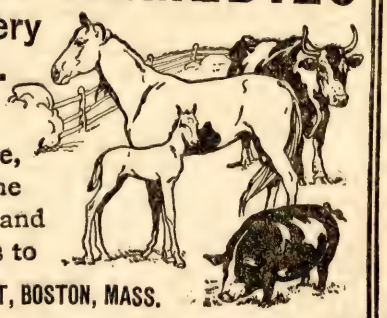
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and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

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Money in Mules



While the draft horse, carriage and saddle horse have their purpose, and perform them nobly and are in increasing demand, there is no doubt that in these prosperous times there is a great demand for mules. They are becoming more popular in places where a few years ago they were not used, and so the demand is increasing for them as work animals to take the place of horses. The big public improvements call for more of them, and the development of the South is taking more of them right along. The farmers who are in a position to raise a few of them each year can not make any mistake by breeding up on them. He will become a very popular asset in the hands of the farmer, either as a working machine or as a speculative product. The mule has been tried in many ways and seldom found wanting. In addition to his wonderful powers of endurance, and put to the severe tests, he has shown both patience and obedience, and has borne his burden well under the most torrid conditions.

It costs about $35 to raise a mule ready for market, and find a ready sale at three years old if of good size, at prices ranging from $150 to $250 singly, and for good matched pairs sales have taken place lately as high as $1,000 a pair. The mule has been until lately essentially a Kentucky and Missouri product, but the attention of the breeders and farmers of the Middle and Western States have had their eyes opened to his value by the demand and quantity required and purchase by the agents of the British government, who came over from the old sod, their pockets bulging with bank notes, and purchased everything in sight under the name of mule.

He rendered great railroad service in the late Boer war, and without him England would never have hushed the song of the Boer bullets, crushed the Boers and claimed the Transvaal. He was the great factor and backbone in that war, and if Commandant Jan Kreig had succeeded with the federal authorities in stopping the shipment of mules to the Transvaal, there would have been a different ending to the war. England should erect in perpetual memory a monument in gratitude for the service he has rendered.

A Mule and Millions

A story is told of the discovery of the famous Coeur d'Alene mines: Half the lead that has been mined in the United States has come from the famous Coeur d'Alenes, the most productive lead mines in the world. Like many of the richest mines, they were discovered by pure luck. A man lent his mule to two prospectors. In the course of their wanderings the mule was tied to a tree, and he, becoming impatient, pawed the ground and uncovered a lead vein which is now the site of the famous Bunker Hill Sullivan mine. The owner of the mule sued for a third interest in the claim, and the courts granted it to him, stating that as the mule had made the discovery, and that, as he was its owner, he was entitled to the mule's share. The three owners sold their discovery for $500,000, and nothing was too good for that mule for the rest of his days. He was exhibited in a private car and lived on the fat of the land, and now a tombstone marks his grave. His harness hangs in a noted saloon, where it is gazed upon with deepest reverence by the old-time prospectors.

The importance of the mule has never been fully recognized, but lately agricultural shows in several States have hung out money for mule exhibits upon a plane equal to his importance and intrinsic value.

An Independent Life

If in this world you wish to win
And rise above the common chump,
Take off your coat and pitch right in,
Don't wait, lay hold, hang on and hump.

Advise well before you begin, and when you have naturally considered, then act with promptitude.



That which we acquire with the most difficulty we retain the longest; as those who have earned a fortune are usually more careful of it than those who have inherited one.—Colton.

The farmer, under the present method of disposing of his livestock and products, does not reap the full possible benefits. They must stand together against all opposition for "controlled marketing," it is easy when you know how to do it. Join the local union of the A. S. of E. in your neighborhood, take an active interest in it and become independent of the middleman. This will enable you to get the highest market price. Most businesses may go out of business, and the professional may no longer continue to practice, but when there is no longer any farmers, there will no longer be any people, they would be starved. The farmer should be proud of his profession, sufficiently appreciative of it to contribute to it the full measure of his self respect. Because he does not do so he loses some of the social and business prominence, that which really belongs to his calling. If the average farmer works harder than the business man it is not always because he has to, but generally because he thinks he must. So far as the long hours are concerned, they are no longer than those required of the majority of men in business. It may seem to him that he works longer but he does not.

Lack of success in farming generally comes from not making intelligent application, and adaption, of the improved methods in vogue in these modern times.

Don't be like the man riding backward on the cars, who never sees anything till he has passed. The importance of being in earnest is obvious to all those who are students of life. Earnestness is the only safe road to success. The man who is in earnest is the only one who gets to the top. The world is full of opportunities. Do you know how to take advantage of them? If you do not know how you must learn. You must make a business of learning. All depends upon yourself. There are thousands of chances that are open to you and chances we know to be good because others have made money by them. There are some farmers that go into business and do not make a success of it. Why is it? No one has ever put it better than Sam Walter Foss in his little poem:

Don't wait until the iron's hot,
But make it hot by muscle;
Don't wait for wealth your father's got,
Take off your coat and hustle.

TO ALL OUR READERS

Strike Issues

WE HAVE some on hand and will send them wherever requested. We have had many requests from local unions and individuals who are going to push and shove to win the strikes. Also we have them printed in circular form and will supply them at 25 cents a hundred.

It is now up to every loyal friend of the A. S. of E. (and any farmer who is loyal to his own interests is a friend) to flood the pivotal States with the farmers' strike literature. We don't want to confine this matter to these few States either. Let us flood the country. We are willing to do it, but we can't do it except with our readers' and members' help. How many shall we send you? You better make your order for a few copies of the paper, free, and as many circulars as you can use by mail or passing from your hand to your neighbors.

TUBULAR Starts Fortune

If you had a gold mine would you waste half the gold? Dairies are **surer than gold mines,** yet farmers without separators only half skim their milk. Tubular butter is worth 25 to 35 cents. Cream is worth one cent fed to stock. **Are you wasting cream?**

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Like a Crowbar

Tubulars are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble. Get the cream—raise the quantity of butter—start a fortune for the owner. Write for catalog U-136

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A Watering Fountain that can't get out of order. Can't fail to work. Can't overflow. "Automatically lets water down just as it is used." **Simple, unbreakable and durable.** No valves or devices to clog. Requir s no attention or care. Plenty of pure water always ready just where and when it is needed for all kinds of stock. Holds enough water to last 50 hogs twodays and two nights. **Saves Water. Keeps It Pure. Prevents Disease.** The increase in "fat" alone will pay for one of these tanks in one season. **Farmers Everywhere Urge Its Use. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT. If he can't sell you the "GEDGE AUTOMATIC" write at once for prices and particulars. GEDGE BROS. IRON ROOFING COMPANY, 100 Fountain Street, Anderson, Indiana.**



NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or Exp. prepaid. **The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.**

50% MORE CREAM FROM SAME COWS.

Don't accuse your cows of being unprofitable. Give them a square deal and they will pay you well. If you are not using a centrifugal cream separator from 20% to 50% of your cream is thrown away with the skimmilk—just wasted—and the cows accused of not earning their feed. In addition your own time and labor are being wasted. Why not get a DE LAVAL cream separator, stop these leaks, and double your profits. A DE LAVAL machine may be bought upon such liberal terms that it will more than earn its cost while you are paying for it and still be good for 20 years more of clear profit use. As compared with other separators the superiority of the DE LAVAL is seen in the fact that over 700,000 DE LAVAL machines, ten times the number of all others combined, have been sold to date. You may have ample trial of a DE LAVAL free of all cost. Now is the time to get a DE LAVAL while cows are making the largest product and savings count biggest.



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Mueller's Molasses Grains

is fed for ALL livestock. Horses, cows, hogs, sheep, colts, pigs and poultry thrive on it. It is made of barley-sprouts, brewer's grains and molasses, scientifically prepared and mixed—easily digested, free from drugs or medicine of any kind. It keeps livestock in a healthful, thrifty condition.

Mueller's Molasses Grains take the place of corn, oats and other mill feeds at a saving in cost of full one-third. It is being fed more and more by the largest stock raisers and horse owners, and is giving universal satisfaction.

Molasses and sugar have all been recognized as containing properties of the greatest feeding value, but the problem has been, how to put them into such shape that they could be fed easily at a cost in keeping with other feeds. Mueller's Molasses Grains accomplish this, and is superior as feed to corn, oats, bran and other mill feeds, as it accomplishes better results at one-third less cost. It contains all the desirable properties of feed in just the right proportions to make a perfectly balanced ration when fed with hay, fodder or other farm roughage. Molasses is one of the very few articles of food that is entirely assimilated by the digestive organs. It is ALL digested. It nourishes, strengthens and fattens horses, milch cows and other livestock, keeping them in the pink of condition, and free from disease.

It is not a medicine, but a natural vegetable food, palatable, nutritious and economical. To prove that all claims made for Mueller's Molasses Grains are true, I will send 100 pounds of it to any owner of livestock, that he may try it for himself. If it does not prove to be all that I claim and perfectly satisfactory, it need not be paid for.

Surely this is sufficiently liberal that I ought to hear from every livestock owner who reads this advertisement. May I send you a 100 lb. sack on free trial? Fill out and mail coupon below.



E. P. MUELLER
500 Commerce St.
Milwaukee, Wis



FILL OUT—CUT OUT—MAIL TO ME TODAY

Your Name		Dealers Name		Number of Horses Fed	
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500

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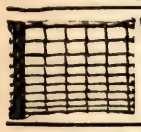
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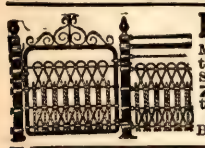
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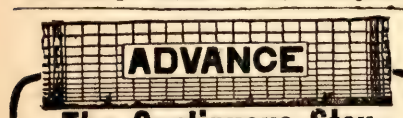
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We prepay freight and guarantee safe delivery. You take no risk.

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Chicks hatched in May and June in a **Sure Hatch Incubator** will be laying eggs for you in December. Our 1906 sales larger than ever; convincing proof that the **Sure Hatch** does its work to entire satisfaction of its buyers. Sold on trial. Guaranteed fully for 5 years at prices that allow one hatch to pay for the machine. Send today for free catalog with prices. We make quick shipments.

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UP-TO-DATE

The Poultry Yard

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

Shall the Farmer Store Eggs?

That is the question asked the poultry department of Up-to-Date Farming, and the writer is frank to admit that he holds all methods for preserving eggs as a stepping stone to fraud. But, fraud may not be perpetrated.

Why?

First, stored eggs are not wholesome food.

Second, they are not palatable food.

Third, the eggs are often palmed off, by unscrupulous dealers, to an unsuspecting public, as fresh.

However, there will be stored eggs as long as the hens go on a strike against producing as soon as bad weather comes. Therefore, it is proper to consider the best methods of storing and preserving.

Of all the methods recommended, none would appeal to us so strongly as the cold storage, and that system is certainly reduced to a science, but no temperature can maintain a condition which time demands shall be changed.

We know that eggs in winter, in a cool place, will keep in good condition twice as long as they would in summer. We also know that unfertilized eggs will not rot, and therefore maintain a condition fit for cooking purposes twice as long as eggs fertilized.

Placing the two together, unfertilized eggs kept in cold storage can be held several months and still be good for ordinary cooking, but they are not fresh, nor are they fit for food by themselves (soft boiled, hard boiled, or even fried).

The fraud of the transaction comes in when those stored eggs are placed on the market to compete with the fresh egg product. The innocent buyer is caught in the net, and the farmer should be the last person in the world to aid such practices. Label and sell cold storage eggs for just what they are, informing the public at once of their condition, and trickery can not be charged, but to put them in a fresh egg basket is dishonest from beginning to end.

The writer stands by what he said a year or more ago in the New York Tribune Farmer, and it is worth repeating:

"Fresh eggs put away in cold storage, or preserved in any other way, are bound to be stale eggs when marketed. Age stales them. When an egg is over a week old it is no longer fresh. The man who markets strictly fresh eggs has to compete with this inferior stuff, but if he establishes a reputation for honest goods no inferior article can hurt his individual trade. We do not oppose "cold storage eggs," or "preserved or pickled eggs," if they are plainly advertised as such, but to label them "fresh" is where the trickery comes in.

"Fair competition stimulates business; fraudulen rivalry cripples it. To encourage cold storage eggs to buck against guaranteed fresh eggs is about on a par with oleomargarine vs. prime butter. The people want genuine goods and are willing to pay for them."

To our way of thinking, it is far more honorable and profitable to more seriously consider the egg question, to so build and care for the stock that the winter supply of eggs will be more generous—than to waste time and money in speculating with an article of food that should be in the best of condition at all times.

It is a fact that these questions of cold storage or preserving summer eggs are never considered by the large poultry breeders of the country who have learned how to produce fresh winter eggs, but invariably the call for such methods come from the farmers.

THE COMMERCIAL DUCK



Two weeks of proper feeding will sufficiently fatten the ducks for market.

It does not take very long in warm weather to have the duck yard as filthy as a hog pen.

Picking live ducks for their feathers is a cruel practice and should not be tolerated.

For breeding, ducks are the most profitable from one to three years of age.

It will require the feathers from about ten ducks to make a pound.

The most attractive market carcass is fat, plump and round, and the skin of a uniform color.

Equal parts of bran, cornmeal and middlings, with about one-eighths beef scraps, makes an excellent fattening food.

Duck breeders claim that the feathers on a duck can be sold for about what it costs to pick the carcass.

Curtiss claims that nothing seems to increase egg production so much as a good heavy rain storm, in which the ducks can play and puddle to their heart's content.

Ducklings can be taught to eat by dipping their bills in a pail of water, and then place them on a feed board covered with bread crumbs. When the beak touches the board, some of the dry food sticks to it, is tasted, and immediately the young search for more.

The future breeding stock should be picked from the April and May hatches at ten weeks of age, using those that are long and deep in keel, flat on back, not too large on head, and a bright, sharp eye. Those that sag or hang too close to the ground should not be taken.

Do not breed in-an-in, nor raise breeding stock from anything younger than yearlings.

Give the young birds, intended for breeders, more growing food, and more freedom, than you give the ducklings that are to be fatted and killed.

It is a mistake to feed much whole grain.

Especially during laying season, ducks must not be excited.

The duck feed must be neither too dry nor too sloppy.

An hour after feeding remove all the uneaten food remaining in the trough



Figure II in this issue illustrate a Buff Orpington drake, a variety that is becoming popular in England. The breed originated on the farm of the late William Cook, of that country. They give every indication of being a coming market fowl. Figure III shows the slim body of the Indian Runner variety which are known as year-round layers. They are often called the Leghorns of the duck world. Figure IV shows the Pekin duck, the variety that has not as yet been equaled for market purposes. American duck raisers claim that no cross has yet been able to compete with our favorite, and it is not likely that in the very near future poultry skill will develop a bird that will give a better average in weight at ten weeks old than the Pekin.

Either dry-picked or scalded poultry are in demand in western markets, the latter selling best to home trade.

Fowls are "plumped" by dipping for about ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water. Afterwards hang into a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out of the body.

Dressed poultry that is considered first-class in market is well fattened so that the breast bone does not stick out like the keel of a boat, yellow flesh, not only well dressed but cleanly picked—not roughed up or torn—clear of pin feathers, and no dirt on legs and feet.

Illinois Central R. R. Co.

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Send for a free copy to J. F Merry, General Immigration Agent, I. C. R. R., Manchester, Iowa.

Information concerning rates and train service to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing

S. G. HATCH, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Twenty-five Bushels of WHEAT to the Acre



means a productive capacity in dollars of over

$16 per Acre

This on land, which has cost the farmer nothing, but the price of tilling it, tells its own story. The

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

gives absolutely free to every settler 160 acres of such land. Lands adjoining can be purchased at from $6 to $10 per acre from railroads and other corporations. Already 175,000 farmers from the United States have made their homes in Canada. For pamphlet "20th Century Canada," and all information apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent

W. H. ROGERS
3rd Floor, Terminal Traction Bldg., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
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Denver and Rio Grand Railroad
The Scenic Line of the World

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OUR Farmers made $150 to $200 per acre last year on Elberta peaches. We have fine crop this year. We average four out of five crops. We also raise cotton, corn, alfalfa and clover. WE HAVE A MARKET FOR EVERYTHING WE PRODUCE Do you want a modest, comfortable farm home? If you do then write to the
Johnson County Realty Co., Clarksville, Ark

ARKANSAS improved agriculture and fruit farms for sale, cash or easy payments; also coal lands. L. G. Dawson Realty Co., Lamar, Ark

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I had splendid success. Hatched eight chickens out of the 15 eggs. Raised all of them. One cockerel we sold. Now have two cockerels and five hens. They are just fine.

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White Wyandottes are endorsed by **27** State Experiment Stations as being the BEST all round breed. A little larger than Plymouth Rocks—quicker growers and no discoloring from dark pin feathers when dressed.

Our strain "The Bird for Business" equals the Leghorn for egg production and are 100 per cent. hardier and heavier.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

Eggs for hatching—prepaid to any point east of the Mississippi-Missouri river $1.50 for 15—$2.75 for 30. Eggs **not prepaid** $1.00 for 15—**$2.00** for **30**—$3.50 for 60. Valuable pricelist free.

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Dad Would Be Mad

A farmer seeting a load of hay overturned by the roadside near his barn went out to investigate. He found a boy of about 12 years of age standing by the overturned load. Being near noon time, the farmer asked the boy to go to the house with him and get his dinner. "Nope, I can't; dad would be mad," replied the boy. Again being asked by the farmer, he made the same reply. At last, when the farmer was leaving, he said: "Better come on and get your dinner." The boy, being hungry, concluded to go, but said: "I know dad will be mad." After having his dinner the farmer asked the boy if he did not feel better. "Yes, but I know dad will be mad."

"I can't see why your dad would be mad, my boy."

"Well," replied the boy, "'cause he is under the load of hay."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Send for incubator catalogs and study them. Even though you don't buy a machine you will get lots of valuable information from them.

UP-TO-DATE Bee-Keeping

By Rev. J. G. Baumgartner

TRANSFERRING BEES

To transfer bees from gums or box hives to movable frame hives proceed as follows: Get your new hive all ready to receive the bees. The frames should be empty if the combs in the old hive are to be transferred also. Procure a hammer, chisel, long knife, ball of cord, a table and a small box just large enough to be set inverted over the upper opening of your old hive. This box is to receive most of the bees. Set the box on the hive and blow smoke heavily into the lower entrance, pounding the sides of the hive and box while you smoke. This smoking and drumming will drive most of the bees out of the hive into the box and thus away from the combs you wish to transfer. After you have thus driven the bees into that box on top, set the box to one side and begin work on the old hives. By means of your hammer and chisel pry or split off one side of the gum, so the combs are exposed. Cut out one comb after the other, brush them clean of bees and lay them on the table. This table should be covered with several layers of cloth, as otherwise the cappings of the sealed brood are apt to be injured. The next step in affairs is to fasten these combs into the frames of the new hive. This should be done only with combs that are straight and of fair size, as crooked combs are worse than worthless in a hive. Lay your frame on one of the combs and run a sharp thin knife blade around the inside of the frame, thus cutting the comb to fit snugly into the frame. Now bring your cord into service, wrapping it around the frame at intervals about three inches apart. This cord will hold the comb in place until the bees have fastened it to the frame, when the string should be removed. Treat the rest of the combs the same way. If one comb is not large enough to fill the frame two or three smaller combs may be taken to one frame. But it requires more care to fasten these little combs in so they stay nice and straight until the bees have built them together. In hanging these transferred combs in the hive, place those containing brood in the center. After the combs are in the hive take the box containing the bees and dump its contents in front of the hive. The bees will promptly march in and take possession of their new home.

Transferring must be done at a time when the bees are busily working in the field, as otherwise robber bees would cause trouble. Around noon is the best time of the day to do this work, as most of the workers will then be out of the way.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Either on account of unplain writing on my part or too hasty work on the part of the printers, a few mistakes crept into that article, April 15th, where I speak of the various races of bees, that need correction. It should be Carniolans instead of Centiolians and Caucasians instead of Cancasiano.

Don't experiment on too large a scale.

Don't increase the number of your colonies too fast, merely to have many hives with bees in. One strong colony yields more profit than five or six weak ones.

Don't put on your supers before they are actually needed, that is before your bees have the brood chamber full of brood and honey.

Don't forget or neglect to put at least one bait section in the center of every first super to each colony. It will pay you even to cut up a brood comb and fill sections enough with drawn comb to give one such section to each first super.

After the bees have filled the first super about half full and there is plenty of honey coming in, and the colony strong, raise up the first super and put a second one under it.

When your bees swarm put the swarm in a new hive on the old stand. Take the old hive to a new location. After four days take the super from your old hive and put over the new swarm. This plan will usually avoid afterswarms. Still better, if you shake half of the bees that are in the old hive by the fourth day in front of the new hive. This will further strengthen the new swarm and insure against an afterswarm from the old hive on the ninth day.

UP-TO-DATE Orchard and Garden

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

The promise of the orchard is now pretty fully expressed in the fruit that is set upon the trees. It is true that the fruit must pass through many contingencies yet before the time of picking, but the promise can be made no better, though many things may happen to make it worse. Little now remains to be done. Where orchards were pruned last winter or early this spring, dormant buds are very likely to put out sprouts where they should not be. These should be rubbed off as fast as they appear, else by next year the trees may be in worse condition than they were before they were pruned.

If the canker worm appears—a small worm that devours the leaves and makes the whole orchard look brown and dead if in sufficient force, and that falls and hangs by a thread if the tree or branch be jarred—if these appearthe trees should yet be sprayed with a weak solution of paris green, and this spraying should not be delayed. It is only while these worms are feeding that the spray is effective. It is not necessary, perhaps, to spray the entire orchard, but only the trees affected.

If you have not already done so, it will still pay to mulch the currant bushes with coarse stable manure.

Sickly plants are the ones most attacked by insects. The best way to fight insects, in fact, is to keep the plants and trees thrifty and healthy.

Remember that rich soil and deep and clean and constant culture is the life of the garden, and that early and late planting and rotation is the secret of having an abundant supply of vegetables the summer through.

Don't be parsimonious in planting flowers. They do not contribute to the living, but they undoubtedly do to the beauty and happiness of the home. And they cost so little.

Even in the towns and cities a few home-grown flowers may gladden every home. The civic improvement societies are doing a great work in this direction. There is scarcely a yard so small or a walk so narrow that there may not be some nook or corner formed where an appropriate plant may not be grown. And it will make somebody's life or some moment in somebody's life brighter and happier.

Out about the homes on the farm, where there is so much room, and where God is so lavish of beautiful things of his own creation, there is no excuse for not having plants and flowers and fruit and vegetables to satisfy every need and to gratify every wish and taste.

The flowers that gratify the eye,
Need cultivation late and early;
But mental flowers that please the mind,
Are found in Up-to-Date as surely.

Cabbage Snakes

Very soon horrible tales of cabbage snakes will be going the rounds, and people will once more stand in mortal fear of cabbage. These "snakes" are not snakes and have not the slightest relation thereto. They are long, hair-like parasitic insects, that hatch and develop in the bodies of grasshoppers and crickets. As the parasites increase in size they destroy the vitality of the insects of which they have taken possession, which finally weaken and die. The parasites or "snakes" then pass from the bodies of the insects, and try to find another home, which must be cool and moist. The peculiar construction of the cabbage head makes it the place best adapted for that purpose. The spaces between the cupped leaves are always both moist and cool, and they can draw from the tender cabbage sufficient food to sustain them without apparently affecting the cabbage. How they find their way there is not known, but it is known that grasshoppers frequent growing cabbage, and no doubt leave them there.

They are not at all poisonous, but if one eat cabbage, either cooked or raw, he prefers that it would be such as is not infested with these strange occupants. About the only remedy is to keep the cabbage patch or field freed from grasshoppers and crickets.

How Van Orman Keeps Apples

T. B. Van Orman, of Iowa, gives this method of keeping apples for home use: "Take the apples as soon as gathered. Get good, tight barrels or boxes, line the bottoms and sides with paper, then with a vessel of water by your side and a pile of paper take the sound apples, without worms or bruises, dip each apple in the water and wrap it in a piece of paper, and place in the box or barrel, placing a sheet of paper between each layer of fruit. When the box or barrel is full head or nail up tight. They can be kept almost anywhere except in a warm place. I usually place them against the north side of the house, throw some old trash or carpets over them and let them go. If one rots it will not affect the rest, and the flavor grows better to the end. I have kept them in this manner for the last ten years, and they keep until May or June."

Mr. C. W. McNair, of Illinois, keeps sweet potatoes for family use in much the same way. He digs his potatoes early, lets them dry well, wraps each in paper dry and packs in barrels or boxes. He keeps in a cool, dry place until cold weather, when he moves to a dry, warm place, that is, a place where they will be sure not to freeze.

Some people are always wanting a "better apple." Don't worry about that so much. Many of our standard apples are good—almost all of them are. Look after the kinds we have, and make "better apples" of them by giving them better care.

The Jewel line of stoves includes over one thousand kinds for every kind of fuel. In addition they make warm-air furnaces for both coal and wood.

Their steel range book, which is sent free to all who request it, is handsomely gotten up, and will be intensely interesting to all who wish to learn the inside facts about steel ranges and their construction. The book contains a frank, candid statement of facts, and every reader of Up-to-Date Farming will find it mighty well worth writing for. Address the Detroit Stove Works, Department E., Detroit, Mich. This is the largest stove works in the world.

It is quite a distinction to sell more pianos and organs than any other man in the West. No man can do this unless there is a good reason for it. But it is not hard to find the cause for J. B. Thiery's success in this line. His liberal dealing with customers makes it possible for anyone to try the instrument at his expense before buying. And customers may have a long time to pay. Cut the coupon from Mr. Thiery's advertisement in April 1 issue or tell him that you read Up-to-Date Farming. Send for full particulars to J. B. Thiery, Milwaukee, Wis.

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UP-TO-DATE

Tobacco Department

BY C. HAYES TAYLOR

The Minimum Price

It is human nature to look upon a new work as exceedingly difficult, because we invariably begin with the hardest method and most complicated plan. "Practice makes perfect," and experience simplifies matters wonderfully. Personally, I am convinced that the plans and methods we now use in selling our tobacco on a cooperative plan are much more complicated and burdensome than need be, but as I have said, it is human nature to try the hard way first because we have not learned the easier way. All inventions were at first crude and cumbersome, because of unnecessary parts and lost motion. But the right principle was there, and time and experience wore away the complications, and the most perfect machine becomes the most simple machine. So will it be with our machine of cooperative and controlled marketing. It will be far more simple than it now appears when it attains a higher degree of utility.

Some members of our Society, who are leading tobacco growers, are disposed to condemn as useless, if not harmful, the establishment of minimum prices by growers in conventions. Many practical growers have refused to ally themselves with the society on that account alone. This is, therefore, a matter of no little importance to the members.

The principle of controlled marketing, as taught by the American Society of Equity, are based upon the minimum price idea. It is the pivotal point. I consider it one of the lighthouses that marks the coast of danger, i. e., profitless prices. At the same time, I am not sure but what we are working the minimum price idea in a more difficult and complicated manner than need be.

I have given considerable study to prices and grades as established at Owensboro, and if one man, a tobacco expert, could do all the grading, there would be no difficulty. But even then I am not sure but that our machinery is more cumbersome and has more lost motion than is necessary.

I believe in the minimum price as I understand it. It is not a fixed, arbitrary price. It simply says to the price makers, whether they be agents of the association or agents of the trusts, "This low thou mayest go, but not lower."

Whenever a minimum price is placed on each class and grade, it calls for all tobacco to be graded according to schedule. This entails an immense amount of work, and there is no assurance of absolute uniformity. There is undoubtedly an easier, more simple method, if we only knew how to use it.

I print, herewith, extracts from a letter received from Thos. T. Barrett of Henderson, one of the best informed tobacco men in Kentucky:

Mr. C. Hayes Taylor:

Dear Sir—The formation of a stemming district association is all important, and I think sentiment is fafvvorabe now. I am in hopes to get this county sufficiently organized by June so that we can choose our executive committee through the majority of the growers. That being the case, we ought to form the district organization in June or July and take up the warehouse question. We want to organize as rapidly and solidly as possible with the understanding that the plan adopted at Owensboro is the one we will put in effect, and we want to make that plan as plain to the farmers as possible.

The grading by letters, like price-making by a convention has always appeared complicating to me. I suppose that "A," "B" and "C," etc., might be used to denote 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades of each type, but it requires an expert tobacconist to understand them. I think the plan we put into effect at Henderson the most simple and easily understood at this stage of our work. The farmers select their own receivers for each house and let them agree upon what is a fair valuation of each man's tobacco put into that house without any reference to grade. Each man thus becomes a joint stock-holder to the value of his tobacco put in, and each house becomes, as it were, a separate part of the pool. That is, the proceeds of each house can be kept separately and divided pro rata among the poolers in that house. This retains to each locality any local advantage it might naturally have. I think there should be a general manager to visit all the houses in the district from time to time to insure uniformity as far as possible. The general manager should also be the salesman, but before closing a sale he should submit the offer to the district executive committee. When the selling is placed in the hands of intelligent men who are well advised as to the requirements of the markets, they will get out of the tobacco all that conditions warrant.

The price set by a convention that knows little about actual conditions at the time and very much less what they may be six months after, when the tobacco will go on the market, cuts no figure in the matter whatever. This is a point perfectly plain to all tobacco men. The thing that always has and always will set the price on tobacco is stocks, present and prospective. No man living can tell in the fall what conditions will exist the following summer.

As to the matter of advances: Each man becoming a party to the pool is issued a warehouse receipt bearing the value of his tobacco as appraised, number of pounds, etc., and we arrange with our local banks to loan money on these receipts. I think we can do this again, and to my mind it is desirable, as home banks are directly interested in the welfare of the farmer. It reduces to the minimum the trusts ability to force sales.

I think when we get 75 per cent. of the tobacco the trusts will cease loose buying, and then there will be no need of holding and storage room. Whenever a surplus has been produced somebody will have to hold that surplus, and I thing it will be safest in the farmers hands, as in his hands it will discourage over-production another year. It may be necessary for us to have warehouses that we can hold, in order not to hold, just as granaries often enable wheat growers to sell earlier and for a better price than the farmer that is not prepared to take care of his crop. "The safest way to insure peace is to be able to compel peace."

I have several locals under way and hope soon to organize them, and among them is a local of colored farmers.—Thos. T. Barrett, Henderson, Ky.

In commenting on the above, I must say that I do not think it wise to abandon, entirely, the grading and pricing of tobacco by the farmers in conventions. I see no fault in putting each class of tobacco in three grades—say Good, Common and Poor, and in putting a minimum average price on each of these three grades. Perhaps that is as far as convention price-making should go, and that is far enough. Leave the more careful discrimination in grading to the selected appraisers. But I would be very unwilling to see the minimum price idea abandoned. It will never be an unreasonable price. It will be based upon supply, quality and demand. Buyers will be forced to pay the minimum price sooner or later if the complete plan of cooperative and controlled marketing is made effective. Our organization exists to compel a fair price—which the minimum price should always be. If it cannot do this, it has no cause to exist. I am convinced that the system now in use in grading, storing and selling can be greatly simplified, and that the simplification will result most beneficially to the farmers. But we need a minimum price to promote cooperation, insure satisfaction and guarantee absolute protection to the farmers.

Figures on the 1905 Crops

In 1905 the value of the output of 5-cent cigars in the United States, as given by a trust representative, was $225,000,000. The cost of the raw material, including a high priced wrapper leaf was but $67,946,000. The gross profits amounted to $177,054,000 Of this amount $5,500,000 was paid out for clerks, officials, etc., $48,945,000 to cigarmakers and laborers; $37,536,000 for "incidental expenses, or a total expenditure of $91,971,000, leaving $85,083,000 clear profit, or $7,087,000 more than the total cost of the raw material. Over 100 per cent. profit is good enough. The manufacturers and dealers make it and divide it up among themselves. The grower is surely entitled to at least 10 per cent. profit, above cost of production.

There are approximately 120,000 acres in the United States devoted to cigar leaf tobacco, and the annual production is about 140,000,000 pounds, which sells for from 7 cents to 12 cents a pound, with crops in favored sections selling higher. Allowing an average of 12 cents, we find that of the $67,946,000 paid for raw material, the American tobacco grower receives but $16,800,000. Not enough.

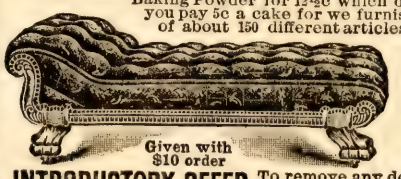


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CROFTS & REED, 874 W. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

Wisconsin Tobacco Growers, Attention!

There is no just cause why prices for Wisconsin cigar leaf tobacco should not continue to advance, or why prices should ever fall below the present mark. Unless the growers themselves take the necessary steps to maintain good prices, there is no power that will prevent a fall in price if production increases to any extent. It will take prompt, decisive action on the part of Wisconsin tobacco growers to ward off a drop in the prices, especially if the crop of 1906 exceeds that of 1905.

Mr. C. Hayes Taylor, secretary of the National Tobacco Growers' Association, will attend the state meeting of the A. S. of E. to be held in Baraboo, May 22 and 23, and will address the meeting on Co-operative Selling of Tobacco. Every pound of Wisconsin tobacco can be sold for present prices, or even higher if it is sold co-operatively on the plan adopted by the dark tobacco growers of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. Mr. Taylor will explain this plan in detail, and will bring facts, figures and argument to prove beyond all doubt that the Wisconsin tobacco growers can sell as many pounds at a fair price as they can sell at any price, and that the largest profits can be secured only through regulated production and controlled marketing. He will also show how controlled marketing will automatically regulate production, and if farmers sell co-operatively, they will always know how much to produce to obtain the most profit. All tobacco growers are urged to attend the meeting and all locals in the tobacco districts should not fail to send delegates.

Call for Meeting

Those interested in the organization of the growers of stemming tobacco have decided to call a meeting of delegates from local unions in Henderson, Union, Webster and Hopkins counties to discuss the advisability of forming a permanent district union of above counties and all other locals where stemming tobacco is grown. Therefore, all local unions in the Henderson stemming district are urged to appoint or select one of their number to attend a meeting in Henderson, June 16, to organize, if found expedient, a permanent union of all growers in said district into a district business association in order that the tobacco grown therein can be better controlled, and sold. Local union officers will please attend to the selection of a delegate at their next meeting. Signed:

E. L. DAVENPORT, Pres. N. T. G. A.
C. HAYES TAYLOR,, Sec. N. T. G. A.

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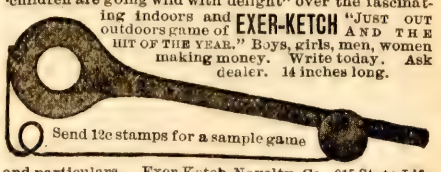
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The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia

Tobacco Stocks

As one of our correspondents has said, "The thing that always has and always will set the price on tobacco is STOCKS, present and prospective," and as no farmer has any desire to produce with hard labor an article for which there is no demand, our tobacco growers should keep closely informed concerning the supply of stocks, both present and prospective. Therefore, we publish below a statement of stocks in foreign markets, compiled from figures given by the Western Tobacco Journal.

BREMEN, April 1.—Sales of Western on the spot and to arrive the past month, 173 hhds against 269 hhds in March, 1905.

Hogsheads——1906.	1905.
Stocks in first hands March 1. 119	302
Received during March 348	385
Total 467	687
Deliveries during March 296	375
Stocks in first hands April 1.. 171	312

Sales of Virginia on the spot and to arrive the past month, 93 hhds against 47 hhds in March, 1905.

Hogsheads——1906.	1905.
Stocks in first hands March 1. ...	125
Received during March 444	147
Total 444	272
Deliveries during March 444	159
Stocks in first hands April 1.. ...	113

Sales of Maryland on the spot and to arrive the past month, —hhds against 40 hhds in March, 1905.

Hogsheads——1906.	1905.
Stocks in first hands March 1. 53	...
Received during March 207	112
Total 260	112
Deliveries during March 207	112
Stocks in first hands April 1.. 53	...

Sales of Ohio and Bay on the spot and to arrive the past month, —hhds against —hhds in March, 1905.

Hogsheads——1906.	1905.
Stocks in first hands March 1. 89	54
Received during March	15
Total 89	69
Deliveries during March	...
Stocks in first hands April 1.. 89	69

Stems.——Hogsheads——1906.	1905.
Stocks in first hands March 1. 89	21
Received during March 361	267
Total 450	288
Deliveries during March 369	257
Stocks in first hands April 1.. 111	31

Sales of Seed Leaf on the spot and to arrive the past month, 230 cases against 450 cases in March, 1905.

Cases——1906.	1905.
Stocks in first hands March 1. ...	140
Received during March 148	736
Total 148	876
Deliveries during March 148	756
Stocks in first hands April 1.. ...	120

LIVERPOOL STATEMENT FOR MARCH.

Recapitulation— 1906.	1905.	1904.
Stock March 1..115,189	124,041	113,901
Imported March. 6,440	3,659	7,020
Total 121,629	127,700	120,921
Delivered March. 5,232	5,019	4,938
Stock April 1..116,397	122,681	115,983

GLASGOW STATEMENT FOR MARCH.

Recapitulation— 1906.	1905.	1904.
Stock March 1... 9,474	10,611	9,484
Imported March.. 570	187	361
Total 10,044	10,798	9,845
Deliveries March. 506	454	417
Stock April 1.... 9,538	10,344	9,428

LONDON STATEMENT FOR MARCH.

Recapitulation— 1906.	1905.	1904.
Stock March 1...25,276	27,992	29,856
Imported March.. 990	1,005	679
Total 26,266	28,997	30,535
Delivered March.. 1,011	954	998
Stock April 1....25,255	28,043	29,537

State Organizer Robertson in Marshall County, Kentucky

Wilson Local Union No. 1381, A. S. of E., met on April 27, with 18 members present. After a rousing meeting, 36 new members were added, and new officers were elected. This local has signed the reduced acreage agreement, and the majority of non-members in the neighborhood have signed also.

We turned out en masse to the county union meeting held in Pleasant Grove, April 28. Carried banners, and we received a royal welcome, including a bountiful dinner, by the good people of Pleasant Grove. H. B. Hill gave us a welcome address, making us all at home.

After dinner, L. N. Robertson, of Daviess county, our state organizer-elect, made us the most instructive and interesting address heard in Marshall county for many a day.

Wilson Local No. 1381 secured the next county union meeting, which will be held in July. A cordial invitation is extended to all members and their families throughout the county, and other locals are expected to be officially represented by a full quota of delegates.—E. Dotson, Corresponding Secretary, Calvert City, Ky.

Market Conditions

Wisconsin reports the greatest shortage in years, and while an increase is expected, that an exceptionally large crop will be planted is hardly possible, because the Wisconsin tobacco growers haven't facilities for handling an abnormal crop, and do not care to increase their facilities on uncertainties. But even a marked increase will have a softening effect on prices, if the marketing is not carefully regulated.

It has been stated that tobacco which a few years ago was thrown away as waste, or sold for one cent per pound, is now carefully saved, and sells as high as 23 cents per pound. This vindicates what we have claimed; i. e., the growers can get the largest profits by selling only what the market requires, placing their own price thereon, and if a surplus exists, dispose of it in any way they think best. They can afford to throw away a part, if they can sell the balance for 23 cents, even as the buyers can afford to throw away a part if they can buy it all for 6 and 7 cents.

In every section, unless it be the white burly districts of Kentucky and Ohio, there is a short supply of tobacco this time of year, when farmers are preparing to put out a crop. It is always in the fall, when the marketing season opens, that an "overproduction" is discovered. Farmers should remember this. Archibald Stewart, president of the Kentucky and Ohio Burly Growers' Company, is out with a circular letter urging Burly growers to reduce acreage one-third.

Farmers should watch carefully the amount of tobacco on hand from month to month, not only in their own hands but also in the large markets. We recognize the importance of holding the supply about equal to the demand and we must keep ourselves informed as to supply.

The following table, compiled from statistics taken from the Western Tobacco Journal, is of interest at this time:

Receipts, deliveries and stocks in U. S. markets.

Western Markets.

	Receipts. April.	Deliveries. April.	Stocks. May 1.
Cincinnati	5,733	7,984	6,071
Louisville	11,551	14,148	13,961
Clarksville	1,363	1,338	2,677
Hopkinsville	1,070	1,440	2,936
Paducah	599	425	1,011
Mayfield	422	275	836
Total	20,738	25,610	28,122

Seaboard Markets.

	Receipts. April.	Deliveries. April.	Stocks. May 1.
New York	570	339	2,702
Baltimore	1,162	2,295	2,267
Richmond	2,230	1,582	14,727
Seaboard Mkts...	3,962	3,216	19,686
Total U. S...	24,700	28,826	47,718

We see that receipts were much less than deliveries, which, however, is not specially significant at this time. The figures to watch are those giving total amount on hand each month.

We give below the stocks actually for sale at the different points, on May 1, 1906, and also May 1, 1905. These figures should be carefully watched. When prices are low, let the farmers cooperate to reduce the figures and prices will advance, in time.

Stocks For Sale.

Western Markets.

	May 1, '05.	May 1, '06.
Burley	892	1,143
Green River	6,761	2,132
Dark	5,809	2,065
Clarksville	1,424	2,443
Hopkinsville	2,539	2,828
Paducah	809	749
Mayfield	1,300	764

Seaboard Markets.

	May 1, '05.	May 1, '06.
New York	325	450
Baltimore	665	374
Total U. S.	20,524	12,948

We also give comparisons as to stocks on hand May 1st for the past five years, and it will be seen that present stocks are much below the five-year average, which is 58,150 hogsheads.

Total stock, U. S. Markets, 1902....68,767
Total stock, U. S. Markets, 1903....82,189
Total stock, U. S. Markets, 1904....41,006
Total stock, U. S. Markets, 1905....50,967
Total stock, U. S. Markets, 1906....47,818

It is estimated that the production of Burly tobacco in 1905 amounted to 200,000,000 pounds. The American Tobacco Company has purchased 140,000,000 pounds. If this is more than enough for one years consumption, they will hold the surplus to beat down prices on the 1906 crop. The growers did not get rid of the surplus by selling it, for it still exists to help make prices on other crops. It is that which remains in the farmers hands. If there must be a surplus, let it stay out of sight of the buyers, at least out of their hands.

The tobacco branch of the A. S. of E. and the Virginia Protective Association are doing a great work in Virginia. While much of the 1905 crop has been marketed, several million pounds will be stored by the society, and in 1906 the society will pool at least 75 per cent. of all the dark tobacco grown in the state. Local unions in the dark district should take prompt action on the acreage question.

The Burley Growers' Company

The ship that has thrice failed to carry its owners and passengers into port—has three times went beneath the waves of impracticability, is about to be again resurrected, floated and launched. Just how many Burley tobacco growers will climb aboard with their crops remains to be learned.

A number of those who swam ashore after the last attempt, with their ardor considerably dampened, their fires of enthusiasm squelched, are already in the staunch ship "Equity." They feel safe therein, because this good ship never attempts a voyage unless its sailors are very sure of a successful trip. Moreover, she has sailed twice and returned safely with added riches for her people.

Man is a free moral agent, and can do what he thinks best to do, but the story of the ships should be heeded. If they try the Burley ship again we caution them to take along a liberal supply of life-preservers.

Franklin County, Virginia, Has Successful Meeting

The Franklin County locals, eighteen in number, met with the members of Glade Hill Local Union No. 1142, at White Hill school house and held its regular quarterly meeting. The union was called to order at 10 a. m. with County President J. C. Martin in the chair. J. R. Crum and W. B. Hatcher, were appointed a committee on credentials. They soon reported as follows: Locals represented, 18; delegates in attendance, 56.

Delegates were seated and the meeting opened for business. Three new locals were admitted, viz.: Two at Rocky Mount, and one at Wirtz. The regular order of business followed, until recess, when all adjourneyed to partake of a dinner provided by the good people of the community, which was enjoyed to the full, literally speaking, as all Virginia dinners are. (The editor of this department can vouch for the truth of that statement. He's 'bin dar.")

At one o'clock the meeting was again called to order to elect delegates to represent the county at the State meeting in Lynchburg, April 20 and 21. Reports were heard from O. E. Southall, regarding his trip to Farmville, and from J. A. Willard concerning the results of the meeting of tobacco growers at Danville.

On motion, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Franklin Chronicle be and is hereby adopted as the official organ of the A. S. of E. in Franklin county, Virginia, and that all members may subscribe through their local union secretaries, so that each local may secure the advantage of any clubbing arrangement.

It was also resolved that we co-operate with the Bright Tobacco Growers Protective Association in our mutual endeavors to obtain remunerative prices on our tobacco.

Other minor matters were disposed of and on motion the body adjourned to meet again on July 14, at Rocky Mount.—O. E. Southall, Secretary Franklin County Union, Scruggs, Va.

The Chicago House Wrecking Company is the largest concern of its kind in the world. While it has bought and wrecked every world's fair since 1893, including the Chicago, Buffalo, Omaha and St. Louis expositions, its business is not confined to the wrecking of houses. This concern buys bankrupt stocks at sheriffs' and receivers' sales all over the country. It buys in such immense quantities and is able to swing big deals that no other company can handle, that in most cases this company can fix its own price and can therefore supply its customers with goods at less than the actual cost of manufacture. There isn't an article that goes onto the farm or into the home that this company is not able to supply to its customers at a great saving of money.

No one who buys articles for the farm and home can afford to overlook this opportunity to obtain all that is needed at a great saving. It costs nothing to get their catalague. The Chicago House Wrecking Company is saving its customers thousands of dollars every week. Why not you?

Send your name and address today to the Chicago House Wrecking Company, Thirty-fifth and Iron streets, Chicago, Ill., and their large illustrated catalogue, No. T204, will be mailed you free of charge, showing these thousands of articles and the wonderful special bargains that means dollars in the pocket to everyone who buys from them.

Perhaps you don't know that a separator will make you money—or rather save it. But it will. Send for catalog 136 to the Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., which tells about Tubular Cream Separators. They will give you their nearest dealer's name and he will loan you a Tubular for a free trial. No obligation to buy, but an excellent chance to test it for yourself.

QUESTION BOX.

Question: How many pounds of tobacco are now on hand? What per cent of the growers have pooled? What per cent has agreed to curtail the crop? What is the relation between the American and Imperial companies? What is your idea of pooling?—J. L. Graham, Kentucky.

Answers: (a) We estimate that 200,000 pounds of the 1904 crop remains unsold. Also that about 50,000,000 pounds of dark tobacco, 1905 crop, are pooled. (b) In Virginia about 20 per cent of the growers of dark tobacco pooled the 1905 crop. In some districts in Kentucky 60 per cent was pooled. In other districts less. No burley was pooled. It is expected that 85 per cent of all growers of dark tobacco will pool in 1906. (c) Practically all growers of dark tobacco have agreed not to plant over the limit set by the society. This will, however, allow an increase in production over 1905. (d) The American Tobacco Company is an American concern; the Imperial Tobacco Company has its home in England. Both companies do business in both countries. (e) There are so many different methods of pooling that a general answer to this question is not easy. Our idea is that all crops should be held from the market until an equitable price is secured.

Q.—An ex-official of the alliance in this state is taking a leading part in the A. S. of E.. Will not his connection with the new movement have the effect to keep many farmers out of it?—D., South Dakota.

A.—We can see no reason why we should turn down even the former leaders of the alliance movement, or of any other previous farm organization, provided their recorders are clean. These men are generally men of intelligence, progressive in spirit and sincere of purpose. They were mistaken in many of their ideas, but they did a more or less effective work from their viewpoint. In fact, the prejudice against them was largely created by their and our enemies. We would not exclude the ex-officers any more than we would exclude the ex-members. The A. S. of E. is to do a fundamental work for all people—farmers directly and all others indirectly. To exclude any that are sincere and worthy is too narrow a policy.

Q.—Can we arrange to sell square bale cotton (cotton ginned and ready for the mills) direct to the spinners?—G. M. C., Oklahoma.

A.—This is the problem this society is now working out. The mills need the cotton—they are the only parties that do need it. Others buy it, not for the cotton, but for the profit they expect to make by keeping it away from the mills until they force a speculative price. A good idea is for the cotton to pass directly from the points of production to the mills, the points of consumption. As it must be prepared for the spinners before it can be used, it is very certain that the mill would prefer to have it in the square bales; and it is just as certain they would prefer to have it direct from first hands. As to how to bring the mills and producers together is a question of development and complete organization; and this again depends largely upon the state and local unions, until every branch of production comes under the control of the National Union through the state unions and a general directorate. We trust our correspondent will keep this question prominently before his territorial union. Keep an eye upon the point of consumption rather than the point of marketing of the cotton produced by your members, and bring the two together.

Q.—Is it best to make a minimum price for the whole country based upon a central market? For instance, the price of wheat at $1, based upon the Chicago market? Would not a specific home or farm price, at least in a given district, be better?

Answer: Such a price would undoubtly be more easily understood by the producers, and it would be more popular, but it involves complications not so easily adjusted. The profit to the buyer should be much the same whether bought for the Chicago market in Illinois or Tennessee; but the cost of transportation is an unadjusted element. If the price at Chicago is such that a buyer in central Illinois could pay $1 per bushel for wheat, the buyer in Tennessee or Ohio could not do so, for the additional transportation charges might take all his profits, or even more. Reverse the case: If the buyer in Tennessee made a profit in paying the specific dollar, the buyer in central Illinois, paying the same price, would make a greater or an excessive profit. Take another view: If all farmers must hold for the specific dollar, those near to the market will get it first and have cash for their wheat while the more remote growers are waiting for the market to overcome their heavier transportation charges. Basing the minimum price, however, on the price in the central market, gives all an equal chance as to the time of selling, the difference in transportation being the only local element to adjust. Unfair transportation rates and unfair treatment by buyers will also be remedied when there is sufficient organization.

MICHIGAN

(Continued from page 2.)

national convention of producers of potatoes, fruit, etc., as announced elsewhere. This will not be a society convention, but will be for every interested person, and all such will have a voice and vote in the convention. It will, however, be held under the direction of the A. S. of E.

The constitution and by-laws of the Wisconsin State Union were adopted almost in their entirety. They were printed in a former number.

Mr. Crawley gives his opinion of the prospects for Michigan, as follows:

"I do not hesitate to say and I predict that Michigan will be one of the best organized states in the union in twelve months. The farmers there are ripe for organization on the plan of the A. S. of E., and from appearances they are a very intelligent and progressive people. If I can read human nature, and I sometimes think I can, their state officers stand without peers. I truly believe the farmers of that state have grasped the full importance of our movement, realize the necessity for united action and are determined to go ahead and win.

Mr. Winans writes as follows:

"We have perfected a superb state organization in Michigan. The personnel of the officers is splendid—not a weak man on the list. I will give my entire time and my whole strength to the work and push the organization to the utmost.

VIRGINIA

(Concluded from Page 2)

By combination, farmers could protect their rights as individuals. Farmers did not get equity. They were the sufferers from present conditions. By getting together, they would win power, and only when they had the power would they secure their rights. * * * The Society of Equity was intended as a public servant, and so was the Standard Oil Company, and law should be so constituted as to keep them from being grinding masters. The line should be drawn between right and wrong, and the government should be strong enough to prevent any private aggregation from proving injurious to the people. Farmers should do what others are doing. Individualism has passed away. If the other man collectively dealt with the farmer, the farmer should adopt a similar policy. If farmers would get together and control their output and supplies, they would have every advantage on their side. Which would live the longest, the Tobacco Trust or the farmer, if they should have nothing to do with each other? The trust would have to go out of business. The farmer was the foundation of the whole structure and could live independently of the others.

Dr. Evans read a communication from National Director C. N. Stacy, who was unable to attend on account of illness.

State Officers

The committee on permanent organization recommended the following as officers of the State Union:

President — James R. Kemper, of Fishersville, Augusta county.

Vice-President—W. U. Kennon, of Powhatan county.

Secretary—Dr. T. W. Evans, of Concord Depot, Campbell county.

Treasurer—C. N. Stacy, of Amelia C. H., Amelia county.

The names of the candidates were individually submitted to the convention and they were each unanimously elected.

The committee also recommended that the work of completing the organization in the state be entrusted with the officers and directors of the society, which recommendation was adopted.

Four direcors were selected by the officers and presented to the convention and approved. (The names of directors were not sent with the report.—Ed.)

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported.

The meeting opened with an address by Congressman Carter Glass, who spoke on the subject of primary education and the necessity of devoting more attention to the development of country schools. He also urged the country boys to remain on the farm and pointed out the temptations of the city in contrast with the safety on the farm.

Mr. Everitt followed Mr. Glass and addressed the convention along all important lines; clearly outlined the opportunity now present for Virginia farmers and showed them how to embrace them. In beginning his address he expressed himself as opposed to the advice of Mr. Glass with reference to the boys staying on the farms. He said that under the old conditions he admired the boys who, because of honest discontent and an honest ambition to rise in the world, left the farm.

In the past the opportunities on the farms were not as good as in some other lines of activity. He said that there were just as talented men on the farms who had worked as hard and planned as well as ever did Andrew Carnegie, Marshall Field, Montgomery Ward or Theodore Roosevelt. The boy woh was ambitious to make his mark was obliged to seek other fields than the farm. Thousands of them did, and we find the most successful men in business, in literature and in government were farm boys. But what we want now is to bring about new conditions on the farm so the opportunities will average up with those found in any other line of human endeavor—to make farming so dignified, so pleasant and so profitable that the boys will be glad to remain on the farm and devote themselves to agricultural pursuits.

The keynote of this address was the absolute necessity of education, to understand the plans of the society to help farmers and then organization to put the plans in operation. In concluding, he held out to farmers the possibility of cooperating with each other as effectively as do the members of any of the well-known industrial organizations.

Mr. Frank Tinsley, of Amherst, entertained the convention with a plea for cooperation and the advantages to be gained thereby.

Mr. D. H. Brown, of Cumberland, talked eloquently on the subject of commission men and their relations with farmers.

State Organizer

At this point the Board of Directors announced the selection of Mr. Andrew Martin, of Concord Depot, as state organizer, which selection was approved by the convention.

Mr. Martin, on call, responded with a good talk, which impressed the delegates present with the idea that a good choice had been made.

Mr. Evans now explained in an interesting way the method pursued in storing and prizing tobacco.

NEXT MEETING.

Assenting to the strong invitation extended by the Shenandoah Valley delegates to hold the next semi-annual meeting in their valley, the chair put the motion before the convention and it was carried. The place selected is Staunton and the date July 26th.

The meeting adjourned at 12 m., April 21st, to meet as above.

T. W. EVANS, Sec.

ARKANSAS

(Concluded from Page 2)

executive board shall have full control of the work of organization within the State.

Farmers' Organization

Report of committee on farmers' organizations:

The following plan is recommended: That our State officers, with the cooperation of our National Union, take steps to secure unity of action with all other organizations in this State to unite in the accomplishment of controlled acreage, controlled marketing and securing profitable prices.

Executive Board

The executive board was completed by the election of F. M. Taylor, Dove, Pope county; Willie M. McKee, Dardanelle, Yell county, and T. J. Woodard, Clarksville, Johnson county.

The next place of meeting was selected at Dobson Springs in Yell county. Time, July. Exact date to be announced later.

There not being any further business before the convention, a motion was made to adjourn. Carried.

Prairie View, Ark. J. R. LIPE, Sec.

NEBRASKA

(Concluded from Page 2)

that our president will lead us along safe paths. All we need to do is to follow his teachings and we will win a notable victory." A man who thus wins the confidence of a whole people as has President Everitt carries a great responsibility to be true to his followers:

Officers Elected

The officers elected are as follows:

President—O. B. Shafer, Hastings.

Vice-President—J. S. Canaday, Minden.

Secretary—C. C. Williams, Hastings.

Treasurer—A. G. Bloomfield, Minden.

Directors — President, vice-president and secretary; also T. L. Gibson, Juniatta; G. J. Hurlbut, York; F. M. Wescoot, Wood River, and Soren M. Fries, Dannebrog.

The directors held a business session following the convention lasting until 2 o'clock at night, and made plans for pushing the work in the State.

So ended a notable meeting that marks an epoch in the agricultural affairs of one of the most important States in the Union and for the American Society of Equity in the West.

H. B. SHERMAN.

Resolutions Adopted by Nebraska Union

1. That we recognize and appreciate the power of the press.

2. That the members of the American Society of Equity patronize and support such papers as are just and fair in representing the principles of this society so far as possible.

3. That we appreciate any encouragement that may be presented by business men in general.

4. That only such men as are thoroughly posted in the aims and objects of this society be elected as organizers, and who are able to fully explain the objects of this society and if found not so, they be relieved of their commission at once.

5. That we favor a course of instruction as to the disposal of farm crops by some institute conductor in each farmers' institute, to the end that the farmer may receive just compensation for his labors.

6. That each member of this society encourage the ladies and young people of our country to take an interest in this work and attend our meetings.

7. A resolution demanding the repeal of the law requiring assessors to take statistics of growing crops, etc. (This resolution is the same as printed in the Oklahoma report.)

8. That we endorse the farmers' strike as published in our official organ, and that we hail with delight the dawn of a better era for our profession, and we pledge ourselves to do all we can to bring this strike to a successful issue, and we extend our hearty thanks to our worthy national president for his heroic fight to bring the farmers to the front.

9. That this convention extend its heartfelt thanks to the Hon. H. B. Sherman, national organizer of the American Society of Equity, for the splendid service he has rendered in aiding us to establish this organization.

9. That we in a body extend our thanks to the citizens of Hastings for their cordial treatment.

Merchandise From Sheriff's and Receiver's Sale

Also Material From the $50,000,000 St. Louis World's Fair.

THE CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY is unquestionably the most unique institution on earth. Our business consists in the purchase of general stocks of merchandise of every kind and character, at Sheriff's, Trustee's, Assignee's, Manufacturer's and other sales. Purchasing our merchandise in this way gives us an opportunity to sell you goods at prices that seldom represent the original cost of manufacture. We sell everything manufactured; household goods, furniture, hardware, plumbing material, lumber, machinery, electrical apparatus and general building material.

Our purchase of general stocks at various sales is but one of our methods of obtaining material. In addition, we purchase outright Expositions and other institutions.

We bought and dismantled every Exposition of modern build, including the **Fifty Million Dollar St. Louis World's Fair, the Thirty-Three Million Dollar Chicago World's Fair, the Nine Million Dollar Pan American Exposition and the Four Million Dollar Omaha Exposition.** Our operations are the most wonderful of any concern on earth.

From these various Expositions we obtained millions of dollars worth of valuable building supplies and furnishings. Take for instance, at the St. Louis World's Fair, we had over 100 million feet of lumber, ten thousand doors, ten thousand windows, fifty miles of pipe, in fact, sufficient material to build outright a City with a population of 50,000 to 60,000 people. In this advertisement we offer but a few of the many items we have for sale.



3000 Rugs at 85c

Size 27x58, in a handsome assortment of designs. 100 9x12 tapestry brussels rugs, $11.50. 1600 velvet rugs in beautiful patterns, size 9x22 feet, worth $30.00, our price $19.50. 600 9x12 velvet rugs at $19.50. 100,000 yards of genuine linoleum, 29c, 40c, 75c and $1.00 per yard. A car load of oil cloth, per square yard 19c. All kinds of carpets from 20c to $1.25 per yard. We guarantee a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. Write today for special carpet and rug list.

Handsome Metal Beds $1.95

Heavy tubing, nice design, best enamel coloring. Other beds from $1.25 to $15.00. 4000 big, heavy, handsome dining chairs, with large roomy seats, carved backs, strong construction, each 85c, per set of six, $5.00. Other chairs from 35c to $1.50. 500 rocking chairs from 95c to $1.75. 850 leather rockers and easy chairs, worth $20.00 to $40.00, our price $7.00 to $20.00. Dressers, commodes, office furniture and supplies of every kind.





Ballbearing Grindstones $2.25

Bicycle grind stones, ball-bearing throughout at $2.25, lanterns 45c, blacksmith forges $4.75; wrought iron anviis, per lb. 6c. Ax handles 7c. Shovels 50c. Axes 50c. These are samples of the prices we are offering our high grade tools for. A full list of tools on application.

A Carload of Lumber, $100.00

We are still engaged in dismantling the St. Louis World's Fair and have millions of feet of the best Southern pine lumber for sale. **Send us your lumber bill for our estimate,** we will make you a very close price. We have lumber for any kind of building.

At $100.00 we will furnish you with 12,000 feet of lumber in short lengths. This is an accumulation that we must dispose of quickly. A full description will be mailed if you will write directly to our St. Louis headquarters. We have an office on the Exposition grounds, address Chicago Housewrecking Co., World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

Wire Nails $1.50 a Keg



At this price we offer you 10,000 kegs of new wire nails mixed, all kinds in a keg a handy assortment for anyone. While they last, $1.50 per keg. 1000 kegs best cement coated wire nails 30 pennyweight and larger, one size to a keg, per keg, $1.65. Wire nails and supplies of every kind.

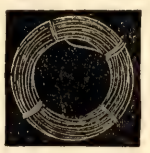
Rope Bargains. Good Manila Rope, slightly used, all sizes ⅝ in., per 100 feet, $2.75. New Manila Rope, slightly shopworn, per lb. 10c.

Steel Roofing $1.75 PER 100 SQ. FEET



Painted red, both sides, most durable and economical roofing, siding or ceiling for barns, sheds, houses, stores, cribs, poultry houses, etc. Easier to lay and cheaper than any other material. No experience necessary to lay it. A hammer or hatchet are the only tools you need. **We Pay the Freight** to all points east of Colorado, except Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and Indian Territory. This is our No. 15, semi-hardened, flat steel roofing, 24x24 inches, per square of 100 sq. ft., $1.75. Corrugated V crimped or standing seam, per square $1.85. For 25c per square more we furnish this material in 6 and 8 foot lengths.

100 Lbs. Fence Wire $1.25



At this price we offer our Painted Wire Shorts, No. 12. Galvanized Wire Shorts, No. 14, $1.60 per 100 lbs. No. 11 Galvanized Wire, continuous lengths, "B. B." Wire, 100 lbs., $2.50. Painted Barb Wire, per 100 lbs., $2.00. Galvanized Barb Wire, per 100 lbs., $2.50. Galvanized Poultry Netting, 100 sq. feet, 40c. Galvanized Field Fence, finest manufactured per rod, from 15 to 60c—Fence Wire for every purpose. 1000 feet of Lawn Fencing, per ft., 25 to 60c. Steel Fence Posts, Indestructible, latest patent, 48 inches above ground, complete per post, 35c.

Paints 30c Per Gallon

Write for Color Card, Free.



Barn Paint in barrel lots, per gallon, 30c: Cold Water Paints, per pound, 5c: "Perfection" Mixed Paints, per gal., 75c; "Premier" Brand, 5 year guaranteed, per gal., 95c Varnishes, Venetian Red, Oils, stains and everything in the paint and oil line.

If you want paint of quality, we can furnish it. We sell honest material only.

Orders Filled Promptly.

Pipe for Every Purpose



One inch iron pipe with couplings, per foot 3½c, 1¼ inch 4½c, 1½ inch 5½c, 2 inch 7½c. All sizes from ¾ to 14 inch. 3 inch lap welded well casing with couplings per foot, 11c, 4-in. per foot 16c. Boiler tubes and pipe of every kind.

Shrewd Buyers Act Quickly

Now is the time to buy. You need supplies for your contemplated improvements. We are still engaged in dismantling the $50,000,000 Exposition at St. Louis, and can deliver to you immediately the very best of lumber, at prices that will save you from 30 to 50%.

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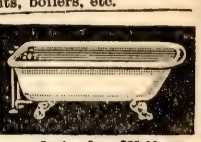
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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, **FARMERS TO THE FRONT** ***Our Object,*** **EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS.** ***Our Plan,*** **CONTROLLED MARKETING**

VOLUME IX **INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 1, 1906** **NUMBER 11**

CALENDAR 1906

April	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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INDEX

To Leading Articles and Departments in This Number.

Address by N. C. Crawley..... 2
Chicago Convention..... 2
The Farmers' Present Needs and the Grange..... 3
Cotton Growers and Manufacturers 3
Still in the Old Rut..... 4
The Prairie Farmer Stumps its Toe 4
The Situation..... 5
The Logical Spots..... 5
The Local Union.....6-7
Local Union Program..... 8
Papers that Oppose..... 9
Live Stock and Dairying.....10-11
The Poultry Yard.....12
Orchard and Garden.....13
Home on the Farm.....14
Farmers' Forum.....15

FARMERS TO THE FRONT

It is now very late in the day to say "The farmers can't!" for they can and have.

—o—

The farmers are coming to the front. Every few days adds a state to the list.

—o—

Summer brings no excuse to stop organizing.

—o—

The membership fees do not come to our president any more than the national revenues go to President Roosevelt.

—o—

The grafters and boodlers are very fearful that the farmers will be led to victory. Hence they urge the farmers to have no leaders. That is exactly what the mine operators say of President John Mitchell and the miners, but the miners stand by Mitchell.

No local union should be satisfied until there is a county union, and no county union until there is a state union. The pioneers in the work will be remembered and honored by posterity; but the kickers and dumpers will be forgotten. You could not to-day find the name of a man who said Fulton could not float a boat that carried an engine to propel it, yet hundreds said so. But Fulton's name is in every history, and it is written in granite upon monuments to his memory.

—o—

Consumers of farm products are sometimes frightened when they are told farmers are striking for better and steadier prices. They know they pay all they can stand now. Let consumers dismiss their fears. They are not now paying farmers' prices, but prices made by speculators. Prices paid farmers would cut down the prices consumers pay more than half. Hence farmers implements and restoration of soil, taxes, value of labor, cost of marketing and a reasonable profit to recoup losses and provide for contingencies. This is a fair and just standard of price making, and it is followed by all manufacturing and business enterprices. It will and should apply to farming just as well, and would lead to nothing but a fair price—a price any producer must have or grow poorer all the time until he drops out of the business, unable to pursue it further.

—o—

It is easy to get narrow views of broad things. It is almost amusing to see how persons who first "catch on" to the A. S. of E. jump onto the old straw pile and try to thrash it all over again—bring up questions that have been answered time and again, and that even the most skeptical have long since abandoned. Every proposition is simple, practical, easily understood and easily accomplished. We claim nothing for farmers that has not been claimed by others. we do not ask farmers to do anything that has not been done by others.

—o—

Controlled marketing is not a question of supplying the demand; it is simply a question of holding back the surplus. There is a demand every day, and that demand must be supplied, and at a fair price and reasonable price, but there is no use to dump ten bushels when but nine bushels are required.

—o—

The enemies of Equity are just about "stuck" in the little end of the horn, when all they can say to retard the movement is to tell farmers they must not have officers or leaders. That argument would knock out John Mitchell of the miners, Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L., all the bishops of the churches, the chairmen of the party committees; aye, and the President of the United States. An organization without a head is as useless as a goose without a head, and that's the way these fellows want the A. S. of E. to be.

—o—

There is no denying the assertion, says the Detroit Free Press, that if all farmers positively refuse to sell below the minimum fixed by the society (A. S. of E.) the markets could be controlled, nor is there any inclination to argue the point that when buyers refuse to pay the price it will be because there is a surplus.

—o—

I think Up-to-Date Farming is getting to be a wonderful paper. I don't see how people can read it and not become interested in this great work.—A. J. Niles, Strong's Prairie.

SO SIMPLE AND LOGICAL

Mr. J. A. Everitt:

"Your favor received, also literature. Thanks for same. I have given careful study to your plan and grasp the gist of the whole question. Your whole principle is so simple and logical that it seems to me a man with as much common sense as God originally gave geese could not help seeing through it. This 'horse sense' theory was what first appealed to me. In regard to this matter I wish to say that I never was any hand to 'dabble' with any thing. If I take to any scheme it is always to push it for all there is in it. I notice in many of my exchanges comments on the Equity plan. Some of them are kind but many are 'roasters' from the start. So I am not in the dark as to what I will be up against if I get into this work. I have had a very extended experience with the world and while I am no 'swelled up' on my abilities, I do believe I can round up almost every farmer there is in any county in this State."

Oskalooska, Ia., April 27. S. WITHERELL.

It is not a question of high price or low price, but a question of FAIR price—prices in proportion to prices made on other things by those who control them. If the trust magnates are fearful the farmers may become extortionate, let them revise their own price lists, and set us an equitable example.

—o—

"To my mind it is mighty poon business sense for every farmer in this country to rush his wheat and his beans and every other staple article onto a falling market and sell at ruinous prices, only to have the speculator pick them up, store them in his elevator and hold them."—C. C. Lillie in Michigan Farmer.

—o—

It looks like farmers ought not to object to pay a dollar to assist in building up an organization to save to themselves the price of their labor, when speculators pay $95,000 to get into an organization to rob them of it. See extract from Saturday Evening Post.

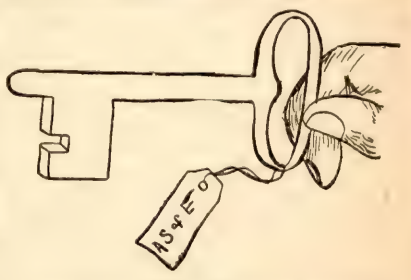
may bring their prices up to a fair and equitable basis, and yet below what they now pay. Do away with some of the toll gates. "They're de gemman in de wood pile." It isn't the local buyers, but the trade "bored" speculators whose toll gates we'd close.

—o—

The A. S. of E. is not a movement or combine to control any one product or commodity; it is the co-operation of the producers of all farm products to make equitable prices on all. Many of these are consumers of some products and producers of others. Hence there can be no monopoly, and each serves as a check upon the other, which guarantees the world against extortion and insures reasonable and equitable prices.

—o—

"What is a fair price," is a question often asked, and with good reason. It is a price which pays the cost of production, including prevailing interest on the investment, repair of necessary



THE KEY TO PROFITABLE PRICES.

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

What It Will Do, and How It Will Do It

Address delivered by N. C. Crawley, of Baraboo, Wis., State Organizer for Wisconsin, at the Michigan State Meeting at Corunna, Mich., April 28, 1906

Introduction. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—If there is but one man or one lady here that has not heard the objects, plans and purposes of this movement fully discussed, that person is entitled to hear them so discussed now. We ask no one to accept any proposition until that one fully understands and approves it.

You have heard much from a former speaker of the farmers' troubles in the State of New York, and God knows the conditions there have not been overdrawn. And as they are in New York so are they in almost every state in this great union. I propose to lay before you the plans and purposes of an organization that will not only solve these agricultural problems and make ideal farm conditions, but make better conditions for every honest man, be he laborer, merchant or professional man; better for even railroad corporations or steel or harvester combines. We claim that

Our Claims. the A. S. of E. is as much for the interests of the business man in town or city, or laborer in factory, shop or mine, as it is in the interests of the farmer.

Prosperity Dependent Upon Farmers. Every business interest depends not upon the prosperity of one farmer, but upon the prosperity of all farmers—of the farmers as a class—and every added prosperity to this class multiplies the prosperity of every other class. You will some times find it difficult to get the ear of the merchants when we talk of plans of agri-

Business Men's Indifference. cultural prosperity. Why? Because farmers have so long played the "baby act," and accepted the plans arranged for them by others that business men are slow to consider them. (A voice: "That's the truth.) Until you prove to business men that you have the brains and grit to conduct your business in a way, they will still believe that you don't know how, or that you have not the courage to do it.

What is Needed. In the first place, what is necessary to overcome the deplorable conditions my brother Whiting has pictured, and that others have realized to be the truth? Nothing in the world but organization. Organization is the foundation upon which every business of the twentieth century is builded. Call it a trust, a combine or whatever you will, it is simply organization, the co-operation of all individuals interested in the one business—co-operation for a common purpose.

For what purpose do business men co-operate? For what purpose do the "captains of industry" place their millions in a combination? To advance their interests and prevent those in the same calling from operating against them. This is the twentieth century idea. Good or bad, it is the prevailing one, and that element in business effort which does not adopt it, must become, and is, the prey of those who do.

The Plan Not New. And this movement is not a radical one. Not a member from the president to the humblest member of the weakest local union but is conservative in his business ideas. The radical man is one who gets ahead of his time and advances something new and startling. The promoters of this movement are not advancing new ideas. We are simply following in the footsteps of the captains of industry; we are patterning after them. They have studied the subject and worked out results; we have both seen and felt its consequences. The conditions they have produced force us to follow their lead. We are not radical, but conservative.

Our Rights. Are farmers entitled to the rights that others enjoy? If not, then we have no further argument; if they are, the opposition has no argument. The agricultural masses are recognized by both press and politicians, and by all other business elements, as the foundation upon which every other interest stands. Is it good policy to make that foundation a solid one? Rather is it not bad policy, is it not blind folly to permit that foundation to be anything but solid? What picture has Brother Whiting drawn of conditions in New York? What are conditions here in Michigan? What in every other State? Some may ask Will not the capitalists buy up

Land Monopoly the land? No; capitalistic corporations will not try to own the land — the farms. Farming is more profitable to them as at present conducted, with crops marketed as at present, than if the exploiting classes actually owned the farms. Farmers work cheaper for themselves than they would work as hired hands for the capitalists. Besides, as owners, farmers pay their own taxes, support their own families and keep up their repairs. But here is a fact that ought to come home to us

Wife and Child Labor. all: The best farmer in Michigan, no matter how hard he may work himself, cannot hire his help at prevailing wages, keep assistance for his wife in the house, educate his children as other children are educated, and sell his products under present market systems, and hold his farm for ten years! Figure it out for yourself. The only thing that enables him to hold his own and live is the labor of his wife and children, of which no item is made in the expense account! I challenge any man to contradict this statement. Merchant, manufacturer and professional friend, this is the rotten foundation upon which your business stands. How do you like it? Ought you not help to improve it?

Who is to Blame? But, after all, who is to blame for this condition? No one under heaven but the man who spells himself F-A-R-M-E-R. (Applause.) If you have neglected your business in the past, neglected it as a foolish youth might neglect or squander property given him by his father, and it has been appropriated by another who took advantage of that neglect, who is to blame? You have suffered, and justly so, because you have refused to benefit by your opportunities. As a class, you

One Sided Education. have spent millions of dollars in so-called advanced ideas of farming. You have spent seven millions on the idea of increased production, and as much more on your institutes and farm papers; and all these have educated you to be one-sided farmers—everything for production, nothing for marketing. You would not return to the sickle or the scythe, nor to the flail and the threshing floor, but you are doing business in the matter of marketing just as your fathers did a hundred years ago. And yet you stand back and say: "Oh, that's a combine! That's a fool organization. I won't have anything to do with it!" Can you really tell why? Are you content with what you are, and with what you are getting for the millions you are expending for educational purposes? To illustrate the inconsistency of our agricultural teachers, I will repeat a conversation that really took place between myself and a prominent professor:

Professor—"No cow should be kept that does not produce 400 pounds of butter per year."

"Then," said I, "we would make about twice as much butter as we now make. Would not the price be reduced about one-half?"

Professor—"But don't keep so many cows."

Myself—"And the corn?"

Professor—"You ought to make 75 bushels to the acre when you now make 30 or 35 bushels."

Myself—"That would about double the yield, wouldn't it?"

Professor—"Yes, the farmers ought to raise twice as much as they do."

Myself—"And, keeping only half the number of cows would greatly reduce the demand for corn, wouldn't it? If we raised twice as much and the dairy people reduced their demand one-half, what would the corn raisers do with their surplus?"

Professor—"I—reckon—they would have to—keep it!"

That is the kind of reasoning and teaching you have been paying your millions for. We would not cut out this kind of education, but we would add to it the other side—the education of organization and co-operation among farmers to control their own products. Other organizations have placed

Prices are Fixed every commodity that other industries produce on the market at the price the producer or owner places upon it. The price is figured by him upon the cost of production. He fixes the price and you pay it or do without. He does it by organization. It is the importance of the commodity and its control in going upon the market that maintains the price. In farm production there is really no surplus; there never has been a surplus. Somewhere at some time every egg, every grain of corn or wheat, every fiber of cotton, every potato and apple, every hog, sheep, beef or horse, has been needed and taken at a reasonable price, having been held for that price by somebody. If there has been a stagnation it has been because of dumping and crowding the market—a year's crops have always been taken in a year's time. The consuming world has needed every bit of it. There is no law, no invention, no manufacturer, no combination of capital that can substitute for human and animal food and human clothing anything that is not in some way, directly or indirectly, a product of the soil. You have no competitor in the world's necessities outside of the farmer himself. All other business has.

Profit in Organization. The point I want to make here is this: If all other classes of business, business subject to universal competition if not restrained, have, in a few years of organization, freed themselves from that competition and made themselves masters of the business and financial world, what could not the farmers, controlling the world's necessities, and without competition except among themselves—what could not they do by like organization? Others have succeeded by a study of how best to promote their interests. I do not place at the door of these combinations the charge of universal graft. In the main they are built on a solid business foundation. They are the result of deep and earnest study, and formulated by the best skill at their command. You see the result, and you have the benefit of their great study and the genius they have invoked.

Can the farmers do the same? That is the question before us to-day. You have the right. No man dares deny you the right and concede it to others. Have you the ability and power? The day is past when farmers should take refuge behind the stumps and stones of weakness and ignorance or even of poverty. As a class you are the richest of all; in numbers you are the most numerous.

The Power of Control. But in this century it is not what you own that gives you power, but what you control. It is all a question of control. You might own fifty head of horses and need a single team to do some plowing. But those horses are not broken; not one of them knows how to work; you cannot control them. So far as plowing is concerned, are you any better off for owning them? You have a family; God has blessed you with children. If you have no control over them would it not be better they had never been given you? You have bought a farm, but it is covered by a lease; another is entitled to its management and increase—you cannot control it. What advantage is it to you to own it? You have the five physical senses that belong to humanity, but if you cannot control them are you any better off? I own this good right arm that is attached to my body, but paralysis deprives me of its control; it falls limp to my side and is henceforth of no benefit. Take the Niagara Falls, the greatest power in existence. Uncontrolled, it is not worth so much as the straggling brook that flows back of the farm and whose waters are controlled by a simple dam.

The illustrations are true to the question we are discussing. The products of the farm are a Niagara which you own, and the American Society of Equity asks you to control it, and tells you how.

The Croaker. "But," says some one, "farmers have tried to do this in the past, and have not been successful." I answer, "No," to both propositions—farmers have not tried to control products, and they have been successful in what they did try—successful in their proper and legitimate efforts. Thus was the Grange, the Alliance, the F. M. B. A. and others. They originally organized on a wrong basis; they directed their efforts to the control of the business of others, while they let their own drift in the old channels. They succeeded in powerful social and educational advancement, but they were surrounded by greatly different conditions.

Who Makes the Price? Speculative combination now stands up and declares that they will not only speculate upon your products, but that they will fix the price—fix the price upon what is not theirs at all, but yours; and if you will not accept what they offer in the morning, they will offer less in the afternoon, and still less to-morrow.

"Farmers Don't Stick." The very fact that these organizations have become weaker, and that farmers have left them in the face of the new conditions, is the most positive proof that farmers know what they are doing—that farmers, if they were not before, are now business men, men of business ability. Suppose you are a railroad king, or are in a steel combine, in a merchants' association or a labor union, and that institution ceases to serve your purpose, will you still stick to it, and depend upon it to do what it was never designed to do? Then I could ask no better proof that *you* are not a business man. Be reasonable.

One Association. Let me notice one more matter. You have organized in many places bean growers' combines, tobacco growers, short horn breeders and so on. But as sure as you organize a successful society that shall control a single product and place it on the market on a paying basis, with certain remuneration to its producers, just that sure will other farmers abandon the unremunerative products and flock into yours, and thus create a real overproduction, and destroy your well-meant effort.

Take this illustration: Suppose every potato grower in the United States is in an association to control the marketing of the crop of 1906, and that every grower will be loyal to the association, which fixes the price at 50 cents, 75 cents or $1 per bushel. Not one will sell for less. Don't you know they will get the price, because they can control the supply? But how about next year? The potato crop having been made the most profitable, every farmer will want to raise potatoes, those outside as well as in the association, and the crop gets beyond control.

To Control All Crops. Here is the point: If you can control one crop for one year, and secure your price and make it profitable, you can control every crop for every year, making each equally profitable, and leaving no inducement to desert one to go into another only as soil, climate or taste leads one to do it. Hence, the necessity for an organization broad enough to cover every product, and strong enough to control every crop. Such is the Society of Equity. Its plan is to take in every industry, every product that is raised on the farm, and place them all on an equitable profitable basis.

The remainder of Mr. Crawley's address will appear in the next issue of Up-to-Date Farming.

Chicago Convention

To Organize a Fruit, Potato and Produce Branch of the A. S. of E.

We want the importance of this convention to be impressed upon every reader of Up-to-Date Farming. The step soon to be taken will be of immense significance to agriculture and the commercial world. It will be the second definite attempt ever made to take the price making and marketing of important farm crops out of the hands of the individual producers and placing them in the hands of their own association. The first attempt was with the tobacco crop and our readers all know how it has been entirely successful. They also know that the new system removed the uncertainty of prices and has established definite and profitable prices much more profitable than prevailed under the old system. Fruit, potato and produce growers have an easier problem than had the tobacco growers and we believe, in a year or eighteen months, that as pronounced success may be reported for these crops.

But it is not expected to wait a year for results. There is enough organization now to be effective in the potato crop and it is expected there will be enough by autumn to have a very beneficial effect on apples. Other crops may secure quick benefits by organizing in important localities.

The scope of this branch is national, and it is expected to comprise all kinds of fruit, all kinds of vegetables including potatoes, poultry, eggs and dairy products. In short, all crops of a perishable or semi-perishable nature, and which require similar conditions for storing, handling and marketing. The convention may eliminate poultry, eggs and dairy products if it is deemed wise, or any of them.

As has been announced, the object of the convention is to organize this branch and to decide all details so the crops named maybe marketed through the producer's own association.

This step should greatly interest every individual producer, as well as all present produce growers and shippers associations, as all these, whether individuals or associations, are now, and always will be, in competition with each other until there is one National Association directing the entire business of price making and marketing.

The time has passed when marketing of farm crops will be done on the old hap-hazzard, hit or miss plan of the past. Every farm crop can be marketed for as much certainty of price and profits as any other commodity, we care not what it is—farm implements, iron or steel, clothing, oil—none excepted, and the producers will not pay the expense either.

Here is an opportunity that farmers never had before. Is there any reader of this paper who is not interested? Is any reader so dead to his own interests that this proposed step will not fill him with enthusiasm? It is a matter that interests every person who owns a flock of hens up to the fruit kings who count their trees by the tens of thousands or the potato kings who raise tens of thousands of bushels.

Every reader is not expected to attend the convention, but every person should take an interest in sending some person to represent their part of the state. Farmers may be slow to act, but we want to say that if anything was proposed to merchants, manufacturers, bankers, professional men, railroad men, insurance men or telephone men, that promised one one-hundredth as much as this does farmers, every factor of the interest would be well represented.

If farmers take the same interest in their business affairs as other people do—yes. Yes, we will say if farmers are as loyal to themselves in attending to the business end of farming as they are in producing the stuff there will be such an outpouring to this convention that no hall in Chicago will hold them.

Application has been made to the Passenger Association of the United States for reduced fares to the convention, and we expect favorable action. Ask for a ticket on the certificate plan. All selling agents will understand. The fare will then be one and a third rates for the round trip.

For the information of our readers will say that the "Shriners" of America will hold a National Convention at Chicago during the same week. Many of these people may be in the farmers' convention also.

Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

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Hope at Last

Hope's cheerful voice comes sweeping o'er
The acres where the farmer toils.
He sees the day, not far away,
When honest toil in fertile soil
Shall be his own not others' spoils.

True, heartless greed has held him long
In cruel, unrelenting grasp;
But happy thrill sweeps vale and hill,
And labor's store as ne'er before,
Brings joy and gladness to his task.

But evil still is lurking near,
To snatch his victory away;
If he would win amid the din
Of gambler's game and honor's shame,
His effort dare not brook delay.

THE FARMERS' PRESENT NEEDS AND THE GRANGE

Apropos of a suggestion not long since in a self-pretentious paper in Ohio, that farmers should shun all other organizations and depend wholly upon the Grange to meet their present conditions and supply their present needs, we find a similar suggestion in the Michigan Patron, edited by Hon. J. W. Helme.

Now, we are always inclined to ascribe the best of motives to all men, but we have encountered cases where some sort of selfishness was the impelling force, and where the parties themselves cared no more for the Grange than they did for the present condition and needs of the farmer, the latter of which their general writings may have shown they knew very little about. We are glad to believe, however, such cases are not numerous. But it is a fact that those who do not move forward in these rapidly advancing days, soon find themselves far behind. Then, like the laggard child left behind by its faster-going brothers, they cry: "W-a-i-t for me!" Rather than take the smart run necessary to "catch up," they would stop the entire procession.

Failed to Advance

We are not prepared to say that previous organizations of farmers have been failures. They were organized amid very different conditions, and for purposes which do not now appeal to the agricultural sense of present necessities. or, rather that are overshadowed by greater and more imperative needs. They played their part in their own good day, and accomplished much along the lines upon which they were organized. But as new conditions arose, and new necessities were seen, they failed to advance with the advancing times, refused to meet the new conditions and supply the pressing needs of the present. This is the history of every movement for special purposes. As those purposes lost their significance, or were overshadowed by greater ones, the disintegration of such societies has always set in. They could not, or would not, look out of the ruts they had worn, and see and build up to the new conditions. They have always been left hopelessly behind. Other and more progressive spirits, however, seeing the new conditions and feeling the new needs, took steps to meet the one and supply the other. Thus were the new conditions forced upon the attention of the laggards, who, like children, cry: "Wait till we catch up."

It is a significant fact that many of the very best workers in the new movement were once the life and strength and energy of the Grange and Alliance. But these broad-minded men out-traveled their slower and narrower companions, and naturally got ahead of the old society to assist in building up the new to meet the conditions forced upon us now.

It is the rarest thing in the world for old institutions to adopt new ideas and work out new problems. Even the schools, the professions accept new ideas only as they are forced upon them. The learned men of his day murdered Galileo because he declared the earth is round and that it rolls over and over. Harvey was thought a lunatic when he taught that the blood circulated in the body, and Morgan was declared a quack and a fakir when he asserted he could amputate a human limb without the victim feeling pain. So it is with everything. The discoverers of the new must work out the new. "Men do not put new wine into old bottles."

Logic's Limit

Besides, the editor of the Michigan Patron is not in favor of what the A. S. of E. is organized to do, and declares that if wheat were brought to $1 per bushel it would cause an immense amount of suffering, and that to increase the price of cotton would increase the price of clothing and compel people to go bare! But the worst of all, according to this philosopher, is that the trusts, seeing the farmers have more money, would raise the prices on trust goods, and thus take the money away from the farmers. This reaches logic's limit. Don't get more money, the trusts will take it away from you. Punish the trusts by keeping the farmers too poor to afford them a picking. Get to be paupers and you will be in less danger of being robbed. That is the logic of it. It may be good medicine, but few of us care to take it.

The Patron-ly argument reaches further, however, than was intended. It catches even the old school of prosperity preceptors who teach nothing but increased crops—the raise-more-have-more fellows. "It is best not to have more," says the Michigan Patron, for the trusts will get it if you do.

Still, we are urged by the Patron to abolish special privileges, curb the trusts and compel public officials to serve the people. (Sounds very much like some one who would like to be "compelled to serve the people" himself.) But, bless you, this is exactly what the Grange has been trying to do all these years, and it is the very snag on which the Alliance stumped its toe and limped off to bed—to sleep, and has slept ever since. It kept trying to attend to other people's business and neglected its own.

The first Grange was organized in Washington City, and at that time there was not a trust in this world. Now the world is full of them and there are fewer Granges. Little hope for the Grange to succeed as a trust killer. The Patron admits that "the trusts have been enabled to fix prices on trust products." Why not, then, allow the farmer to fix prices on farm products? These advocates of depending upon the Grange to solve these problems say the farmers can't do it. When has the Grange authoritatively said they can?

Let Other People's Affairs Alone

But the scene shifts. The Society of Equity steps in and takes hold of the business end of the matter, and says, Let other people's affairs alone and attend to our own business. We say to the other fellows, if you make prices on your things we'll make prices on ours. If you wish to continue to play the game of grab, we can play it, too, and we hold the strongest hand. You must have our goods or quit eating and go naked, we can live without yours, for we have done it. But you never have and never can live without ours.

But they can't do it, says the Patron. Why can't they? The world hasn't a year's provision ahead to save it from starvation. If the farmers were to refuse to plant and cultivate and harvest for a single year, or were to market nothing for three short months, the fattest trust would be so weak and lean that it would need a Corliss engine to lift it out of despondency!

But we don't propose to do all that. The A, S, of E. is founded upon the broad principle of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. All we ask is equity. If you make ten per cent on your investment we ought to make ten per cent on ours; if you make a profit on what you produce, we want a profit on what we produce; if you fix the selling price on what you make, we propose to fix the selling price on what we make. If you can get together and do such things, why can't we get together and do similar things? We have the use of the mail, the telegraph and the telephone, and distance is no longer an object. If farmers don't do it, it is simply because they won't do it. But this accomplishment is not to benefit the farmers only. It is to even up things and compel equity in all the business relations of life, and thus benefit the whole world. As soon as monopoly finds nothing upon which to prey it will cease to exist.

But don't sit down and wait for the dead past to breathe life into the present and future. Remember that Christ himself said, "Men do not put new wine into old bottles."

Up-to-Date

OPPOSERS AND OPPOSITION

It is very human for any great movement to meet with opposition, and it is seldom that opposers bring forward the real cause of their opposition. It is generally a fact that, if the public knew what actually prompted it, the opposition would react powerfully in favor of the thing opposed.

It is eminently so with the A. S. of E.—the movement to secure equitable prices by means of controlled marketing. Most of the opposition to this movement is inspired by the fact that its success will put city speculators in farm products out of a job, but that is never given as the cause of the opposition, for that acknowledgement would bring every farmer into the society. Some subterfuge must be taken that will appeal to the farmers' doubts, fears or prejudices. The one most generally resorted to is to attack the originators, promoters or leaders. They know that every movement must have an orignator or it would not start, that it must have promoters or organizers or it would not grow, and that it must have leading persons to go ahead and mark out the way or it could accomplish nothing. Hence they conclude if they can strike down these persons and destroy their influence, the movement will fall to pieces before others can take their places.

This is characteristic of the opposition to the A. S. of E., and as the society grows and increases in power, getting nearer and nearer to the accomplishment of its purpose—the knocking out of hurtful speculation in farm produce—the opposition becomes more and more fierce.

Just now their venom is directed at the founder of the society and its president. They do not care a cent for Mr. Everitt as a man. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been in active and successful business here and elsewhere, and not one of these papers in all that time had a word to say against him. But now he is assisting in a movement that may interfere with some of their pet institutions, and nothing is too mean for them to say and no lie too base for them to tell. They are not doing this to J. A. Everitt, citizen and business man, but to J. A. Everitt, president of the American Society of Equity. They hope in this way to check the growth of the society and thus postpone their own day of judgment.

Jealousy and envy may give birth to some of the opposition on the part of the agricultural press. There are few papers more popular to-day than Up-to-Date Farming, and, championing, as it does, the cause of controlled marketing, which makes it more eagerly sought every day, these selfish and narrow-minded publications fear it may get into their pasture and knock out some of their "loot." They, therefore, desire to stop the growth of the society, as they foolishly imagine to "save their own bacon." They are very short-sighted. The country is wide, and it is pretty well filled with people, nearly all of whom are readers. If these publications will get out of the old ruts into which they have become tired and sleepy, get abreast of the times and march on with the advancing column, they need not fear for lack of support.

Meanwhile, our friends and co-workers may expect opposition, and the nearer we come to the completion of our work the fiercer will that opposition be.

It matters not that Mr. Everitt was its starter or that Up-to-Date Farming is its champion. With any one else or any other paper, the opposition would have been just as unscrupulous, just as relentless and just as sneaking and absurd.

When Jesus Christ established the Church of the Living God those who lived upon and ruled the old order of things crucified Him. Should mortal man expect better treatment?

Up-to-Date

COTTON GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS

An international meeting of cotton growers and manufacturers was recently held in Washington, D. C., with representatives from most of the cotton producing and cotton manufacturing countries. The feeling was very strong against cotton speculation and the uncertainty and injustice of prices made by boards of trade. The idea of eliminating these evils was very popular, and it was proposed to put manufacturer and planter in position to trade direct with each other. But they were rather at sea as to how to bring this about.

They may study from year's end to year's end, and from the smallest cotton patch in India to the largest plantation in America, and they will be unable to find a practical plan except that which gives the grower the control of his product, shuts off the dumping and places the product in the hands of the spinners at a steady and equitable price, and in quantities to meet their needs. This can only be done by the planter himself, through co-operative organization, making a price based upon cost of production and the relative prices of other products of labor, and then keeping the product off the market until the demand takes the supply and pays the price.

We are aware that some believe there are difficulties in the way of this plan which cannot be overcome, yet there is nothing new in it except its presentation and application. It involves no principle with which the commercial world is not thoroughly acquainted, and that has not been employed with most successful results by every one that has controlled the price of a marketable commodity. It is the basis of the sugar trust's success with refined sugar, of the steel trust's arbitrary maintenance of the price of iron and steel; of Rockefeller's millions made from Standard Oil, and later of the tobacco growers—our own brother farmers. It is simply a matter of controlled marketing and nothing else. What these have done cotton planters and other farmers can do, and all the easier because they are more powerful, but much safer to the general public because the multiplicity of interests involved will hold greed in check and maintain equity.

Do this thing. Control the supply in first hands and the problem of whom to sell to will be an insignificant one and one that will solve itself.

A MOST DASTARDLY LIE

Some conscienceless newspapers under scare head lines have published what purports to be a dispatch from Indianapolis setting forth that the "Farmers' Trust" (meaning the A. S. of E.) is busted," etc. The whole thing is a lie absolutely, as we hurriedly stated after our forms were made up in last issue. No one at headquarters every heard, or thought, or dreamed of such a thing until the miserable lie was seen in the papers, and the dastard who sent the dispatch was laughing to think how he had fooled the press.

Such publications thus calculated to do harm, and others assailing private character, ought to be impossible in a country like ours; but they are not, and the victims are virtually helpless. Hence the slanderer is a more contemptible person than is the midnight assassin, or the worse than murderer of infant innocence.

Of course, in theory, the law affords the person slandered a remedy, but in fact it is no remedy. He may sue for damages, but no matter what sum he may claim, nor how positively he may prove the falsity and slanderous nature of the publication, he must prove that he has been actually damaged in dollars and cents, and, though the slanderer may be overwhelmingly convicted, the court awards the injured person only the amount he was able to prove he had actually sustained. Then the public concludes, very unjustly of course, that the judgment rendered was the court's opinion of the worth of the victim's character.

This condition may be avoided by bringing suit for nominal damages merely to vindicate character. Then the public, who do not understand the matter, concludes that the person slandered must have thought very little of his own character, else he would not have brought suit for so small a sum.

Add to all this the technical delays and vexations of court proceedings, and the expense, and it is clear that, even in so great and free a country as ours, there is no legal remedy against the slanderer—the apostate, distorted image of God—who malliciously lies to injure a rival or to compass an end. And this is the same whether the slanderer be a newspaper or an individual.

EDITORIAL FLIPPANCY

Even editors are unable to laugh down a great truth. Hundreds of them have fallen under the advancing car of progress, and have been seen no more after they were passed.

The same class of editors who have ridiculed the farmers' strike for better prices ridiculed the labor union's strike for better wages. They ridiculed before it came, the telephone and telegraph; they ridiculed steam and gravity, and they even ridiculed Columbus as a fool or a knave when he sought aid to cross the Atlantic ocean to determine what was on the other side. Every great advance mankind has made has been in spite of the ridicule of these champions of an ignorance they do not understand and a narrowness they are too small to see.

It is a matter of real encouragement that the present effort of the farmers to organize and, in the lines of equity, improve their condition, is met with the same ridicule by the same class of people. It is positive proof that there is something in the movement, and that it will accomplish its purpose for the good of agriculture and the human family. All the other objects of such ridicule have done so.

STILL IN THE OLD RUT

The Department of Agriculture at Washington seems determined to see but one side of the farm problem. They are constantly in favor of "extension," but it is always an extension of production. Beyond supplies sufficient for his own use, the real farmer is more interested in what he is to receive for his surplus products than he is in increasing the amount of the surplus. What matter if he should double or quadruple his acreage yield if thereby he halved or quartered the price he is to receive for it?

There are two problems in successful farming — successful production and successful marketing; and until the Department of Agriculture takes up and works both of these problems it is a one-sided affair working rather in the interest of speculators than of producers. Until the agricultural colleges and institutes, and the agricultural press get broad enough to cover and to solve both sides of the problem they are too narrow to meet the demands of the present emergency.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

For more than a decade of years the principal purpose of the Senate of the United States seems to have been to represent the great corporations rather than the public, and to stand as a barrier to prevent legislation in the public interest. It has not hesitated to array itself against the President of the United States when that high official has taken a stand in favor of anything demanded by the masses of the people.

This attitude of the Senate may be understood when it is known that, though Senators are elected by the state legislatures, they are really chosen by the great corporations, and that most of them are allied financially if not officially with these great enterprises. They are, therefore, more the representatives of the corporations than of the states which send them there.

In the House, so far as effective legislation is concerned, it is little better. The members of that body feel more keenly their responsibility to the people, and stand in greater fear of popular wrath and indignation, but under the rules of the House—rules that have grown step by step more tyrannical, one man, the Speaker is really dictator of House legislation; and the powers of evil generally see to it that a man whom they can trust is secured for that position.

Unlike the British Parliament, we pay our Congressmen salaries thought to be adequate remuneration for their services, and if this is true, they should give the public that service undivided. In other words, they should be barred from the impossible feat of serving God and mammon, of boosting their personal and selfish interests while employed to serve the public and not themselves.

So long as legislators, state or national, have their interests wrapped up in private enterprises, they will serve those enterprises, often in direct conflict with the public who employ and pay them.

IT'S NO WONDER

"I do not like you, Dr. Fell;
The reason why I dare not tell;
But I do not like you, Dr. Fell."
—Old Ballad.

Read the following from the Practical Farmer:

The Cotton Growers' Association of the South, by attending strictly to the interests of the cotton growers, has done a great deal of good, and has prevented speculators from robbing the farmers. It has no connection with any other association, keeps its money at home, and booms nobody's paper and nobody's book. Why cannot the tobacco growers, the wheat growers and the farmers in other lines do likewise, and attend to their own business for themselves?

The spirit of envy has eyes just about as green, and is even more spiteful and contemptible than the universally despised spirit of jealousy. We have no paper wads to throw at the Cotton Growers' Association; it has its methods and we have ours, but "it keeps its money at home" not one bit more than does the A. S. of E., which is clearly referred to in the latter part of the above paragraph. The A. S. of E. asks no capital investment because it needs none, and its fees and dues are of the very lowest and the greater part of these "remain a thome." Thus this Society requires far less expenditure of money than does the Cotton Growers' Association or any other, and yet it accomplishes much more, as the tobacco growers and others well know. But a paper is published in the interest of the society and its work, and costs its readers less than any other similar paper. Ah! There's the rub. That's what's the matter with this (Im-)practical Farmer. And Mr. Everitt has written a book that the farmers like to read better than they do the most famous works of recent years, and it opens their eyes to things (im)practical farmers do not wish them to see. There's another rub.

This whole thing reminds us of Bill Jones and the preacher. Bill had been to church and heard a sermon. Meeting the preacher afterwards, he accosted him:

"Mr. ——, I don't like to hear you preach."

Preacher—"Well, I am sorry of that. Why don't you?"

Bill—"W'y, you tell the truth, and that's too d——d terrifyin'."

It is no wonder these apologists for masked ghouls and gamblers in farm products don't like the A. S. of E. and Up-to-Date Farming. It tells the truth, an dto them the truth is very terrifying.

THAT'S WHAT INSURES ITS SUCCESS

Inquiry is frequently made if it is not possible for farmers to inaugurate an organization that would maintain uniformly stable prices for live stock and agricultural products. In some localities an attempt has been made to control prices by co-operative effort, but to achieve success the entire agricultural interests would need to be interested.

The practical impossibility of realizing such a consummation lies in the isolation, diversity of opinion and numerical strength of the agricultural population. Farmers are conservative and do not take kindly to innovations, and a scheme to control prices would be regarded as an impossible achievement. The diversity of the different classes of husbandry would make it impracticable to consolidate in one organization so many antagonistic interests in a national farmers' organization to control prices.

Farmers are engaged in raising corn, wheat, hay, barley, oats, rye, flaxseed, hogs, horses, sheep, cattle, poultry, fruit and vegetables and while all are interested in some branch of husbandry, their interests are too widely divergent to co-operate to establish uniform prices for the products of the farm. Whatever has been achieved has been accomplished by individual effort to hold products for better prices.—Drovers' Journal, Chicago.

All of these points have been discussed time and again in Up-to-Date Farming. The very things which the Journal thinks makes the accomplishment impossible constitutes its strength and safety. It is true that the farmers are widely scattered over the country, but not a whit more so than is the demand for their products. Without this scattered condition of the supply, commensurate with the scattered condition of the demand, it would indeed be impossible to supply the demand on practically the same terms. Modern perfection of communication and transportation open wide the door for the accomplishment of this very purpose, and modern thought, intelligence and independence among even the minor producers, assure success.

The great variety of farm products, which the Journal regards as an obstacle, is a positive guarantee of safety to consumers and the rest of the world. If but one commodity was thus to be treated, as is proposed by some papers and associations, it would simply be a "corner" on that article, and would be as liable to the abuse of power and the selfishness of greed, as is Standard Oil, the Sugar Trust or the American Tobacco Company. But the price-making board of the Society of Equity is made up of representatives of all these branches of agriculture. Such as are not producers of any commodity are almost sure to be consumers of it. Hence each commodity thus serves as a check upon the possible greed of any other and guarantees equity to all. It is not proposed, and never was, to make arbitrary prices, but to base the prices of each crop on the truthfully ascertained supply and demand, and it applies to the potato growers of Maine just as easily, just as certainly and just as equitably as to the fruit growers of California, the rice growers of Carolina, the peanut growers of Georgia and the wheat, corn, cotton and hog growers wherever found, as well as to livestock men and wool producers everywhere. We repeat, in the broadness and universality of the movement rests its safety, and its certainty of success.

WHAT DOES IT COST?

Let us see. The American Society of Equity is organized to save the farmers from the rapacity of the speculative boards of trade that arrogate to themselves to make prices on the produce of garden, orchard, patch and field. What does it cost to belong to that society? One dollar secures a membership therein, and about the same amount per year maintains it.

What does it cost to get into the other society, the society of speculators, the board of trade or stock exchange? In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening post, we find the following:

The other day a seat on the New York Stock Exchange sold for $95,000. Persons able to pay this price for the privilege of belonging to any organization would probably be considered lucky by the rank and file of mankind. In all large cities the stockholders seem to bask in Fortune's sunniest smiles. They have handsome offices, live in fine houses and ride in automobiles, though they neither toil excessively nor spin overtime.

It is true this is the Stock Exchange, but it is much the same in the produce exchanges. Now, if a person can pay a membership fee of $95,000, it must be a fact that the members make something because they belong to it. Off whom do they make it? Off the farmers whose produce they handle, nobody else. We are speaking of the produce exchanges. Ought not a farmer be willing to invest a dollar to break up a nest like that? And the dollar don't go to any individual, but to the society to educate and bring in other farmers, and to forge the tools to knock that octopus on the head.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER STUMPS ITS TOE

Our Sucker friend over on the lake takes us to task for contending that a rural education which teaches only increased production, leaving entirely untaught the question of marketing, is a one-sided education, to say nothing worse of it. To prove that he is right and we are wrong, the Prairie Farmer gives the following statistics:

Last week we showed our readers how prices of corn at the farm in Iowa were gradually increasing while the average yield per acre was at a standstill, practically. Let us see if this is true of Indiana.

Referring to the corn statistics for Indiana as given by the Year book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture we find that the prices for corn at the farm during the years 1895 and 1904 have been increasing with considerable regularity, starting with a value of 23 cents per bushel at the farm in 1895; touching 32 cents in 1900 and 41 cents in 1904. The average for the ten years is 31.5 cents. For the United States the average price for 1895-99 was 26 cents and 44.6 cents for 1900-04.

But what about the yield per acre? Has the farmer done for himself as much as the natural rise in prices has done? Considering that the average yield of corn in Indiana for the past five years is 33.3 againsth 34.3 for the preceding five years we judge not. For the United States during the same periods the yields were 25.6 bushels per acre and 24 bushels per acre respectively. Both show decrease.

We have not verified these statistics, but me take it for granted that they are correct—they show very expected results.

Up-to-Date Farming began to teach controlled marketing and better prices in 1898, and the American Society of Equity was organized and incorporated, with that for its slogan, in 1902. According to our Sucker brother's own figures during these years of our teaching and the work of the society, the price of corn in Indiana has been continually advancing, and has gone from 23 cents to 41 cents, almost doubled.

During the same years and more the Prairie Farmer has continually and persistently taught that the salvation of the farmer is in increased yields, that "the farmer needs bushels to the acre and bigger crops." During these same years of the Prairie Farmer's teaching of increased yields Indiana farmers actually lost just a bushel to the acre, and the United States lost more than a bushel and a half! The Prairie Farmer here affirms our claim made some three years ago that "all the efforts of the Deparament of Agriculture, state experiment stations, farmers' institutes and the agricultural press, supported by the tens of millions of dollars of government and state appropriations, and contributed to directly by the farmers, have not been able to raise the acerage yields of our crops a fraction of a bushel.

Our contention, however, has been for better marketing to secure better prices, and prices have nearly doubled. The Prairie Farmer's contention has been for greater yields, and the yields have diminished. This looks like going to "salvation" backward—crawfish fashion—and makes the Prairie Farmer as an aid to agriculture look very much like 30 cents with the 3 lost.

But the Prairie Farmer is not to blame. It has done its best, and taught its doctrine well and faithfully. But prices is the better end of agriculture, and farmers can not increase their yields until they get profitable prices so they can add in fertilization, rest and rotation, a thing they find it impossible to do so long as self-appointed market makers pay them the most meager prices that will get the stuff at dumper sales. We wish all prairie farmers, and others as well, would get their eyes open to these simple facts—simple indeed, but powerful in results.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets--How the Farmers' Strikes Are Progressing--Notes

Grain

The visible supply of grain in Canada on the same dates were as follows:

Wheat	12,303,000	14,299,000	20,127,000
Corn	53,000	28,000	48,000
Oats	340,000	373,000	181,000

Cotton

The total world's supply of cotton, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, was on the dates named as follows:

	May 4.	Apr. 27.	Mch. 3.
American	2,654,729	2,769,494	3,606,123
Other kinds.	1,587,000	1,590,000	1,504,000
Totals	4,241,729	4,359,494	5,110,123

(Figures are bales.)

Cash prices of cotton in New York:

May 15, '06	$11.95@$12.20
May 5, '06	11.80@ 12.00
March 17, '06	11.25@ 11.50

Comparative Grain Prices

Wheat.	Cash.	May.	July	Sept.
May 15, '06	89½@91	82⅞	80½	78¾
May 5, '06	88½	81	79¼	77¾
March 8, '06	80½	78	77½	77
May 15, '05	1 00	95	87	80
Corn.				
May 15, '06	50¼@50½	48¾	46⅜	46⅜
May 5, '06	47¾	47	45⅞	46¼
March 8, '06	41½	44	....	....
May 15, '05	52	50	48	47
Oats.				
May 15, '06	35	33⅝	32	29¾
May 5, '06	31½	32¼	30⅞	28⅞
March 8, '06	30	30	29	28
May 15, '05	32	30	29	28

the growers in southern Indiana and southern Illinois, as shown on map would control their marketing, they could compel the price in the early months of marketing and the other months will take care of themselves.

We hope every reader of this issue will appoint himself a committee to see his neighbors and explain this matter to them. We will send additional copies on request to use in your canvas. Also you ought to send for some farmers' strike four-page circulars at 25 cents a hundred and distribute them This circular is the most valuable contribution to agricultural literature issued in many months. It should be read by every farmer. Don't think anybody is going to make any money off of you when we ask you to pay 25 cents for 100 circulars. They cost 20 cents postage to mail them and about 5 cents for clerk hire. We are afraid to ask farmers for a cent to help themselves, knowing so well how suspicious they are, and this suspicion is fanned by their pretended friends. We would build this machine all at our own expense if it were possible, and hand it to them ready made. This we can not do, but we are going to save them in spite of their own stubbornness and in spite of their pretended friends and recognized enemies.

To help the farmers strike for $1.00 wheat along we have prepared a list of all the newspapers in all the 120 counties given in the list in this paper. We intend to supply these papers with

sum which they have worked hard to earn? It all rests with themselves.

We feel like advising farmers to hold their corn firmly for the full A. S. of E. minimum price, viz., 55 cents at Chicago. It is only 4½ cents under it now. If the biggest crop of corn the country ever raised sells for over 50 cents, as it is doing now, and as we are not likely to raise another such big crop in several years, 55-cent corn looks cheap enough. It also looks reasonable that we should hold over a few hundred million bushels of the biggest crop against the smaller crops we must raise.

The same argument might be advanced on oats. The price of oats is now only 3 cents a bushel less than the A. S. of E. minimum, and is going to advance more.

With wheat selling for 97½ cents per bushel in St. Louis (2½ cents under minimum), corn at 50½ cents in Chicago (4½ cents under minimum), and 48¾ cents in Kansas City (3¼ cents over minimum), and oats at 35 cents in Chicago)3 cents under minimum), it looks as though the A. S. of E. is going to win all around again.

This goes to prove our old and often repeated assertion as follows: "The world must have all the crops, not only part of them." And "there are enough farmers controlling now to represent such a large part of every staple crop that the consumers can not do without this part and will pay the farmers' prices when they find they can not get them at prices made by themselves."

The American Society of Equity has never made a mistake in its recommendations. Year after year its predictions have come true and its prices have been realized. We now want to ask each non-member, will you stand with the dumpers or will you stand with the army that controls? This army is large enough and powerful enough now to absolutely win what they contend for, but we will welcome you, and we want to increase the army so the minimum prices will come earlier, because a larger proportion of the crops are controlled. Yes, we want to enlist enough farmers so the minimum price for every crop will be received for the first bushel and pound as it has been and will be for what is controlled before the crop year is around.

Minimum Prices

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per Bushel	**$ 1.00**
Corn, No. 2 Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906	**.50**
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	**.55**
Rye No. 2, Chicago	**.75**
Oats No. 2, Chicago	**.38**
Barley, good malting, Chicago	**.45**
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, per ton	**12.00**
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit	**2.00**
Cotton, Middilngs, New York, per lb	**.12**
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	**$85.00 to 100.00**
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt, alive	**$6.00 to 6.50**
Cattle, Chicago, per cwt, alive	**$5.00 to 6.00**
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb	**.30**
Potatoes, Chicago	**.65**
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market	**.75**

Other prices will be made in season.

Cash Prices in Principal Markets

Cash prices in the principal markets on May 15 were as follows:

Chicago—Wheat, 89½@91c; corn, 50¼@50½c; oats, 35c.

New York—Wheat, 92@93c; corn, 56¼@57½c; oats, 39@39½c.

St. Louis—Wheat, 96@97½c; corn, 50½c; oats, 33½@34½c.

Kansas City—Wheat, 90@93c; corn, 48¼c; oats, 34¼@35c.

Cincinnati—Wheat, 91½@92½c; corn, 52c; oats, 35c.

Indianapolis—Wheat, 89@89½c; corn, 50¾@51c; oats, 33½@33¾c.

Shall we have $1.00 wheat by harvest time and for the first bushel for the new crop?

This is an important question that members and non-members of the A. S. of E. are asking. Members ask it because it will be the object they are seeking. Non-members ask it, and would like to know, as on the reply, they imagine, hinges their action. If it can be accomplished they would like to join in the society, but, they say, "If it won't be done what's the use?" To the latter class we will say, "They don't deserve the benefits if they will not help, and if they will not help perhaps none will realize the price in the early months of marketing. To them we will also say, do your part and dollar wheat will be assured. If wheat growers of the 120 counties enumerated elsewhere would strike as a man for dollar wheat it would be accomplished in a week. If the wheat growers in the thirty counties in Kansas as shown on the map in this issue will strike for dollar wheat they could compel it for every bushel of the 1906 crop. Or if

articles to print, and we call upon every reader of Up-to-Date in these counties (and other counties raising much wheat) to send for these articles and also hand or send them to the publishers with request to print.

Only one week elapsed since our former report of the visible supply of grain, and in that time wheat has decreased 1,596,000 bushels; corn, 1,993,000 bushels, and oats, 2,449,000 bushels, leaving the visible supplies as shown in the table.

Since the strike was called wheat has decreased 10,774,000 bushels, corn 16,349,000 bushels and oats 12,627,000 bushels.

Since the last report the price of cash wheat advanced 2 cents a bushel, corn over 2 cents and oats 3½ cents. The bears have not been able to drag the price of cash wheat down to the speculative May price, and this speculative price is advancing to catch up with the cash, having advanced 2⅞ cents since the last report.

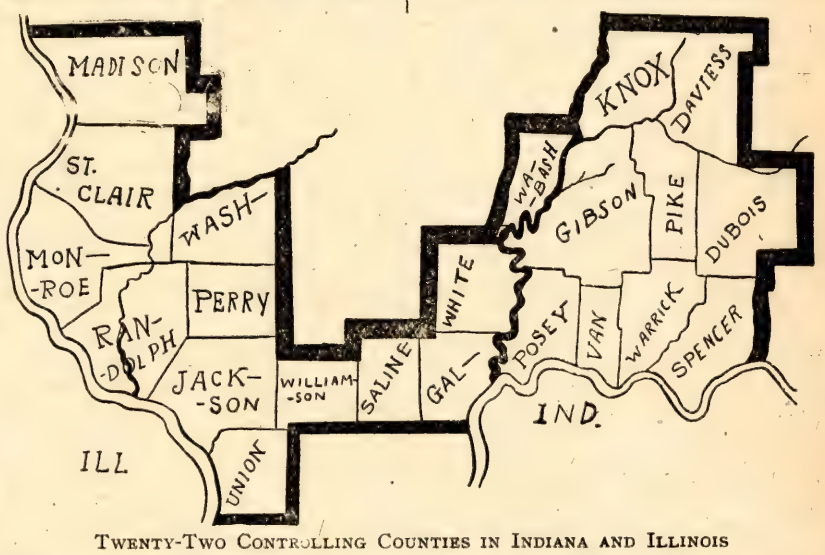
We want to call the particular attention to the July and September speculative prices of all the grain crops. Notice how much below the present prices they are. The difference between cash wheat and September speculation price is 12 cents. This means that the speculators threaten to buy your new crop wheat at 12 cents less than present prices. Will they? If 600,000,000 bushels are raised this will be $72,000,000 on the crop. But the price is 21 cents less than the price you should have, which, on a 600,000,000 bushel crop, will be $126,000,000. Are the farmers of the United States willing to be held up and robbed of this

THE LOGICAL SPOTS

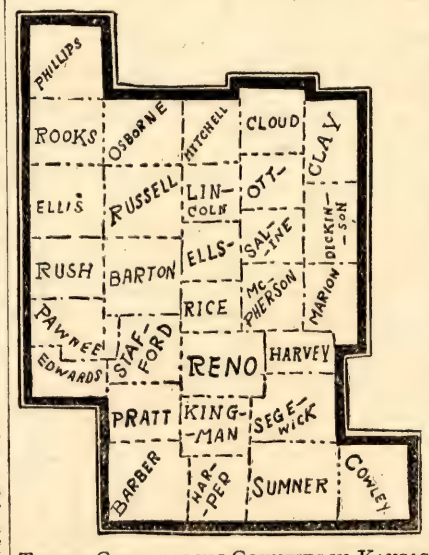
With each of our great staple crops there are some States, or certain counties in the States, where if the farmers were organized into the American Society of Equity they would control enough of each crop to compel any fair price that might be set for the entire crop.

We have referred to this fact before, and have printed tables, figures and maps to prove the power of a comparatively small portion of the producing territory or of a comparatively small number of the producers to furnish the power to make the prices.

In the few years since the A. S. of E. has been active the visible supplies of our staple grains at the beginning of the new crop year have been very small. When we compare this visible supply, with the production of some of our heavy producing sections we begin to realize how little organization and



TWENTY-TWO CONTROLLING COUNTIES IN INDIANA AND ILLINOIS



THIRTY CONTROLLING COUNTIES IN KANSAS

control would be necessary to wipe out the visible entirely, when farmers would be in absolute control of supplies, consequently of price making. But let us illustrate:

The visible supply of wheat on the first of the month and years named was as follows:

	1903	1904
July 1	17,459,000	14,652,000
August 1	13,414,000	13,093,000
September 1	13,203,000	11,987,000
October 1	17,739,000	17,576,000
November 1	22,216,000	26,495,000

(We have not got the figures for 1905 by us, but the visible was smaller than the other years).

Nine counties in southern Indiana grew 6,734,000 bushels (see map and table) when the total crop of the country was 658,000,000 bushels, and the crop of Indiana was 35,000,000 bushels, which are fair average crops. The farmers in this section have heretofore marketed quite generally soon after harvest. We find also that while nearly all of the farmers are able financially to hold their crops a while, yet they have no granaries or facilities to store and have been turning them over to others who have the facilities. If the crops of these counties were controlled in the first months of the crop year they would go far toward getting rid of the visible (temporary surplus).

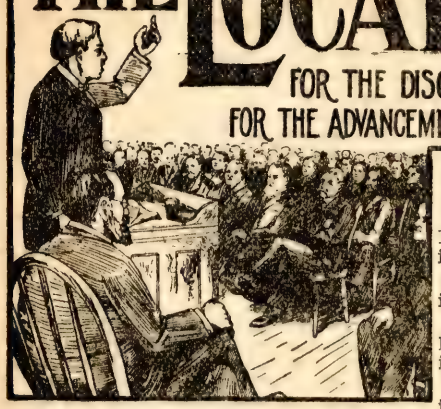
In southern Illinois thirteen counties produce 10,552,000 bushels of wheat (see the map and table). This section would be even more powerful than Indiana if the farmers were organized. But if these two sections would co-operate and exert their combined influence represented by over seventeen million bushels, they could probably exert enough power to make prices on all the winter wheat. It can not, at least, be doubted, if these counties were organized into the A. S. of E., and would control their wheat crops it would create such a condition in the St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati markets as to materially affect them, consequently would affect the markets of the entire country.

We will carry this illustration farther:

In Kansas are thirty counties which produce 51,000,000 bushels of wheat. They lie in a compact body in the middle of the State, from east to west, and extend from the northern border to the

Continued on page 15.

THE LOCAL UNION



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

THE NATIONAL UNION

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies.

The unit of organization is

THE LOCAL UNION

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the intersts that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

STATE AND COUNTY UNIONS

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

CHARTERS AND FEES

All charters are issued by the National Union, and the fees are: For a local union, $1; for a county union, $2, and for a State union, $5. All charter fees are transmitted to the Secretary of the National Union.

MEMBERSHIP FEES AND DUES.

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1, payable when becoming a member. The membership fee is applied as follows: 60 cents to the organization fund and 40 cents to the National Union expenses, and includes subscription for the official paper. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local union if one is in his neighborhood.

The dues are $1.20 a year, and they are applied as follows: 40 cents to the National Union, 20 cents to the county union, 10 cents to the State union, and 50 cents to the local union; provided that where no county union is organized the county union fund shall be retained in the local union treasury, and may be used for the general good of the Society as other local union funds are used; provided further, that, on the organization of a county union, the local union shall pay to said county union its proportion of said dues (20 cents per member) for the year in which the said county union is organized, no matter in what part of the year the county organization may be effected, and for each year thereafter; and on the organization of a State union the same rule shall apply regarding the portion of the dues to the State union.

and thereafter the organization fund above pro-

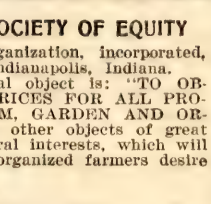
The organization work in a State having a State union, devolves upon the State union, vided shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the State union.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, for which is included the subscription in his membership fees and dues.

Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request how to organize local and county and State unions and all information about fees, dues, etc.

The Emblem of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of theLabel an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.



The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come through Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.



MEMBERSHIP CARDS AND BUTTONS

It has been found the most satisfactory to issue membership cards and badges to members at the time of securing them. To do this all organizers and all local unions must have a supply. They are furnished at 1 cent each set (1 badge and 1 card). In cases where members lose their badge they should pay 5c each for a new one.

THE FIELD

Hon. J. Y. Lott of Hancock county, Ky., is organizing locals very rapidly in that state.

Cass county, North Dakota, wheeled into the A. S. of E. column last week.

The local union at Henderson, Ky., holds regular and lively meetings. They invite everybody to attend.

The A. S. of E. of Owensboro, Ky., is arranging to build a tobacco warehouse.

A largely attended meeting of the A. of E. was recently held at the town hall in Rochester, Minn.

President Barrett and Prof. Hatchett are looking well after the interests of the A. S. of E. in Henderson county, Kentucky.

The A. S. of E. of Attica, Ky., held a lively meeting recently, during which a member was expelled for "dumping" his tobacco.

A union of the A. S. of E. was recently organized at Dixon, Ky. Mr. Ashby, of Pratt, delivered an effective address.

Charles A. Speer, Fort Branch, Ind., will go anywhere in the southern part of the State to address and aid in A. S. of E. meetings.

W. C. WEBBER, Rochester, Minn., will speak at Tracy July 4. He will be greeted by a tremendous audience.

Keep in mind National Secretary Tubbs's campaign in New York State. For particulars and appointments write Vice President J. B. Whiting, Interlaken, N. Y.

C. HAYES TAYLOR, secretary tobacco growers' branch, A. S. of E., will go to Virginia in July, and is billed to address the State farmers' institute at Roanoke July 10, and will be at the State meeting at Staunton July 26. He is open to other engagements between these dates. Write to headquarters.

The second semi-annual meeting of VIRGINIA State Union will be held at Staunton, Augusta county, July 26.

George C. Wattles, Sherwood, Mich., is arranging for a mint growers' convention to be held at Mendon, Mich., some time in June, for Michigan and Indiana.

Friday, July 27, will be A. S. of E. day at Seven Hills, Chatauqua, in Kentucky. Speakers of national reputation will be present, and prizes will be given to the local unions sending the largest delegations.

The A. S. of E. of Jackson county, Ill., at a meeting recently held at Ava, adopted a series of excellent resolutions which our limited space prevents our publishing in full.

Attention is called to the action of Muhlenburg county, Ky., union regarding live stock interests, as per notice elsewhere. This is proper and timely action, and such moves will ultimately lead to the organization of a live stock branch of the A. S. of E.

Representatives of the Grange from New Hampshire have been at work in Minnesota. We are very glad of every instrumentality for awakening farmers. but the Grange must itself awaken to present conditions before it can adequately apply remedies at present so seriously needed.

The Georgia union, recently in session at Atlanta, discussed and favored the marketing of cotton direct from the plantation to the spinner, which the Journal of that city declares would mean "thousands of dollars to the state."

National Organizer Sherman, after the Chatauqua meeting at Madison, S. D., June 30, will remain a short time in that State to organize a state union. He will then go to Minnesota for the same purpose. Organizers and local unions should get ready for this work. Three locals in a county may organize a county union, and not less than five county unions are necessary to organize a State union.

Reports from Webster county, Kentucky, contain the good news that 78 hogsheads of trash, of poor quality was recently sold for $6.75 per hundred. This tobacco had been shipped across the water, and brought one-third more than the price decided upon by the Society. Returns have also been received from 154 hogsheads put up at Sebree at very satisfactory prices.

The remaining regular county union meetings for the year will be in July and October.

The state unions will hold their semi-annual meetings in July, and at the July meeting delegates to the annual meeting of the National Union must be elected.

At the April meeting is the time when county unions should elect delegates to the state unions. If that has not been attended to no opportunity should be lost to do that yet.

Blaine County, Oklahoma

The quarterly meeting of the Blaine county, Okla., union, A. S. of E., will convene at Darrow July 3, 1906, at 10 a. m. All local unions in the county are urged to send delegates. Important business will be acted upon relative to the wheat crop of 1906. Our price should be based on that at Kansas City. By order H. E. Rendfleisch, president county union.

KENTUCKY STATE MEETING will be held in Owensboro Tuesday, July 10, to elect delegates from the State to the National Union, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary or advisable. Address for particulars S. B. Robertson, State Union. Secretary, Calhoun, Ky.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KY., UNION will meet in Hopkinsville the first Saturday in June. Delegates are to be elected to attend the State meeting in Owensboro on July 10. Every local in the county should not fail to be represented at this county union meeting. For further particulars address F. B. McCown, President, Kirkmansville, Ky.

KANSAS STATE UNION.

The A. S. of E. of Kansas will meet at McPherson June 20 to organize a State Union. The meeting will be in charge of National Organizer Sherman, and there should be a full representation.

The Crucial Time

Now is the crucial time for the 1906 crops.

In wheat districts should be actively circulated the harvest strike edition and strike circulars. Send for them.

In potato and fruit districts distribute strike circulars, and also take prompt action in sending delegates to the potato and fruit growers' convention, to be held at the Great Northern county unions, and every State having Hotel, Chicago, June 12.

In tobacco districts secure every eligible person as a member, and then reach out and organize new territory if there is any unorganized within your reach.

Whenever it is possible organize as many as five county unions should take prompt action for the organization of a state union.

This is the time to close up the ranks and move in solid phalanx upon the strongholds of the enemy.

To All Local Unions of the A. S. of E. in Muhlenburg Co., Ky.

At a meeting of the County Union held in Greenville on April 6 and 7, a committee to arrange a price and weighing of live stock was appointed as follows: A. J. McCandless, A. B. Hardison and F. S. Millard, and after holding a meeting of the said committee in Greenville on April 13, 1906, it was agreed that the price to be paid for butchering cattle should be from 3½ to 5 cents per pound on foot. And all stock to be weighed on the nearest standard scales to the producer.

Now we ask the locals of aforesaid county to take immediate action upon this matter and if a majority of the locals favor the proposition we will submit a plan, in our report to the next County Union, whereby that body can carry this into effect.

Please report the decision of the several unions to A. J. McCandless, Chairman, Gishton, Ky.

Obituary

Under this head we can do little more than mention the name, date and location of our deceased members and friends. Were we to attempt to publish what their immediate friends very properly say of them a great part of our space would be taken:

Died—(Date not given) Richard L. Tedrick, of Smithfield, Ky., Local Union 1568. The committee, J. D. Powell and E. D. Crabb, pronounce a splendid eulogium on the character and usefulness of the deceased.

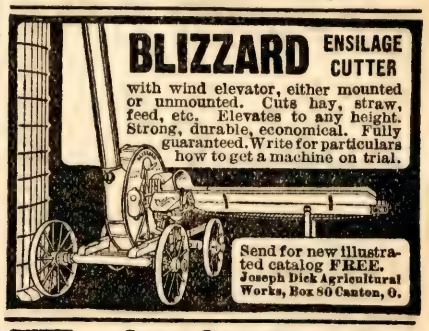
Died—April 15, 1906, T. B. Leisure, of Hartford, Ky., Local Union No. 2. Bro. Leisure came to his death by accidental drowning, and his local adopted a splendid tribute to his memory.

A Road to Honor and Success

Mr. Ira W. Bennett, Kibbie, Mich., author of "The Farmer Man and the Wise Men," of which there has been nearly a quarter of a million distributed, himself sixty years old and not strong, writes:

It is a wonder to me why young and enthusiastic farmers don't take hold of this movement in all parts of the country, and push it to a speedy and successful issue. What an opportunity it offers to farmers of ability to send their names thundering down the line of posterity, there to be emblazoned with love and honor by the side of such names as Washington, Lincoln, and the great reformers of past ages. In my estimation the A. S. of E. is one of the greatest reforms ever undertaken in this or any other country. It asks nothing but justice for all, and it should and must prevail. I believe Mr. Everitt has seized the opportunity that will cover him with glory in a good and worthy cause, and I wish him every success, hoping and believing he will ever deserve it.

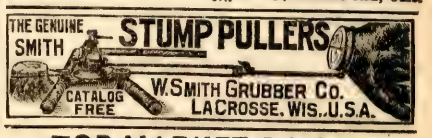
It takes a lot of patience to deal with us stupid and stubborn farmers. It is evident that we are the slowest people in the world to see the benefits of any plan for the betterment of our condition. Nearly every industry in the world except farming, is to-day reaping the benefits of co-operation. Why not the farmers?





The Fertilizer Question. Every farmer wants to know about fertilizing. Why not send for big new Free catalogue of the
AMERICAN MANURE SPREADER
It tells about the best Spreader, made in 9 styles and 5 sizes—sold On Trial and On Time. Fairest selling plan, exclusively our own. With catalog goes booklet, "The Value, Care and Application of Manure." Write now.
AMERICAN HARROW CO., Detroit, Mich.





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for hay, straw, fruits, produce, eggs, etc. Write today for our free illustrated booklet giving references and details of our business methods, market quotations and stencils, sent free on request.
F. H. KEELER & CO., 104 Murray St., New York

10,000,000 Lbs. Wool wanted. Send for our price list. We furnish sacks and twine. In businessover 20 years. Reference any banker. We want your wool, state number of sheep you have. Write us, Black's Hide & Fur Co., Dept. 19, Durand, Wis.

Saw Mills The Good Kind The Best Kind—At Right Prices.
Also Edgers, Trimmers, Lath and Shingle Mills. Send for Catalogue.
American Saw Mill Mch. Co., 135 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J.
New York Office 637 Engineering Building.

DON'T MISS THIS In the market soon? Ask your dealer or write us for catalogue. Osgood High Grade Scales. All kinds.


OSGOOD SCALE CO
100 Central St. Binghamton, N.Y.

WANTED: Assistant District Managers. No investment or previous experience required. Position permanent. Salary $78 per month, $3 per day for expenses. State age and present employment. Kuhlman Co., Dept. P, Atlas Blk, Chicago

WANTED Lubricating oil agents; good reliable men to sell our high grade lubricating oils, greases &c.; also barn, roof and house paints on commission; either side line or full time. Address Allen Tibbitt, Mgr., Reliable Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland, O.

BINDER TWINE Farmers wanted as affents.
AUGUST POST, Moulton, Iowa.

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NATIONAL OFFICERS

President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis,
Vice-President—J. B. Whiting, Interlaken, New York.
Secretary—M. Wes Tubbs, Indianapolis.
Treasurer—Andrew Smith, Indianapolis.
National Organizer—H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind.
Directors—President, secretary and treasurer. Also W. C. Webber, Rochester, Minn.; C. N. Stacey, Amelia C. H., Va.; C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; Dr. J. F. Bellenger, Royal, Ala.

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Vice-President—C. N. Luce, Eau Claire.
Secretary—S. D. Kamp, Cambridge.
Treasurer—Henry Hill, Baraboo.
Directors—President, secretary and treasurer and W. J. Matthews, Colfax; Frank Ploetz, Coloma; Wm. Rathburn, Lavalle.
State organizer—N. C. Crawley, Baraboo.

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President—C. O. Drayton, Greenville.
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Secretary—L. N. Staats, Lebanon.
Treasurer—J. C. Eisenmayer, Trenton.
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Vice-President—H. E. Rindfleisch, Okeene.
Secretary—Geo. M. Carnes, Marena.
Treasurer—T. F. Lollman, Homestead.
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Vice-President—A. B. Ogden, Lone Pine.
Secretary—J. R. Lipe, Prairie View.
Treasurer—H. H. McAfee, Prairie View.

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Vice-President—Thomas J. Barrett, Henderson.
Secretary—S. B. Robertson, Utica.
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State Organizer—L. N. Robertson, Utica.

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Vice-President—J. S. Canady, Minden.
Secretary—C. C. Williams, Hastings.
Treasurer—A. G. Bloomfield, Minden.
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Vice-President—G. W. Merrill, Hamburg.
Secretary—E. N. Ball, Hamburg.
Treasurer—E. W. Van Fleet, Evart.
Organizer—George G. Winans, Hamburg.
Directors—President, secretary and treasurer (ex-officio); also George C. Wattles, Sherwood; L. B. Walton, Attica; John Belanger, Provemont.

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President—James R. Kemper, Staunton.
Vice-President—W. U. Kennon, Subletts.
Secretary—T. W. Evans, Concord Depot.
Treasurer—C. N. Stacy, Amelia C. H.
Organizer—A. B. Martin, Concord Depot.
Directors—President, vice-president, secretary and treasurer (ex-officio); also W. A. Giles, Clarkton; F. B. Jones, Spout Springs; J. W. Hebdich, Arcanny; J. W. Copp, Fishers Hill.

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS.

Organizers are urged to keep their appointments at least thirty days ahead, so as to give abundant opportunity for publicity. This is very important. Send the list to headquarters for publication; also hand it to your local papers and they will usually print. Also this invitation is extended to local and county unions to publish any special meetings.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS.

Following are the frequency of meetings for the organized unions of the A. S. of E., as provided by the Constitution and By-Laws:

LOCAL UNIONS—Shall meet twice a month.

COUNTY UNIONS—Regular county union meetings shall be held quarterly, January, April, July and October.

STATE UNIONS—Regular meetings of state unions shall be held semi-annually, in January and July.

DELEGATES

COUNTY UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the July state union meetings at their April meeting. If this was not done it should be attended to promptly.

STATE UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the National Union annual meeting at their July meeting.

The annual meeting will probably be held in October. The exact date will be announced later.

SOCIETY BUTTONS

A series of four beautiful A. S. of E. buttons will be offered soon. The price will run from 35c to $1 each. Organizers and officers who want samples should apply.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Revised constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. can be had for a 2c stamp or 10c a dozen.

A LOCAL UNION

Of the A. S. of E. is needed in every neighborhood. Any person who reads this notice is invited to send for necessary blanks and instructions to organize one.

REPORT PROMPTLY.

All organizers are directed to send in the names of members and subscribers very promptly. If held several days the individuals are likely to write to headquarters.

REPORT BLANKS.

Secretaries of local unions are requested to to send to headquarters for blanks to report new local unions, to report new members and to make quarterly reports. These will be much more satisfactory than to send reports on odd sheets of paper.

ORGANIZERS WANTED

The National Union of the American Society of Equity wants more organizers. Write for terms and instructions. There is a good business opportunity for one or more good people in each county.

PUBLICITY.

Are your local papers printing the news of your community as it relates to farming? Are they printing announcements of your meetings and reports of the same? If they are not, why not? We venture the guess, if they are not doing this for you, that you are not furnishing them with the items. That corresponding secretary will solve the matter.

ORGANIZERS WANTED

The National Union of the A. S. of E. wants organizers in all unoccupied territory.

The various state unions, viz., Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky and Virginia, also want organizers. One hundred good men can be used in each State during the balance of 1906, and the most capable ones will always be needed in this movement.

If in one of the States mentioned address the state officers (see addresses in Local Union Depart). If in any other State address headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Pleasant work, remunerative pay and an opportunity to do more good than in any other work.

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Organizers are urged to keep their appointments at least thirty days ahead, so as to give abundant opportunity for publicity. This is very important. Send the list to headquarters for publication; also hand it to your local papers and they will usually print. Also this invitation is extended to local and county unions to publish any special meetings.

SOUTH DAKOTA MEETINGS.

Theron Fisk, general organizer, will hold meetings as follows:

Helca, May 31st; Arlington, June 1st; Desmet, June 2d; Iroquois, June 4th; Willow Lake, June 5th; Vienna, June 6th; Boland, June 7th; Conde, June 8th; Aberdeen, June 9th; Ipswich, June 11th; Armedale Island, June 13th; Bonilla and Young's Grove, June 14th; Faulkton, June 16th; Huron, June 18th; Carthage, June 19th; Howard, June 20th; Salem, June 21st; Montrose, June 22d; Canstota, June 23d; Parker, June 25th; Centreville, June 26th; Lenox, June 27th; Canton, June 28th; Baltic, June 29th; Harrisburg, June 30th.

WISCONSIN MEETINGS.

Address N. C. Crawley, State Organizer, Baraboo, Wis., or S. D. Kemper, Cambridge, Wis.

PLOVER (WIS.) LOCAL UNION 1340, meets regularly the second Thursday of each month at G. A. R. Hall, 7 p. m. Visiting members always welcome. Frank McGown, Pres., Plover, Wis.

PORTAGE (WIS.) COUNTY UNION will meet at Plover, in G. A. R. Hall, July 10. John A. Lukasavitz, secretary, Plover, Wis.

MINNESOTA MEETINGS.

Address W. A. Harding, Winnebago, Minn.

LAKE MADISON (S. D.) CHAUTAUQUA. National Organizer H. B. Sherman will address the people of South Dakota on Farmers' Day, June 30th, 3 p. m. Subject of address, "Farmers' Problems—How to Solve Them."

ILLINOIS MEETINGS.

Address C. O. Drayton, Pres., Illinois State Union and State Organizer, Greenville, Ill., or L. N. Staats, Sec., Lebanon, Ill.

MICHIGAN MEETINGS.

Address E. N. Ball, Sec., or George G. Winans, , State Organizer, each at Hamburg, P. O.

VIRGINIA MEETINGS.

Address D. T. W. Evans, Sec., or A. B. Martin,, State Organizer, each at Concord Depot, Va.

OHIO AND NEW YORK MEETINGS.

M. Wes Tubbs will go to New York about June 15th. Going and returning he will be pleased to help any of our people in Ohio who should arrange dates at once by addressing headquarters.

For meetings in New York address J. B. Whiting, Vice-Pres., Interlaken, New York.

SOUTH DAKOTA—The A. S. of E of Brown and adjacent counties will meet at Aberdeen, June 9. Theron Fisk, a National Organizer, will speak. All are invited, especially ladies and young men and young women.

C. P. GREGORY, Sec.,
Aberdeen, S. D.

Addressing Letters

All officers and members of the society will please be particular to address all their mail communications to the society, or add the official title of the person addressed. When addressed to the society—The American Society of Equity—the particular officer's name or the particular department may be added , but mail should never be addressed only to the individual.

Examples of correct address are as follows:

The American Society of Equity, M. Wes Tubbs, Sec.

Or simply M. Wes Tubbs, Sec.

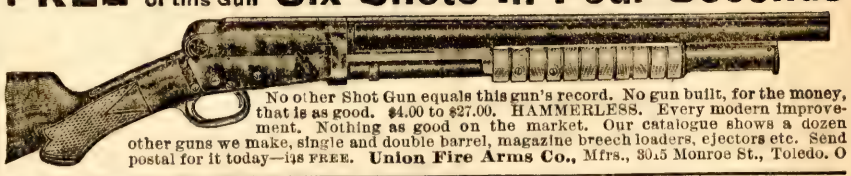
Also Wisconsin State Union, A. S. of E., S. D. Kemp, Sec., Cambridge, Wis.

But it will be wrong to address simply S. D. Kemp, Cambridge, Wis.

The society will only be fully responsible for mail officially addressed.

EXACT WEIGHT
STEEL LEVERS, DOUBLE BEAM, 5 TON 14x8
Wagon Scales
$25 On trial. Pay when satisfied.
TRUE WEIGHT CO.,
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FREE Book Tells of this Gun Six Shots In Four Seconds



No other Shot Gun equals this gun's record. No gun built, for the money, that is as good. $4.00 to $27.00. HAMMERLESS. Every modern improvement. Nothing as good on the market. Our catalogue shows a dozen other guns we make, single and double barrel, magazine breech loaders, ejectors etc. Send postal for it today—its FREE. Union Fire Arms Co., Mfrs., 3015 Monroe St., Toledo. O



$80 TO $175 PER MONTH
For Firemen and Brakemen. Experience unnecessary. Instructions by mail to your home. High wages guaranteed; rapid promotion. We assist you in securing a position as soon as competent. Send to day. Full particulars at once. Inclose stamp.
Room 608 NATIONAL RAILWAY TRAINING SCHOOL, Inc., Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

BINDER TWINE NO ADVANCE THIS YEAR; 8
For Standard twine; the best can be secured of us at lower prices than all others ask? Do not fail to send today for our new cash and credit prices with complete samples.

PRICES Hold good all season, and we agree to fill your order at quotations made you. Other concerns offer small lots to secure your order, then write prices have advanced.
CREDIT Given on club orders. Twine delivered promptly; nothing to pay until fall; We make no interest charge.
NO MONEY Required with order. Most other houses demand cash in advance. With us your inspection is invited on every ball before paying. Your word is good with us. Remember we are not in THE TRUST and are the first and only independent factory in the United States selling direct to consumers.



DON'T FAIL To secure our prices for your own protection. Postal Card places your name on our mailing list for 5 years
CRICKET PROOF Prepared by our secret process, a most desirable feature rendering our twine more valuable than any other, it is imitated
TRADE MARK Registered with the U. S. Government, which is our guarantee that it is of the highest grade, and superior to any other twine made in America.
SEND Postal Card to nearest place, and receive by sealed mail, samples, prices, etc. Ask for Lot No. 97

COOPER CORDAGE COMPANY { 4 Sherman St. CHICAGO | 310 4th Ave. So. MINNEAPOLIS | 1209 Union Ave. KANSAS CITY

Let Me Quote You a Price on a Made-to-Order Buggy



H. C. PHELPS, President The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.

I have a special proposition to make you. Don't do a thing about buying a vehicle until you let me write and tell you what it is.

Just drop me a postal and I will give you the full details.

I want to tell you why a made-to-order buggy is 33 1-3% better than a stock buggy—better in finish—better in workmanship.

I want to tell you how and why we make split hickory vehicles to order, and sell them direct from our factory to the consumer.

I want to quote you a price on just the job you want—made to your order.

I want to tell you of our Free Trial Plan on made-to-order buggies—how we take it back at our expense if it doesn't please you.

You can't be a cent out by the trial.

I want to tell you about our 2 year iron clad guarantee, how the immense stock we carry and our facilities enables prompt shipments of any vehicle made exactly to your order.

Will you let me do this?—Will you write me today—now?

I will answer at once and send you our latest Split Hickory Vehicle Book—the finest buggy book ever published—FREE. It's valuable reading to a prospective buggy buyer. Address me personally.



H. C. PHELPS, Pres.,
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.,
Station 99
Cincinnati, Ohio.



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL SEND NO MONEY
Simply write us a postal card saying "*send me your catalogues and free trial offer*" and we will send you by return mail, **free, postpaid,** the handsomest **art catalogue** of the season and our **new and marvelous propositions,** the **most liberal bicycle offers** ever made by any house.

OUR CATALOGUES SHOW large photographic illustrations of all our models, the most complete line of high grade bicycles in the world, and describe and explain every detail of construction. They show the difference between **high class material** and **work** and cheap contract built wheels. **We explain how** we can manufacture bicycles of the very **best material,** furnish the **finest equipment, coaster-brakes, puncture-proof tires** and sell direct to the rider at less than dealer's cost.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL to any person, anywhere, **without a cent deposit, pay the freight** and allow **ten days free trial** on all our bicycles. *Write for our catalogues, select your wheel, and send us your order on these terms. Do not buy elsewhere until you try our wheel 10 days free.*

We will convince you that we sell BETTER BICYCLES at LOWER PRICES and broader guarantee than any other manufacturer or dealer in the world. We have **reliable** bicycles for men and women, boys and girls, **cheaper** than the lowest prices of any other house; we have the **highest grade** bicycles that it is possible to make at prices as low as a jobber can get in 1000 lots. We have branch houses in Liverpool and London, and we sell bicycles in every country on the globe.

BICYCLE DEALERS You can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received. Many dealers are handling our line. **Rider Agents make money** selling our bicycles, tires and sundries without interfering with their other work. Splendid opportunity for one agent in each town. If you own a bicycle write to us anyway; there are suggestions and information in our catalogues that will be of immense value to you.

TIRES, COASTER-BRAKES, built-up-wheels, saddles, pedals, parts and repairs and everything repair men. Ask for our **tire** and sundry catalogue. If you want **children's wheels** ask for Juvenile Catalogues.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. **Do not think of buying** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it **now.**

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. G 150, CHICAGO, ILL.

Bring Your Bank To Your Mail Box!





If you have no Bank Account, you need one! Money saved in old Wallets or Bureau Drawers may or may not be safe. One thing is CERTAIN—**it makes no money for you.** It draws NO INTEREST and is too easy to spend. You take a dollar every now and then and wonder why the little pile grows so slowly. IT IS DIFFERENT WHEN YOU HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT. A Bank Account helps you to save and pays profit on what you save. It makes your savings work for you. It makes you more careful in spending your money. It makes you save money.

Our Banking By Mail System

enables you to open an account with a strong, reliable Bank and deposit your savings as easily as writing to a friend. It brings your bank to your mail-box. You address an envelope to North West Savings Bank, Chicago, enclose in it your deposit, with name and address, and drop it in your post-box. The next mail brings your Bank Book, with your money properly entered, and your identification card. Thereafter, to deposit, you mail the money and Bank Book, and we return Bank Book, with deposit properly entered. When you want money, you send us a signed order and Bank Book and money is immediately sent. No delays! No trouble!

Every Six Months Your Interest Is Entered To Your Credit in your Bank Book, at three per cent yearly. You can start an account with ONE DOLLAR. Write to us about "Banking by Mail" or send a dollar in an envelope today, get your Bank Book and start your account at once. The publishers of this paper vouch for our reliability. Address

North West Savings Bank, North West Bank Bldg., Chicago

Don't Be Downed

Many a man, young and old, has given way to discouragement because he thought he was "no good," when the trouble was that he was trying to do the wrong work.

But, if you are ambitious, intelligent, capable of development in salesmanship and want to be your own man, and the wearied man of no "job," then we can be helpful to you and you to us. No "job" you ever had is as potential, is as big for the future, as large in what it leads to, as a connection with the sales department of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The commissions are large, as large on new sales as on old, payable at once, and apply alike on regular prize distributions of $5,000.00 a month and special awards of nearly $100,000.00 in the year.

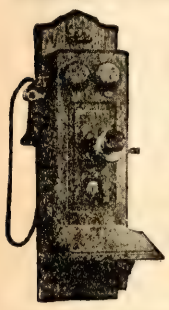
Write and ask how.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
1829-E Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Binder Twine

9¼c. Lowest Prices. Guaranteed Quality. Prompt Shipments. Price guaranteed. Send for list showing price of Binder Twine delivered at 225 prominent towns. You cannot afford to overlook our Twine offer. A postal will do. 84

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago



Farm Telephones

Made by the "AMERICAN," the largest telephone factory.
Use our highest grade No. 36 Sampson

Be an influential factor in your community. Organize farm telephone lines. It gives you a handsome profit. We send you instructions how to organize farm lines and how to build and operate them. Write for our free book. It's full of Telephone information.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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MIXED PAINT

Direct from Factory. SAVE 50c. a gallon. All Colors. Endorsed by Grange. In use 63 YEARS. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for Prices, Samples, and "INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK," all about Paint and Painting
O. W. INGERSOLL, 234 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y



GAIN ACRES by clearing that stumpy piece of land. THE HERCULES Stump Puller pulls any stump. Saves time, labor and money.
Catalog FREE. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Ia.

LOCAL UNION PROGRAM

We do not deem it essential that all particulars of local union programs should be published in each issue. The regular order of business, as published from time to time in Up-to-Date Farming, should be clipped from some paper in which it appears and kept in the secretary's book for use at meeting. In each issue we shall give questions for discussion, debate and contest and recitations and speeches for use in local union meetings.

Subject for Discussion

Farmers seem to be more suspicious and jealous of each other than are other classes of their kind. How can this feeling be overcome?

Subject for Contest

What effect would steady and equitable prices for farm products have upon the consuming and business world?

[Note—Contest addresses should be competitive, and it is recommended that local unions offer some premium or other recognition of the best presentation of the subject to be determined by vote of the audience, each address being submitted to vote, the one receiving the most votes being the winner.]

RECITATIONS

Tit for Tat

Speech for a Boy or Girl.

An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,
Is what ancient wise people taught us;
But 'tis only a plain way to say tit for tat,
The time-honored sages have brought us.

It is not always proper to say tit for tat,
Though people despitefully use us;
For some of them really don't know where they're at,
Or they would not unfairly abuse us.

All people are not up in etiquette rules,
And ignorance still may confuse them;
To apply to such people the word tit for tat,
Is not just the right way to use them.

But every time we can upset a wrong,
And turn down the meanness about us,
We can say tit for tat, and then we may laugh,
For the minions of evil can't rout us.

And when corporations combine, and all that,
To gobble the gains of our labor,
We may call to them then with a loud tit for tat,
That shall echo from neighbor to neighbor.

And when speculators declare they'll stand pat
And make all the prices to suit them,
The jolly old farmers may say tit for tat,
And all the world's greed can't confute them.

And when an old dumper forgets where he's at,
And piles up his crops for his "bosses,"
It's but tit for tat when he finds himself left
With nothing to hold but his losses.

So let us be wise in the crops that we grow,
And when speculators assail us,
With a loud tit for tat we can answer, you know,
And God and His justice won't fail us.

The Thoughtful Fisherman

Upon the mossy bank he sat,
And cast a hopeful line
Where many a fish the waves disturbed—
He thought he'd play them fine.
But not a single bite he got,
Though on the bank he sot and sot.

"I guess my bait is not the best,"
The fisherman concludes.
And up he drew his fishless hook,
In no delightful mood.
"But then," said he, "I'll set here pat,
And bait with this, and that, and that."

Once more the line was deftly thrown;
The fish looked wisely on;
But not a move to take the bait—
They looked and passed along.
"I don't know what's gone wrong with me,
But we shall see, and see, and see."

Once more his hook came to his hand;
He baited it with EQUITY,
And soon as it the water reached,
'Twas seized with great alacrity.
And soon he filled his waiting dish
With fish, and fish and fish, and fish!

"Ah well," thought he, "a thing I've learned.
Fish are like men, I do believe,
What is the use to fish all day
With something they will not receive.
But give them what they know is right,
And then they'll bite, and bite, and bite."

"Keep the rubbish off the yard,
Broken boards and rotten wood,
Keeping clean is not so hard,
If the will is only good."
—C. B. F. in Successful Farming.

Pa's Old Paper

(Speech for small boy.)

Pa's R. N.-Y. got P'ralysis,
And had a nawful fit,
'Cause the principles of equity
Are quite too much for it.

It spelled at Mr. Everitt,
And thought to show its wit,
But the farmers got together,
And were lots too much for it.

It don't appeal to us no more;
We don't read it nary bit,
For when we get our Up-to-Date—
Why that's too much for it.

We like a paper true and strong,
Whose craw's plum full of grit,
So when that Ru'al paper comes,
We're all too much for it.

Everybody Drag

When in Illinois recently, in a section notorious for its bad roads, the editor talked with a few people who had experience with the new system of keeping roads good by dragging. They praise the system and we recommended people to write to the originator of the system, Marion A. Coverdell, Box 77, Redding, Iowa, for a pamphlet.

The following verses were sent us by Mr. Coverdell:

When the smiles of spring appear,
Drag the roads;
When the summertime is here,
Drag the roads;
When the corn is in the ear;
In the winter cold and drear;
Every season in the year,
Drag the roads!

When you've nothing else to do,
Drag the roads.
If but for an hour or two,
Drag the roads.
It will keep them good as new,
With a purpose firm and true,
Fall in line! It's up to you:
Drag the roads!

Would you do the proper thing?
Drag the roads.
Set the system on the wing:
Drag the roads.
Give the drag a lively swing;
Toss the laurel wreath to King!
Hats off! Everybody sing:
Drag the roads!

Spring Voices

(For Up-to-Date Farming)

Can you hear the grass blades growing in the sunny April time
When the dainty yellow crocus and the violet as blue
Push up bravely through the dark brown mold and whisper, "Let me through"?

Can you understand the robin, swinging in the apple tree,
While his little throat seems bursting with the poyful melody?
Can you hear the bluebird twitter, when the sun comes bright and clear
"Come out, little boys and maidens; spring is coming, spring is here"?

Can you hear the gentle south wind when he murmurs soft and low,
Through the swaying elm the branches, where the sunbeams come and go;
"Come, you golden dandelion, and you pretty buttercup—
I am here with nice warm breezes just to bring your faces up"?

Can you hear what they are saying—all the flowers and birds and bees,
All the shining, golden sunbeams, every bonny, fragrant breeze;
"I am blooming," or "I'm singing just to make the springtime fair,
Just to help make this world lovely, just to do my little share"?

SWEET.

The Greatest Woman in History

The following declaration comes from a source that merits consideration:

"The wife of a man of moderate means, who does her own cooking, washing and ironing, brings up a family of girls and boys to be useful members of society, and finds time for her own intellectual and moral improvement, is the greatest woman in all history."



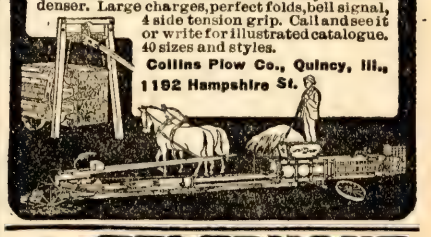
The Exploiter Picks the Dumper Clean.

Fast Hay Baling
by using the machine that's easy to feed, the large feed hole

ELI BALING PRESS

The only machine for long, coarse or matted hay. Bales perfectly Alfalfa, Peavines, Johnson and other grasses. Power increases as hay becomes denser. Large charges, perfect folds, bell signal, 4 side tension grip. Call and see it or write for illustrated catalogue. 40 sizes and styles.

Collins Plow Co., Quincy, Ill., 1192 Hampshire St.





TELEPHONE Facts for Farmers

Send for free book 56-A. It contains telephone facts that are money-savers
Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y., Chicago, Ill.

EVERY ADVERTISEMENT in this paper is a message for you. Read the announcements. Send for catalogs and learn about new and improved things. In many cases you will get the aetr article for less money.

W. M. SMITH, D. P.
Wyoming, Iowa

Farmers to the Front

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY
HEADQUARTERS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

HERE IT IS

Design for Equity Stationery and printed to your order on letterheads 8½x11 in., ruled both sides, and on XXX white wove envelopes. Delivered to you prepaid at the following prices:

100 Letter Heads, 100 Envelopes	$1.00
250 Letter Heads, 250 Envelopes	$1.80
500 Letter Heads, 500 Envelopes	$3.25
1000 Letter Heads, 1000 Envelopes	$5.25
Package of literature for educational purposes—Free—Postage 10c	
Ths Third Power Book, postpaid	25c
Songs of Equity, postpaid	35c
Equity Gold Button	50c
Equity Gold Button (fine)	$1.00

Address

The American Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind

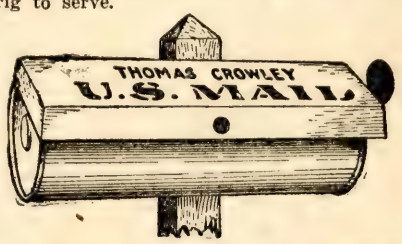
R. R. BOXES $1.25 DELIVERED.

This is the full-sized regulation box; 6¼ x6½x19 inches. Approved by the Postmaster General.

You need not pay $2 and transportation charges for a box. Some people have, but they did not know we deliver Ideal Rural Route Boxes for $1.25.

The Ideal R. F. D. Mail Box is the best medium-priced box on the market and is far superior to most of the $2 boxes. The Ideal will give satisfaction in every way.

The Ideal box has no "jimcrack" attachments to get out of order, break or freeze shut. It's the kind of a box the farmer wants and the kind of a box the carrier wants, for he don't have to nearly break his neck to look inside, or get out of his rig to serve.



It is made of honest material throughout. Lid is made of 20-gauge galvanized steel (very heavy), and body of 24-gauge galvanized steel, thoroughly reinforced.

It has automatic signal painted bright red and poised above the box, making it easily seen by the carrier. Lid cannot blow open or be left open by mistake, as it is self-closing.

The body of the box being round, pennies or mail can be removed with gloves or mittens on. There are no cracks in it around the edges, as in the square boxes, for postal cards and change to lodge in. Both mail and change are always in plain sight of the carrier. The Ideal is rust proof. Screws for attaching to post are sent with each box.

The Ideal Mail Box is sold at $1.75 and even more every day. Because we want to move this lot at once, the price is 80c each; $8 per dozen; $15 for twenty-four. We have only a limited number and the first orders get the preference. Special price: Box delivered to your station for $1.25. Freight paid on dozen and two dozen lots at the price quoted. FREE: We will place name of patron on box free of charge. This is an opportunity to supply your entire route and make a good profit. This paper guarantees advertisers. We return money if not satisfied. Order right now. Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

PAPERS THAT OPPOSE THE A. S. of E.

In this list appears the names of those papers that have recently opposed and hindered the development of the American Society of Equity, consequently have delayed the time when controlled marketing, profitable prices and many other things farmers need can be realized.

OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, O.
RURAL NEW YORKER, New York, N. Y.
PRACTICAL FARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCKMAN, Pittsburg, Pa.
WALLACE'S FARMER, Des Moines, Ia.
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, Albany, N. Y.
FARM AND STOCK HOME, Minneapolis, Minn.
UNION FARMER, Murphysboro, Ill.
NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST, Minneapolis, Minn.
WISCONSIN FARMER, Madison, Wis.
DESERET FARMER, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming and members of the A. S. of E. are requested to send clippings from other papers that oppose this movement, and such papers will be added. Also to be entirely fair, they are requested to report the first evidence or expression from above named papers of fairness in their relation to the society and the name will be removed from the list.

We want all to understand that this is not an attempt to injure any publication, but it is an act of self-defense in the highest spirit of equity. We ask no more than fairness, and one of the principles of the A. S. of E. is to not be content with less than fairness. We do not demand the support of any paper, but will resent its open opposition.

Champion Plagiarist

Deseret Farmer, published at Salt Lake City, Utah, besides opposing the A. S. of E., is the rankest plagirist we ever met. It says: "We have investigated this movement," which is exactly what an Eastern farm paper printed, and then goes on to print exactly the same words used by the Eastern paper to express the results of the investigation. We would think the original publisher would protest against thus purloining his production, but as the same thing has been done three different times by this paper, and all the papers have very similar arguments, it seems to have settled down to stock arguments against the society, which to the farmer with his mind awakened is no argument at all. The article closes with one original sentence as follows: "We plead with the farmers of Utah to investigate this scheme fully and completely before joining the association." To this we say "amen." It is all the A. S. of E. asks, and it is more than other farm papers that oppose are willing to advise. If the Deseret Farmer really investigates this "scheme" it will caution its readers to NOT investigate.

Farmers of Utah might well make an investigation of the D. F. to learn what connection it has with the sugar trust. A member in Utah writes: "I have in my possession written evidence of the treachery and hypocrisy of the manager of this sheet which by its action has proven itself an enemy to the farmers and to justice."

Get It on All Sides

Farm papers that try to retard the growth of the A. S. of E. movement for controlled marketing are catching it on all sides. Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis, recently published an article approving a Florida orange grower's method of controlling his market, securing his price and making money. Then the editor hastened, in another article, to warn his readers that they mustn't do it on the plan of the A. S. of E.—mustn't do it in a great national organization with an office or headquarters in a city.

Then a subscriber comes at him like this:

"Did you ever know of any enterprise, especially any reform, to move without an executive head? Where would you expect to find such a head? Not in a rural district or on a lone farm. I am quite well acquainted with Mr. Everitt, one of the grandest of men, who has sacrificed what many would consider a fortune, in this movement for controlled marketing. It took years to bring it to the notice of the public, but to-day organizers are in almost every State. Wisconsin, with the exception of three counties, is well organized. I organized 14 local unions in Pierce county the past winter, and some in St. Croix, Pepin and Dunn. These local unions, starting frequently with ten members, in a short time would number 40 or more. There is one in our State that numbers 280. And other States are doing as well. You people that sneer at the A. S. of E., might as well fall into line and accept the inevitable. We are spotting the papers that are blocking the wheels of our progress.—C. G. Billings, Eau Galle, Wis.

Doing a Great Work

Up-to-Date Farming is doing a great work among our farmers, and the way is getting brighter.—Johnson Wilson, Rockwood, Ill.

We thank Mr. Wilson for his criticism in another part of his letter, of an expression in the paper, and we realize the justness of it.— Editor.

Gets After the Ohio Farmer

Editor Up-to-Date Farming:

The following was sent to the Ohio Farmer in answer to an editorial in that paper, but it was refused publication. I therefore send it to Up-to-Date Farming in order to show the Ohio Farmer that it cannot keep the farmers down even if it does refuse to publish their articles:

To the Editor of the Ohio Farmer:

In your issue of March 3d is an editorial headed "American Society of Equity." You begin by gulling some of your misguided subscribers with a bit of rather cutting sarcasm and then you continue in a bitter personal attack on the founder of the Society. I have no quarrel with you about Mr. Everitt's business mistakes, (what man so long in a great business has not made them?), but he is onto his job when he says farmers are not getting profitable prices for their crops in many cases.

But you are away off in your attempt to state the objects of the A. S. of E. You say it wants to restrict production and secure famine prices. Not so. It's first and greatest object is to obtain profitable prices for all products of the farm, garden and orchard. I enclose a copy of the prices fixed for the 1905 crops. Please point out to your readers the articles that are placed at an unjust or famine price. We propose to secure these prices by controlled marketing—holding our products until we get the price, and we have the right to control production also if necessary, to secure this. The Ohio Farmer practices both of these principles in its own business. You put a price upon your paper, and you hold from your readers unless they pay the price or promise to, and you control the production—you print only enough to supply the demand at the price. That's all there is to our contention. We propose to supply the demand, but we intend to hold a guiding hand upon the supply.

You say the Society condemns every agricultural institution and paper that teaches better production and larger yields of farm crops. It does nothing of the kind. It teaches better farming and better crops, but better prices also.

You say it proposes to combine farmers enough to control the food products of the world, so that the farmers can make prices on their products. Right you are for once. That IS our purpose. Is that wrong? Is it a crime for a farmer, when he has tilled his field, watched the growing crop through sunshine and storm, and frost, and by much labor and care, harvested it and fitted it for market—is it a crime for him to fix the price? Who has a better right to say what he shall receive for it?

But you say, "if such a thing should be accomplished, and the policy enforced, the government would at once prounce down upon it, scatter it to the winds, and inflict the severest punishment upon its originators and managers."

That is YOUR platform, is it? Do you think it has been the policy of the government for the last forty-five years to force low prices? Has it not been exactly the other way? When some of our citizens complained that they could not meet competition of foreign cheap labor, did not the government come to their aid, and enact laws to shut out that competition and enable those citizens to charge their fellow-citizens higher prices than they otherwise could? It is not so very long ago that one of our prominent statesmen declared a "cheap coat makes a cheap man." And is it not just as true that "cheap products make cheap farmers?" Was not one of the fiercest campaigns our country ever had waged over the question of cheap or dear dollars, and did not the people and the government decide in favor of the "dear dollar?"

The government fixes the value of the coin it uses; the manufacturer fixes the price of his goods; the mine owner fixes the price of coal; the oil magnates fix the price of oil; the beef trust fixes the price at both ends of its deal; laborers combine in numbers large enough to strike and force their employers to pay the wages they ask. But if the farmer presumes to fix a price upon his produce, the "government will pounce upon him," etc.

Well, when it does it will be up against the real thing. The farmer of to-day is not the man he was forty or fifty years ago. He is a reading, thinking, acting man now. He knows he has rights, and he is getting into a position to claim them. The A. S. of E. is a move in the right direction, and ridicule and contempt will not down it.

John A. McDougall.

Ypsylanti, Mich.

HAVE THEY SUFFERED ENOUGH?

The recent decline of cotton below eleven cents a pound naturally sharpened public interest in the fate of the growers' association, which proposes, by limiting the area and controlling the markets, to secure a minimum price of thirteen cents for the next crop. Whether the growers succeed depends upon whether they stick together, and whether they stick together depends upon whether they have suffered enough.

Thus speaks the Saturday Evening Post, and there is much food for thought in that simple sentence. It takes war to bring reforms among the nations; it takes suffering to bring reform among the people. Let us hope the glaring injustice done the farmers in that every other producer prices his product and controls production to secure the price, while the farmers must accept what Godless greed offers him, may be sufficient to bring him to his senses and to action without the suffering.

Hope through her tears is smiling,
Though misfortunes crowd our path;
And the sun may still be shining,
E'en in the vale of death.

Merchandise From Sheriff's and Receiver's Sale

Also Material From the $50,000,000 St. Louis World's Fair.

THE CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY is unquestionably the most unique institution on earth. Our business consists in the purchase of general stocks of merchandise of every kind and character, at Sheriff's, Trustee's, Assignee's, Manufacturer's and other sales. Purchasing our merchandise in this way gives us an opportunity to sell you goods at prices that seldom represent the original cost of manufacture. We sell everything manufactured; household goods, furniture, hardware, plumbing material, lumber, machinery, electrical apparatus and general building material.

Our purchase of general stocks at various sales is but one of our methods of obtaining material. In addition, we purchase outright Expositions and other Institutions.

We bought and dismantled every Exposition of modern build, including the **Fifty Million Dollar St. Louis World's Fair, the Thirty-Three Million Dollar Chicago World's Fair, the Nine Million Dollar Pan American Exposition and the Four Million Dollar Omaha Exposition.** Our operations are the most wonderful of any concern on earth.

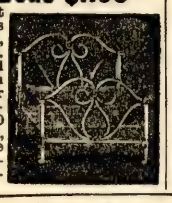
From these various Expositions we obtained millions of dollars worth of valuable building supplies and furnishings. Take for instance, at the St. Louis World's Fair, we had over 100 million feet of lumber, ten thousand doors, ten thousand windows, fifty miles of pipe, in fact, sufficient material to build outright a City with a population of 50,000 to 60,000 people. In this advertisement we offer but a few of the many items we have for sale.



3000 Rugs at 85c

Size 27x58, in a handsome assortment of designs. 100 9x12 tapestry brussels rugs, $11.50. 1600 velvet rugs in beautiful patterns, size 9x22 feet, worth $30.00, our price $19.50. 600 9x12 velvet rugs at $19.50. 100,000 yards of genuine linoleum, 29c, 40c, 75c and $1.00 per yard. A car load of oil cloth, per square yard 19c. All kinds of carpets from 20c to $1.25 per yard. We guarantee a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. Write today for special carpet and rug list.

Handsome Metal Beds $1.95



Heavy tubing, nice design, best enamel coloring. Other beds from $1.25 to $15.00. 4000 big, heavy, handsome dining chairs, with large roomy seats, carved backs, strong construction, each 85c, per set of six, $5.00. Other chairs from 35c to $1.50. 500 rocking chairs from 95c to $1.75. $50 leather rockers and easy chairs, worth $20.00 to $40.00, our price $7.00 to $20.00. Dressers, commodes, office furniture and supplies of every kind.



Ballbearing Grindstones $2.25

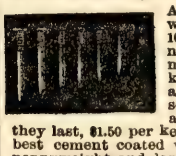
Bicycle grind stones, ball-bearing throughout at $2.25, lanterns 45c, blacksmith forges $4.75; wrought iron anvils, per lb. 6c. Ax handles 7c. Shovels 50c. Axes 50c. These are samples of the prices we are offering our high grade tools for. A full list of tools on application.

A Carload of Lumber, $100.00

We are still engaged in dismantling the St. Louis World's Fair and have millions of feet of the best Southern pine lumber for sale. **Send us your lumber bill for our estimate,** we will make you a very close price. We have lumber for any kind of building.

At $100.00 we will furnish you with 12,000 feet of lumber in short lengths. This is an accumulation that we must dispose of quickly. A full description will be mailed if you will write directly to our St. Louis headquarters. We have an office on the Exposition grounds, address Chicago Housewrecking Co., World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

Wire Nails $1.50 a Keg



At this price we offer you 10,000 kegs of new wire nails mixed, all kinds in a keg a handy assortment for anyone. While they last, $1.50 per keg. 1000 kegs best cement coated wire nails 30 penny weight and larger, one size to a keg, per keg, $1.65. Wire nails and supplies of every kind.

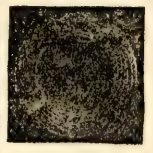
Rope Bargains. Good Manila Rope, slightly used, all sizes ¾ in., per 100 feet, $2.75. New Manila Rope, slightly shopworn, per lb. 10c.

Steel Roofing $1.75 PER 100 SQ. FEET



Painted red, both sides, most durable and economical roofing, siding or ceiling for barns, sheds, houses, stores, cribs, poultry houses, etc. Easier to lay and cheaper than any other material. No experience necessary to lay it. A hammer or hatchet are the only tools you need. **We Pay the Freight** to all points east of Colorado, except Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and Indian Territory. This is our No. 15, semi-hardened, flat steel roofing, 24x24 inches, per square of 100 sq. ft., $1.75. Corrugated V crimped or standing seam, per square $1.85. For 25c per square more we furnish this material in 6 and 8 foot lengths.

100 Lbs. Fence Wire $1.25



At this price we offer our Painted Wire Shorts, No. 13. Galvanized Wire Shorts, No. 14, $1.60 per 100 lbs. No. 11 Galvanized Wire, continuous lengths, "B. B." Wire, 100 lbs., $2.50. Painted Barb Wire, per 100 lbs., $2.00. Galvanized Barb Wire, per 100 lbs., $2.50. Galvanized Poultry Netting, 100 sq. feet, 40c. Galvanized Field Fence, finest manufactured per rod, from 15 to 60c—Fence Wire for every purpose. 1000 feet of Lawn Fencing, per ft., 25 to 50c. Steel Fence Posts, Indestructible, latest patent, 48 inches above ground, complete per post, 35c.

Paints 30c Per Gallon

Write for Color Card, Free.



Barn Paint in barrel lots, per gallon, 20c; Cold Water Paints, per pound, 5c; "Perfection" Mixed Paints, per gal., 75c; "Premier" Brand, 5 year guaranteed, per gal., 95c Varnishes, Venetian Red, Oils, stains and everything in the paint and oil line.

If you want paint of quality, we can furnish it. We sell honest material only.

Orders Filled Promptly.

Pipe for Every Purpose



One inch iron pipe with couplings, per foot 3½c, 1¼ inch 4½c, 1½ inch 5½c, 2 inch 7½c. All sizes from ⅜ to 14 inch. 3 inch lap welded well casing with couplings per foot, 11c, 4-in. per foot 16c. Boiler tubes and pipe of every kind.

Shrewd Buyers Act Quickly

Now is the time to buy. You need supplies for your contemplated improvements. We are still engaged in dismantling the $50,000,000 Exposition at St. Louis, and can deliver to you immediately the very best of lumber, at prices that will save you from 30 to 50%.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee everything to be exactly as represented or money refunded. We only buy the very best material, and describe it exactly. You can rely on our description being absolutely true, or we will quickly return your money.

Our References

Our capital stock and surplus is $1,000,000. Those not acquainted with us we refer to Dun or Bradstreet or to our Banking institution, The Drovers' Deposit National Bank, Chicago, or any bank or business house in Chicago.

Save 30 to 50 Per Cent

on anything needed on the farm, in the home or in the factory. We have everything required and our prices will mean an enormous saving to you. The time to buy is today when you have the opportunity. Don't wait until too late, as our bargains are quickly disposed of.



1½ Horsepower Gasoline Engine $50

At this price we are offering you the best gasoline engine ever manufactured. It is complete with pumping jack and will do all kinds of work. Other engines from one to eight horse power.

Machinery for all purposes, saw mill outfits, boilers, etc.



60c Per 100 Square Ft.

This is our price on our splendid two ply Eagle felt roofing. Three-ply per square 90c. Vulcanite roofing with nails, caps and cement, per sq. $1.75. Galvanized rubber. The highest grade roofing manufactured, complete at $1.50, $1.90 and $2.15 per sq. Conductor pipe, eave troughs and roof trimmings of all kinds. Free samples are sent on application.

Bath Tubs, $6.30



At this price we offer you a complete modern style enameled bath tub. Other tubs ranging up to $20.00. We sell complete modern bath room outfits, everything needed to live in comfort, for $25.00 up. 10,000 kitchen sinks, from 50c up, 16,000 closets from $4.00 up. All kinds of plumbing supplies. Your home furnished with waterworks at a low cost.



Our New 500 Page Catalogue, No. 204 Free

We have just published this new catalogue, and it contains 500 pages of astonishing bargains in merchandise of every character. This catalogue is one that every shrewd buyer must send for. It is filled with exceptional bargains from cover to cover. You will save money by referring to it often. This advertisement shows but a few of the countless bargains that we offer. Cut out this advertisement, put a cross mark on such items as interests you most, fill out the coupon to the right, and mail to us and we will promptly give you more detailed information on such items as you desire, besides mailing you our free catalogue. Or send us your name and address, mentioning where you saw this advertisement, what items interest you most and we will give you full information.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.,
35TH AND IRON STREETS, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.,
35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

I am a reader of **Up-to-Date Farming.** Send me one of your large 500 page catalogues as advertised in this paper.

Name.....

Address.....

R. R. or P. O. Box.....

State.....

FREE TRIAL 100 LBS FEED

Feed for HORSES, COWS, HOGS, COLTS, CALVES, all livestock and poultry. Mueller's Molasses Grains is malt sprouts, brewers grain and molasses, scientifically prepared and mixed, containing best properties of feed. With hay or other farm roughage makes perfectly balanced ration.

Mueller's Molasses Grains

contain more protein than oats, corn or other feed and besides, the molasses is beneficial to bowel complaints, keeps water clear, blood pure and digestive organs in healthy condition—Mueller's Molasses Grains contain no drugs or medicine, takes place of corn, oats, and mill feed, giving

better results at 1-3 less cost.

Will you try it at my expense?

Give me yours and your feed dealer's name and address when I will send you 100 lbs. of Mueller's Molasses Grains for FREE TRIAL. Not a penny do I ask of you until you have used the feed and know from experience how much better the Grain is than any other feed. Send for it To-Day.

E. P. MUELLER
500 Commerce St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Bog Spavin

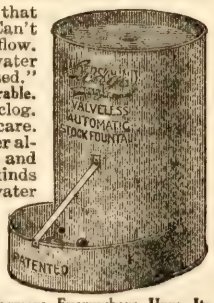
Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

Is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Bog-Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't imitate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
207 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Gedge's Valveless Automatic Stock Fountain



A Watering Fountain that can't get out of order. Can't fail to work. Can't overflow. "Automatically lets water down just as it is used." Simple, unbreakable and durable. No valves or devices to clog. Requires no attention or care. Plenty of pure water always ready just where and when it is needed for all kinds of stock. Holds enough water to last 50 hogs twodays and two nights. Saves Water. Keeps It Pure. Prevents Disease. The increase in "fat" alone will pay for one of these tanks in one season. Farmers Everywhere Urge Its Use. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT. If he can't sell you the "GEDGE AUTOMATIC" write at once for prices and particulars. GEDGE BROS. IRON ROOFING COMPANY, 100 Fountain Street, Anderson, Indiana.



DAVIS LOW DOWN SEPARATOR

Goes direct from factory to you. No state agents or traveling salesmen to pay. Straight factory prices. And it's absolutely the

Easiest to clean, easiest running, simplest separator on earth. We guarantee that with a Davis your profits will increase $10 per cow while cutting your labor in two. Freight prepaid. Send for money saving catalog No. 152 right now and investigate.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
56R North Clinton St., Chicago, Illinois.

JONES PAYS FREIGHT

WAGON SCALES $40

ON TRIAL
ALL IRON, STEEL AND BRASS
JONES Box 386 BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or Exp. prepaid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

UP-TO-DATE Live Stock and Dairying

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Jos. W. Grand, 513 East 55th St., Chicago, Ill.

Marketing and Buying Horses

This article is a continuation of one that appeared in our last issue, where we state that the most essential thing is a good foot. After examining the foot to see that it is on the concave order, hard and not mealy, then run your hand down his forelegs, examine for splints. if on the bone they will never hurt him, but if on the tendons drop him like a hot potato, no matter how small the splint. To save further time and trouble have him jogged quietly down the floor, on stones if possible, look for lameness, and see if his tyle of going suits you. Now examine his coronets for side bones. Take a look at his eyes, and that very closely. Stand in front of him, see that he has a full chest, "not sunken in." Now glance between his forelegs to detect spavin joints. Run your hand over his kidneys and press hard as you do so; pass behind him and see that he stands square; examine for curbs (a curb will never hurt a horse after he is six years old), feel his hocks for incipient spavins or bruises on the cap of his hocks, which require a satisfactory explanation from the owner. Don't forget to look for thoroughpins and bog spavins; look carefully at his hips that they are both alike; personally I would never buy an interfering horse, or a horse that shows symptoms of it.

In the matter of age four years old is not preferable. I had rather buy a horse at eight than five, as he is then in his prime, and his habits are all developed; if a horse has arrived at that age and maintained his soundness, you can rely upon his being a good one. See that your intended purchase is well ribbed up; long-backed, narrow-gutted horses are bad feeders and doers and can not stand their work. See also that he has plenty of neck, good, high shoulders and sloping back. Then proceeding, ask the holder of the horse to walk quick into his flank both ways, turning him quickly; then back him while you look carefully for symptoms of springhalt or cramps. If up to this time the horse has borne inspection favorably, put a man on his back and gallup him as fast as he will go to test his wind for a whirling sound. If all right have him put in harness to see if he has any vice. Stable habits, such as weaving, windsucking, cribbing and halterpulling must be left to the veracity of the seller's word, as they are only to be detected when the horse is standing quietly in the stable. If he fills the bill buy him; good horses are scarce.

Foot Notes

Horses should be treated as intelligent beings; they are like men in the amount of courage, they can muster up. Some are the veriest cowards and others are possessed of a dare-devil spirit.

Horse science has proven that a clipped horse properly cared for is, even in the coldest weather, if in constant use, far more comfortable than those which are allowed to retain their full coat of hair. Man requires such work of the horse as to sweat him severely if his coat be long, and indeed it has been found so burdensome to a horse that when driven for any distance he would blow quite seriously, whereas after being clipped he could go without discomfort. If the long coat could be kept dry it would not be objectionable, but as soon as it becomes saturated with sweat it is a menace to health. It is necessary, of course, after the removal of the long coat, to provide a double allowance of clothing, and avoid standing still out of doors without blankets after using for any length of time. Properly cared for, however, the danger of a clipped horse taking cold is much less than when the hair is long and wet with perspiration.

Heaven Everywhere

Heaven is not confined to the blue realms above,
Nor a place from our lives set apart;
'Tis the incense of tenderness, mercy and love
Exhaling from Nature's great heart.
'Tis within—without,
Around—all about;
It covers the whole of Earth's chart.
—Georgiana Moody.

Care of Cream at the Farm

The problem of caring for the cream so that it may be delivered to the creamery in good condition is a serious one, because it has an important bearing on the quality of the butter. In many cases butter made from cream not properly cared for does not sell for the top market price, and since there is a growing tendency to sell butter on its merits, giving only the price its quality deserves, there will be difficulty in disposing of butter made from a poor quality of farm separator cream, at prices equal to those of butter made



at whole-milk creameries. Considering the question, however, from the mechanical side of the butter making process alone, there is no good reason why separator cream should not be equal to, if not better than, that separated at a factory with power separators.

When milk is separated at the farm immediately after milking, the cleanest and sweetest cream possible ought to be obtained; it certainly should be better than that skimmed by a factory separator from milk which is two to twenty hours old, an don this account a better butter should be made from the farm separator cream.

General Live Stock Notes

Believe in yourself, believe in humanity, believe in success of your undertaking. Fear nothing and no one. "Love your work." Work, hope and keep in touch with modern ways. Teach yourself to be practical and up-to-date.

Particular attention should be given to regularity in the time or the order of milking the cows, the work being done as a rule when other farm work is out of the way.

It has been found by experience that properly milked cows will better keep up their flow of milk than in the case with cows that are milked in a careless manner.

Careful milking permanently improves the animal as a milk producer, aside from directly increasing the milk flow.

Milking is as important as any work on the dairy farm, and nobody can do it properly but persons endowed with a good share of intelligence, patience and conscientiousness.

Close study and attention should be given to individual cows, and to details in the dairy. The importance of the milker should be brought more into the foreground.

There is a complaint on the part of sellers and buyers alike that there is a shortage of long-fed beeves and cattle of good quality.

There seems to have been a fear among many of the feeders that prices they were going to obtain for their cattle, would not warrant them of feeding their animals a full ration of corn. The man who pursues this course is short-sighted.

The cattle feeding business has reached a point where color, quality, and a great many other little things must be considered by the buyer.

A carload of well finished steers of good quality, but of mixed colors, will not bring the price that a carload of steers of uniform color will.

The American-gaited saddle horse is unknown in England, and to put an Englishman on one of the graceful creatures, would probably be to witness a sight to provoke laughter of God and men. They would not know what to do with each other.

The Merino sheep are much longer in reaching their maturity in breeding as well as in the growth and general development, than other breeds.

A Big Difference



One Minute's Washing as compared to at least fifteen. Wouldn't you like to save at least fourteen minutes twice a day? **One minute** with a cloth and brush cleans the absolutely simple Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl shown in the upper picture. It takes fifteen minutes to half an hour with a cloth and something to dig out dents, grooves, corners and holes to clean other bowls—one of which is shown in lower picture.

Washed in 1 minute

Count the pieces — notice the difference—and you'll understand why the one who has to do the cleaning prefers the simple Sharples Tubular.

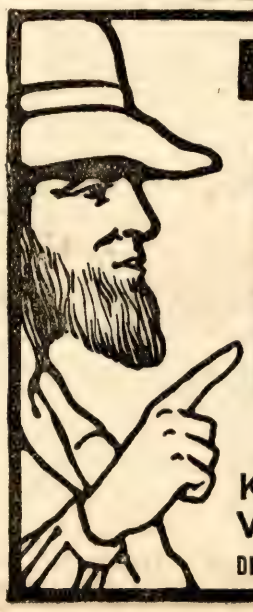
There are other advantages just as much in favor of the Tubular. Write today for catalog V-136—it tells you all about the gain, use, and choice of a separator.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.



Washed in 15 to 30 minutes

Farmers Say



SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Is the Best Remedy on Earth.
Kills a Spavin Curb or Splint.
Very Penetrating. Kills Pain.

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 ALBANY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

There Are Others

City people in America who get their milk in sealed bottles just before breakfast, and country people who drive their milk up into the barn lot and draw it for immediate use, probably think the cow is the whole thing. She isn't. She furnishes the great bulk of the world's milk supply, but the reindeer, the donkey, the goat, the yak, the camel and the buffalo prevent her from having a monopoly.

Nor should any one suppose that the stage milkmaid is anything like the real article. There are milkmaids just as picturesque as the short skirted, bonneted creature in the comic operas, but nothing like her.

The milkmaids of little Russia, with their quaint head dresses tied on with heavy veils, and their short quilted skirts, carrying huge earthenware jars of milk from house to house, might be a welcome relief from the milkman who clamps over the back porches before daylight to leave a sterilized bottle of milk, but it is doubtful if her picturesqueness adds anything to the hygenic qualities of the product.

The Norse and Swedish milkmaids are perhaps the comeliest of all, when seen in their mountain pastures walking erect and singing down the winding roads with two big buckets of foaming milk suspended at the ends of a yoke that rests upon their shoulders.

Everywhere the picturesqueness of the women who milk is the same. The snowy white kerchief, crossed on the breast, the white apron, and the quaint flapping cap of white are seen everywhere as the women go carrying two huge buckets suspended from a yoke.

In Cuba and Spanish America the donkey supplies the greater portion of the milk, and in Havana and other cities the donkeys are driven from house to house and milked per order. The reindeer supplies Lapland, most of Siberia and part of Arctic America with milk, which is described as being strong in taste and weaker in nutriment than cow's milk.

Camels supply the Egyptians, and camel's milk is considered a great delicacy. The cheese made from it is admired by French gourmets. The goat of Ireland is historic, and one or more nannies are kept at most of the cottages in northern and western Ireland.

If one hundred and fifty pounds of butter only pays for the yearly feed and care of a cow, then one producing this amount or less is not paying a profit.

Abortion in Cows

This complaint is frequent in some herds. The herding together of a large number of cows, high feeding and crowded space will produce it. Smutty corn, ergoty pastures, as well as injury to the abdomen, are fruitful causes. One strange fact, not yet fully explained, is that when one animal in a herd of cows aborts, others are likely to follow from sympathy or infectious nature of the disease.

Petting Animals

The primary fact must never be forgotten or overlooked, i. e., that while there may be a certain inclination to do what the handler desires, a rooted, evident disinclination linked with fear and worry is an almost certain sign that something is wrong wth the animal.

Another cardinal fact observed is the importance of recompensing obedience by limited petting and caressing. Fear should be totally absent and a perfect understanding achieved between animal and man. There should be no hasty or unexpected movements, no harsh language, no swearing; the voice should remain as nearly as possible in the same tone.

Wise Men

Successful dairymen change their herds that are now or have been spring cows around to winter cows, and there is no difficulty in doing so. The heifer that has never had calves, start them right, so they will freshen in the fall, and after that you will have no trouble in keeping them fall cows. The older cows, those that come in late in the spring, let them go over so as to make fall cows of them. Those that come in very early, say February and March, you will be able to shorten their period, so that each year they come in earlier. The fact of a dairyman having cows fresh in the fall is a sure indication that he knows his business.

One-year-old rams are not so prolific as those two or three years old. Ewes also average a larger percentage of increase in lambs after they reach full maturity at three years of age until after they are six years old, when the rate of increase diminishes.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisment was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

A Revolution in Live Stock Feeding

For years stockmen, dairymen and horse owners have been experimenting on the feed question, trying to find something that would reduce the cost of feeding and at the same time maintain or improve upon present results. It remained for E. P. Mueller, of Milwaukee, to produce the object of this search. As a result of his labors a feed has been found which costs less than any other and over which stockmen seem to be most enthusiastic.

Those who have used it claim that it is without an equal as a flesh and muscle builder. They also say that it is even better than oats for putting life—'ginger"—into a horse.

This new feed is known as Mueller's Molasses Grains, and is made of malt sprouts, brewer's grain and molasses, scientifically prepared and mixed. Combined with hay, fodder or other farm roughage, it is a perfectly balanced ration.

Sugar has long been known as one of the most highly concentrated forms of nutriment, but the trouble has been in putting it into a convenient form for feeding. The analysis show that Mueller's Molasses Grains is particularly rich in sugar, and it can be fed as easily as oats or corn.

This feed contains a large percentage of molasses, and it is a well known fact that molasses acts as a lubricant on the lumps and bronchia tubes, and is a preventative of heaves and other affections of these organs. Many of us who were raised on farms remember how our fathers were accustomed to mix sorghum molasses with the bran for the horses.

A large number of stockmen who are feeding Mueller's Molasses Grains claim that it is an excellent bowel regulator. This seems quite probable, as molasses has always been recognized as a natural laxative.

We are also told that this new ration is more easily digested than other foods, and if this be true it's use will put an end to indigestion in horses. Considering it's low price and it's many superior qualities, Mueller's Molasses Grains should become most popular. It is made and sold by E. P. Mueller, 500 Commerce street, Milwaukee, Wis., who makes a very liberal offer, namely, 100 pounds sent on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send trial order or for further particulars if you want them.

One More Fool Than We Think

(Rose Seelye-Miller.)

Ses I to my neighbor Mister Brown,
"Why don't Jones get up when he gets down?
Now he's been in the lower end of the beat
Fer the last few years," I ses, with heat,
Et he'd do this, 'nd ef he'd do that,
I said, 'nd I laid the law down flat,
I stopped—Ses Brown with a wicked wink,
"They's always one more fool than we think."

I was riled, an' I said, well, there's Bliss,
Why don't he do better, now tell me this?
He's got a big farm 'nd tools 'nd things,
But his money, it seems to have double wings.
Nd them boys they work, 'nd Mis' Bliss saves,
Hain't any of 'em much better'n slaves,"
Ses Brown, and he smiled in his jolly way,
"Guess the fool killer haint passed here today."

"I guess not," ses I, and I looked at him,
But his gaze was on the horizon dim,
He takes things easy, but works his men,
Nd teams, 'nd crops it fer any ten.
'Nnd he's fixed his house, and built him sheds,
'Nd furnished his parlor, 'nd bought iron beds,
I always think when I look at him,
That a 'fool and his money part soon,' I vim.

Ses Brown, "You're a mighty good feller, Smith,
"But some way you seem to be losing the pith
Of my remarks and general things.
Earth has its limits, and money wings,
Each man has his work and his own little place,
Each lives his own life with his own little grace.
"We can't judge the others you see," ses he,
"They're a different perspective fer each, you see."

When I feel like judgin' 'nd runnin' affairs,
That haint my business 'nd puttin' on airs,
I stop myself right there on the brink,
"There's always one more fool than we think."
Ses I, Mister Brown, you're mighty fair,
Here's my hand on't. Now, put it there!
This medicine is just the stuff fer me,
It may act as a sort of fool killer, you see.

'Nd Brown he laugheed, and gave a wink,
"They ain't so dead easy killed as you may think,
I've been tryin' on one fer forty odd years,
Fool killin' haint so easy as it appears.
It's dead easy to pet intolerance,
'Nd it's easy to see another man's chance,
But when the fool in me gets mighty big,
I just haul up and give him a dig.
I've got a "piece" and it's writ right down,
"There's one more fool than we think," ses Brown.

A quack doctor, whose treatment had evidently led to the death of his patient, was examined sternly by the coroner.

"What did you give the poor fellow?" asked the coroner.

"Ipecacuanha, sir."

"You might just as well have given him the aurora borealis," said the coroner.

"Well, sir, that's just what I was going to give him when he died."

CREAM SEPARATORS

The accompanying picture illustrates how one buyer of a "cheap" cream separator feels over his great "bargain" and how he has arranged to punish himself for so wasting his money, time, labor and product.



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS may cost a little more in the beginning, but they always cost less in the end. If you are thinking of buying a separator, you will never have cause to "kick" yourself if you select a DE LAVAL machine. Send for new 1906 catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

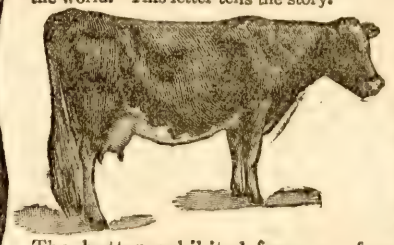
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World's Champion Cow

The Guernsey cow here illustrated has proven herself the biggest butter producer in the world. This letter tells the story.



"Milwaukee, Wis., Feb, 12, 1906. My Guernsey cow, Yeksa Sunbeam, No. 15439, holds the World's record for a yearly butter-fat production, having made in a year 857.15 pounds of butter-fat. She also made 14920.8 pounds of milk testing 5.75 per cent. fat; this is the largest amount of milk produced in a year by any Guernsey cow.

The butter exhibited from my farm was awarded FIRST PRIZE over all at the State Dairymen's Convention at Waukesha, Wis., scoring 97½ points.

I use the United States Cream Separator, of which I have three on as many farms. FRED RIETBROCK."

Don't miss the point of this story: GOOD COWS and the

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

is a combination that means biggest profit to dairymen. You feed your cows to produce rich milk, and to get the most butter-fat from that milk you need a U. S. Cream Separator because it **Holds the WORLD'S RECORD for CLEAN SKIMMING.**

Our new, handsome 1906 catalogue tells all about the U. S. Read it before you put any money into a cream separator. Just write us, "Send catalogue number "187". You'll get one by return mail. Better lay this paper down and write us now while you think of it.

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Eighteen centrally located distributing warehouses throughout the United States and Canada. Prompt delivery. 436

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gives Advance Fence its superior strength. Our stay wire is never cut. Thus all the strength of the wire is retained for service. Fully half of it is wasted in cut stay fences.

Let us ship you what Fence, etc., you need. After 30 days if you don't like it, return it to us at our expense and get your money back.

We prepay freight and guarantee safe delivery. You take no risk.

Write today for our free fence book and freight paid factory prices.

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Chicks hatched in May and June in a

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will be laying eggs for you in December. Our 1906 sales larger than ever; convincing proof that the **Sure Hatch** does its work to entire satisfaction of its buyers. Sold on trial. Guaranteed fully for 5 years at prices that allow one hatch to pay for the machine. Send today for free catalog with prices. We make quick shipments.

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G. P. Pilling & Son, 2237 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.



FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Bull-strong chicken-tight Sold to the user at Wholesale Prices. We Pay Freight. Catalogue free.
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Box 88 Winchester, Indiana.

20 Eggs $1. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, 30 other varieties. All Pigeons, Hares, etc. List free. **A. L. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.**

LICE on Poultry costs the average Poultryman and Farmer more money in a year than he ever dreams of. 75 per cent. of poultry ills are directly caused by lice. These pests torment the fowl and get it out of condition, when it is an easy prey for disease. Your hens will lay more and young stock grow faster and YOU WILL HAVE NO LICE if you use **Leak's Lice Exterminator.**

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WM. H. EVERITT, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Indiana



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When you have one of our outfits. Don't pay tax to the shoemaker. You can repair shoes better. Repairing two pairs pays for a

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This outfit contains a complete set of tools for general boot and shoe repairing. No toys. Illustration shows contents. Complete instructions for half-soling sent FREE. Price of the Model Cobbler outfit only $1.00. **Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Ind.**



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S. E. FERRY
Indianapolis, Indiana

UP-TO-DATE
The Poultry Yard

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

Poultry for the Farm

There is no disputing the fact that if the farmer paid more attention to practical poultry culture, there would be a betterment of his condition. In the east it is common for farmers to make poultry an adjunct, much of the work being confined to the winter months. Incubators and brooders are used, and chicks turned out for several months at a season when there is very little chance to do outside work. What can be done in the east can, with equal success, be performed in the west, and it is time that our farmers look into the matter.

To make poultry keeping a success it must be taken up and prosecuted in a business-like manner. It must not be considered a pastime. It calls for as good business sense as any crop on the farm, and an acre of well-kept poultry will give as good, if not better, returns than an acre of any crop grown on the fertile lands of the west.

The investment in poultry in the start is not heavy. If begun in a small way, and the income from it reinvested until a good-sized plant is secured, it will not take long until a gold mine is found on the farm. We believe that rightly managed this branch will bring better returns for the investment than is possible with anything else that we could name.

But to make a success there must be the right kind of beginning. It cannot be done with scrub stock nor with slipshod methods. Mongrelism in any form should be discarded from the farm. The beginning should be made in a small way—a pen of pure stock will make the start. From these raise next year's birds; keep on improving each year and enlarging the plant according to the knowledge and capital at hand. "Never bite off more than you can chaw."

Thoroughbred stock will not only give you better egg records and better carcasses, but the eggs and carcasses will be more uniform in size and color, and that means a great deal in market.

Again, a breed must be selected that will best fit the market. Do not keep a breed that lays white eggs when your market pays the highest price for brown eggs; and vice versa. Do not keep a breed that gives a small carcass when your market asks for large and medium-sized birds. Keep in touch with the demands, and make your supply accordingly.

You will need a guide in your work. For that reason follow the teachings of Up-to-Date Farming in each issue. There is much in that department that will be both interesting and instructive; besides you have the experience of the editor to draw on. When in doubt consult him. He is here for that purpose.

Secure good books; books written by practical men. We could name quite a list, such as "Money in Broilers and Squabs," price 50 cents; "Little Chicks," price 50 cents; "Profitable Poultry Farming," 25 cents; "A Living from Poultry," 25 cents. We can supply them at the prices named. Books and papers point out the way; they are the guide posts. Follow their directions and practice will make you perfect in the work.

There is nothing mysterious about the poultry business. It is a vocation that calls for constant attention, but it is not hard muscular labor. It means brains, pluck, energy; it means long hours. Can you afford that for success? There are thousands who are doing this work, and they have made the poultry cause so extensive that the figures given out by the U. S. Government are astonishing. Make it a leading specialty of your farm.

The Commercial Duck

A sandy soil is best suited for ducks.

Ducks, like geese, make their own nests.

Duck eggs over a week old rarely hatch well.

When hatching duck eggs under hens the young should be removed as soon as dry, as they become restless and the hen often in her excitement treads on them. Hens do not make good mothers, as they are more of a roaming disposition, and the ducklings, being weak in the legs, cannot keep up this activity, and in consequence the young die from exhaustion.

There should be a trough of cracked oyster shells constantly before the ducks, and in addition sand or chick-sized grit should be mixed with the mash.

The duck, with good treatment, will average about four eggs a week from February 1 to about the last of June, when there will be a gradual decline until the last of July, when the season ends.

The duck yards munst be partly shaded. If there is no natural shade erect canopies, so that the fowls can have a cool, shady place to go during the heat of the day.

Never suddenly change the bill of fare of laying ducks, as it will cripple the egg yield.

It is best to use second-grade flour in the mash, so as to make it morelumpy.

It takes about two and a half years to fully mature a duck.

Ducks require more bulky food than do chickens or turkeys. Steamed clover hay, green food, turnips or potatoes should be mixed up with the bran. The roots should be well cooked and mashed.

Contrary to all former notions, bathing water is not strictly necessary for duck culture, but where the breeding ducks can have access to it, they will gain needed exercise, and keep in better breeding condition. But growing ducklings should not be allowed to bathe, especially if intended for market. They grow much faster if kept out of water, and if properly fed will, at ten weeks of age, average ten pounds to the pair.

Two or three times a week shake up the bedding in the duck pens, separating the manure from the unsoiled bedding.

UP-TO-DATE
Bee-Keeping

By Rev. J. G. Baumgartner

Swarming and Management of Swarms

(By J. G. Baumgaertner.)

Here is the busiest time in the year among the bees. The advent of new swarms is now nothing new and yet a matter in which both the beginner and the veteran in apiculture are immensely interested. The former usually anxiously awaiting them to increase the number of his colonies, the latter with equal anxiety guarding against them, knowing that the breaking up of forces in swarming is a detriment to his prospective honey crop. Let us briefly consider the side of the beginner. I take it for granted that you have taken my advice previously given, and have consequently devoted all necessary care to your bees so far, bringing them up to the time of the honey flow in the best possible condition; and have your queens all clipped, your new hives in readiness, planned out the location for every new stand, etc. At this time of the year you should open all your hives—especially those with strong colonies—once in a week to see which are preparing to swarm. Bees prepare to swarm when the hive is well filled with bees, the combs all or nearly all occupied with brood, honey and pollen and plenty of young bees hatching daily—in other words, when hive is cramped full and honey coming in. The first step in the preparation is the rearing of drones. Then comes the building of queen cells. These appear on the sides and edges of the brood combs in the shape of large peanuts protruding downward.

When you find these with eggs or larvae in them, you take it for granted that the swarming fever is developing, providing your queen is not too old or otherwise failing, in which case those queen cells may be meant for superceding the old queen. As soon as the first one of these cells is sealed over the bees are ready to swarm, and you may expect a swarm the next day if the weather is pleasant, otherwise they may wait yet a few days. Be sure you are there when the swarm issues. Have a new hive ready. The frames in the new hive should contain one inch starters of brood foundation. If neighboring hives are less than four feet away, also have one or two sheets on hand to throw over the neighboring hives when the swarm returns to keep the bees from entering wrong hives. Also have a queen cage ready. In lack of one use a tumbler with a gauze tied over. Now let them come! You are all expectation. Here they come! Rumbling, tumbling out at the entrance and whirling around in the air in delirious joy. Your queen is clipped and will be found on the ground in front of the hive. Pick her up and cage her, placing the cage in the shade. Now lift the old hive off the stand and set it out of the way. Set the new hive on the old stand, entrance wide open. This hive must not have been standing in the sun too much, as the bees are loath to stay in a new hive when the same is very hot. Throw the sheets over the adjoining hives. The bees finding that the queen is not in the air with them will now return of their own accord and begin to enter the new hive on the old stand. Now open your queen cage and let the queen run in with them. Next go to some hive which has some frame of unsealed brood to spare with no queen cell on it. Take this frame and insert it in the center of your new hive, giving the other colony an empty comb for the frame of brood you took. The old hive from which the swarm came should now be carried to a new location. Four days after the new swarm was hived take out (if a ten-frame hive) two of the empty frames from each side, push the remaining six frames to one side of the hive and place a follower board next to the last frame. Now take the super from the old hive and place on the new hive. The old hive will not swarm again if managed this way and needs no super before it is again strong enough for such work. And the new swarm is in best possible condition for rapid superwork. After the bees have filled the six frames in the brood chamber with nice combs full of brood and honey, give them four frames of full sheets of foundation to lay in store for winter.

GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE gives lively talks on finding money in the hive. It's there. You can get it out. Bee-men of wide experience, writers who have made money with bees, teach you how. Sample copy sent free (6 months trial 25c.) Money back if not satisfied. Write. Now's the time. Learn this business.
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Treat Your Cows

kindly and they will return rich rewards. In fly-time use

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to drive away pesky insects and flies. Cows give more milk and better quality. Its cost is not an expense but an investment that will return 300 per ct profit. Costs ½ cent a day per animal. Good for horses, poultry etc. Kills lice, heals sores. Electric Sprayer for applying free with FIRST order for one gallon or more. Gallon can $1.00; 5 gallon can $5.00.
WM. H. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind

"I used Fly-Fuma last year on 50 cows in dairy. I am now using it with perfect success. The cows like it, will stand quietly and await their turns. One man with Electric Sprayer will go over the entire herd in ten minutes. The cows, after it is used, look as if they had been well groomed. By using night and morning the cows are not troubled with flies at all. I also use it on horses with fine results and found it one of the best things for sore shoulders and all harness galls I ever saw. I used Fly-Fuma on dogs for fleas and on chickens for lice with perfect success." FRANK MCGAVOCK, Nashville, Tenn.

WHITE Y & "THE BIRD FOR BUSINESS"

READ WHAT ONE CUSTOMER WRITES:

A. R. TUBBS & SON,

I had splendid success. Hatched eight chickens out of the 15 eggs. Raised all of them. One cockerel we sold. Now have two cockerels and five hens. They are just fine.

MRS. J. B. THIESS,
Fisher, Pa



White Wyandottes are endorsed by 27 State Experiment Stations as being the BEST all round breed. A little larger than Plymouth Rocks—quicker growers and no discoloring from dark pin feathers when dressed.

Our strain "The Bird for Business" equals the Leghorn for egg production and are 100 per cent. hardier and heavier.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

Eggs for hatching—prepaid to any point east of the Mississippi-Missouri river $1.50 for 15—$2.75 for 30. Eggs **not prepaid** $1.00 for 15—**$2.00** for **30**—$3.50 for 60. Valuable pricelist free.

A. R. TUBBS & SON,
Box A Westons Mills, N. Y.

UP-TO-DATE Orchard and Garden

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Of course it is well to keep an eye on the orchard all through the summer, but interest and activity now center in the garden.

One matter which claims special attention in the orchard, however, is to keep the sprouts that put out where pruning has been done, rubbed off. These should never be allowed to get too large to be taken off by hand.

As the apples increase in size watch for specks or rot, especially high up in the tree. This will require greater vigilance later than now, but it cannot be begun too early. It has been pretty well decided by scientists that that fatal orchard malady, bitter rot, is spread throughout the tree by spores; that one apple may become affected and communicate the disease to its neighbors, especially those below it. Hence the higher the infection begins the worse it is for the tree. The communication of bitter rot infection is very rapid sometimes, especially in rainy weather, the rain apparently carrying the spores down with it. Therefore, this vigilant watching and removal of apples showing the least appearance of rot or disease of any kind, is not given as a remedy or preventive of bitter rot; it is simply urged as a precautionary measure. The affected apple is of no use on the tree, and its removal may save further infection, no matter what the malady.

The same advice is good in the matter of defective or ill-shapen fruit. Such fruit is but a worthless burden upon the tree, and if the tree food required to develop and mature the bad fruit could be saved to the good, great gains might be made.

I know it will be said this might be done where the orchardist had but one or two trees to care for, but that it is impracticable with large orchards. In other crops it looks like it would be impracticable to destroy the millions of weeds that spring up, yet farmers do not hesitate to give it the time and labor necessary to do it.

The trouble is we have come to look upon the orchard as a voluntary affair, something that will take care of itself, each tree bringing us a pile of dollars that we only have to go out and gather up at the appointed time. To this idea is to be attributed most orchard failures, and much of the undesirable fruit we try to get onto the market. We must get rid of such notions. The orchard must be cared for, and the farmer that so overcrops himself as to be unable to care for his orchard is losing at the bung while trying to gain at the spigot.

"What benefit is the garden?" Is any farmer ever tempted to ask that question? We need not tell him to look upon the table for his answer, for such a one wouldn't see anything if he did. If, however, the garden gate were locked for a few days his stomach might remind him of a difference.

But the point we wish to make is that the garden is seldom so valuable as it might be. The farmer and his help hurry through the planting, actually begruding the half day given to it, and then it is left to itself, or to the care and cultivation by the women and children. The garden should have more attention than these are able to give it, and do the other important work that devolves upon them.

To get the most out of the garden there should be frequent and rotative planting, and almost constant cultivation, but the smallness of the area makes it require but little time, and then the supply of vegetables may be unlimited.

Of course we are writing for the farmer's home garden, not the trucker's garden; that is a very different proposition. But in many cases the farmer's garden may be made a source of revenue. It is easy to raise a surplus even in the home garden, and there are so many towns and villages now that it ought not to be difficult to find a market for it, and this is a good job for boys not yet large enough for work, or even for girls, and, where the town is not too far away it may be attended to before and after school. The first thing to do is to find the market. Contract a certain amount of certain vegetables to be delivered at certain times throughout the season, either to stores or families. Then deliver the goods in good condition and in tasty packages, promptly on time and strictly in accordance with the contract, having everything exactly as represented. Promptness is essential. Should anything occur to prevent a delivery the customer must be notified so that he will not be expecting it and meet with disappointment. Thus some good money may be realized, children interested, and business principles learned, all at the same time.

The above, of course, refers only to the lighter vegetables sold in small quantities. But where a town of some size is not too far away, the farm garden may be made with a view to a surplus, and, on the above plan, the marketing may be sufficient to well claim the attention of more important means, and it may be made an attractive feature of the season's income.

Letter From David Dobetter

No. 65.

Near Williamsport, Ind., May 15, '06.
Dear Editor:

We let the cattle out to pasture yesterday morning for the first time this season. Rather late? Well, a few days later than usual this year. For some time I have been thinking that a good many farmers miss it by turning their stock out too soon in the spring of the year. And I have intended trying the plan of keeping the cows in till the grass got up high enough so that there would be plenty of feed for them; but every year till now there has been something to hinder me from keeping this resolution. So much easier, you know, to lay plans than to live up to them!

The way it is with most of us, along in May the hay mows get terribly low, somehow. It does take a big lot of fodder of one kind and another to carry a dairy through from Otcober to May. And then the cattle get uneasy, and it is not very pleasant to hear a lot of them bawling in the yard half the time because they are anxious to be out to pasture, and to see them wandering around from one side of the lot to another looking over wistfully.

But we have all this difficulty settled. In the first place, we manage to have plenty of roots for the cows in the spring. I did not use to think it made much difference about what a cow had to eat if they had enough of something. But really a cow is much like the rest of folks. She likes a change of diet once in a while. You and I would get sick of eating just the same thing the whole year round. By the time we had had potatoes and fried salt pork three hundred and sixty or seventy times right straight along we would be ready to go visiting a spell where we could have a little variation.

I think it must be the same way with stock. And especially when spring comes and there is a longing for something just out of the earth. You know how nice a root of horseradish is for an appetizer. So we plan roots for this season, and it helps a sight, too. Most of us have a lot of small potatoes on hand this time of the year. If we have not, we may have turnips or sugar beets. This plan calls for a root cellar, and that is what we all ought to have on every farm. I never have had one yet, but intend to build one soon. We are fortunate in having a big cellar under the house, and that helps us much. Last fall we put in a good many bushels of turnips. These we have fed this spring, and it would do you good to see the cattle eat them.

Another thing gained by keeping the stock in till the midde of May is that by that time the earth is good and dry, so that the stamping of the cattle will not cut the turf all up, as would be the case if we turned them out earlier. This will be a good point. Just look at most of the pastures you know of where the cattle are turned in when the earth is soft and see how it is stamped up everywhere.

The boys are moving the farm work right along these days. We had good wather to get the corn in this year. You know this soil dries off early anyhow. We can always get out on it to work several days earlier than most of our neighbors. Still it does not seem to be hurt by the drought, as one might suppose. I think we have a very favorable location, on the whole. We are well satisfied, so far as that is concerned.

The weat looks fine. We did have some doubts for a while, on account of the open weather last winter. But the frost did not seem to throw the roots out of the earth as much as you might suppose. It looks now as if we would have a good crop. What will it bring us? I wish it were not possible for the big moneyed men to play with us and manipulate the markets for us as they do. Do suppose there ever will be a day when the farmers of this country, everywhere, will use the power they surely have, to fix prices for the things they raise, as the steel men and the oil producers do for their crops? It seems as if that would be right. It is true there must be a give and take about this. The interests of all must be considered. It is not so now. The interests of just one side come to the front for consideration, and we all know that it is not the side of the farmer.

The sills for the new house are on the ground. We have the cellar dug and ready for the wall. As soon as the spring rush is over we shall push the building right along. You never saw a more interested man than our neighbor is these days. He is over here a good share of the time when we are working on the new home. He will be a tickled man when he and his ife step off the old place and get into the new one. The mortgage will then be all off their shoulders. They will have something to do, and yet they will be comparatively free from care. How much better it will be for them! I am glad it came so that we could help them in this way. We all send love to the folks of the great Up-to-Date family. Good-bye.

DAVID DOBETTER.

Bless your soul, Bro. Dobetter, the farmers are organizing to beat the band, and in many places they are making their own prices and controlling the market, to their own great good, and to the injury of nobody.—Editor.

A Little Gentlemen

"I'm six years old, just six today;
I'm growing big," said Walter Ray.

"I'll have a splendid birthdav treat!
Ice cream and frosted cake to eat.

"I'll ask my mother, can I take
Poor Archie Grant some of my cake.

"And ice cream, too, because he's lame,
And can not play a running game.

"I'm six years old, so I must be
"A little gentleman, you see."

FRANK.

Wild Geese

Over the raging waters,
Etched on the gray of the sky;
Whither the flight of the rovers
Flying so high, so high!
Far and away to the northland,
Over the east and the west,
Into the region of silence,
There to rest, to rest.

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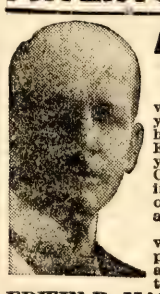
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UP-TO-DATE Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

THOUGHTS THAT COME

Riding Backward

Did you ever enter a railway car, and finding the seats all taken but a reversed one, you took that and rode backward? How rapidly everything seemed to be leaving you! No matter how beautiful the scenery, how many flowers decked the wayside, how many sparkling brooks you crossed, or how many delightful retreats glided by, you saw nothing until you had passed it. And then it hurried away, away in the distance until it was lost from sight. You were scarcely made sensible of a new beauty until it had gone by you, and you had of it only an unsatisfactory glimpse.

How many of us are thus riding backwards through life! We appreciate the beautiful things around us, and we long to enjoy them, but scarcely do we see them until they are gone. Blessings come and blessings go, but we do not recognize them until they are passed, and then our hearts are filled with a sad longing for their return. Friends surround us and would make us happy, but too often we do not know it until they, too, are gone. Then we grieve over their departure, but our tears cannot bring them back. Our eyes are turned only to the past, and the things we love are getting farther and farther away from us. We are riding backwards.

Turn around. Face the front. Look to the future. See the beauties as they unfold themselves before you. Go forward to meet the blessings as they come, enjoy them while they go by, and treasure them in fond memories when they have passed on.

Life, indeed, is like a railway on which we are all passengers. What we get out of it depends upon how we are riding. Let us keep our eyes to the front, and be prepared to meet our friends as they approach us, to greet them with smiles of recognition and appreciation, to give kindnesses in return for the kindnesses they have in store for us, and thus gather flowers on the journey rather than see none but what are already rushing beyond our reach. The past may be sacred as it is held in memory's strong casket, and we may turn our heads sometimes to gaze upon it fondly, but the future is Hope's fruitful garden in which God has planted sweetest flowers to perfume and make glad our passing way.

Look ahead to see the blessings,
Never back to bring a sigh;
Life's great train is hastening onward,
Hope and Heaven are drawing nigh.
—John P. Stelle.

Mixed Hints

Very few persons are out helping them who do not help themselves.

Have all the storage rooms been gone through this sprnig to see that everything has been cleaned out and tidied up? These out-of-the-way places are liable to be neglected, and there is no room for filth and untidiness about the home on the farm.

Did you get through housecleaning without saying words you would rather heaven's stenographer would not take down?

Would you like to have bright, new furniture in the best room: Rub thoroughly what you have with a cloth dampened with coal oil. Keep the windows and doors open for a while; the smell will all be gone in a day or two, an dthe furniture will look much better.

Don't neglect the garden and don't depend entirely upon the women folks to attend to it. Count it up. How many things are you depending upon the women folks for, anyway?

While the women (let us hope the men helped them) were cleaning the house on the inside, did the men paint, or have it painted, on the outside? If you did you just about hit the proper gait, and it is now up to the women and girls and boys to see to it that flowers and vines and such nice things make the surroundings fresh and pretty. It is a great deal easier to have a pretty home on the farm than many imagine.

The little red ants that are often so troublesome in the pantry don't like tansy, and, unlike tobacco-using boys, they seem to have sense enough to keep away from it. Scatter tansy leaves upon the shelves where these little pests make trouble.

People who occupy the home on the farm must not devote all their time to plannig work and working. I don't care if the young people go fishing once in awhile, and if pa and ma go with them life will not be one day shorter. At all events you must plan to attend the picnics. There'll be farmers' picnics this summer and fall. Many good things will be said at them, and some funny things will happen to make you laugh and to drive dull care away. You must go and get the good of it. I wish I was a boy again (or a girl, for that matter), just to attend the picnics. But, my! I can attend them anyway! Of course, I can.

When it comes to life on the farm, straw-stack calves are mightily like almanac boys and girls—such as have nothing to read but the old almanac. There are not many of that kind now; neither are there many straw-stack calves. There should not be any.

Animal or bird pets in the house, say what you please about them, are troublesome, and there is no need for them in the home on the farm. What entertainment the lambs and pigs and chickens and wild birds do not supply, the children should.. When you feel an inclination to "make much" over something, make much over one another. Devotion and friendliness in the family is a much neglected performance.

Nearly everybody is afraid of everybody's butter. This does not always mean much, for we have seen some of the least careful, not to say dirtiest, buttermakers turn up their noses at other people's butter, no matter how nice it might be. Keep the milk and cream in clean vessels, set in clean places; churn it in clean churns with clean dashers; work it in clean bowls or dishes with clean hands; then put in a clean place where there are no bad odors and nothing to make them; and then your butter will be as nice as anybody's.

Let's see. While we happen to think of it. You'll have cream this summer. Will you have strawberries? Then how about raspberries? Blackberries? Peaches then? Well, if you havn't any of these to mix with the cream, there is a defect somewhere, either in yard, garden, orchard or elsewhere.

I like to see the lettuce crisp,
Upon a shining plate,
And I like a little celery
To digest what is ate;
But I like the best of all, I think,
To read in Up-to-Date.

We think and write much about people having tasty and pretty homes, but it is more important than this that they have happy homes. Unless the children are happy at home, they will try to find happiness and pleasure somewhere else, sure as you live. Let them amuse themselves, and amuse you, too. A little fun and frolic is mighty good seasoning for long days of hard work and discouragement.

Did you ever think of it? The largest room in the home or on the farm is the room for improvement.

The thing that goes the farthest
Toward making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most,
Is just a friendly smile.
—S. F.

Did you ever try putting a little salt in eggs just before beating them? Try it.

A faded light garment may be bleached white, it is said, by soaking it in a weak solution of oxalic acid, about five cents worth of the acid to a bucket of water. When the color has disappeared, take out and rinse briskly.

Old Uncle Samuel needs the farmer—
Couldn't get along without him;
Yet there are plenty wise old fools
That rather seem inclined to doubt him,
Get knowledge in such silly pates
By sending to them Up-to-Date.

Her First Cake

She measured out the butter with a very solemn air;
The milk and sugar also; and she took the greatest care
To count the eggs correctly and to add a little bit
Of baking powder, which you know, beginners oft omit.
Then she stirred it all together and she baked it full an hour—
But she never quite forgave herself for leaving out the flour!
—E. L. Sylvester.

Not His First Crop

He plowed his land and harrowed it,
And pure seed planted well;
Then he hoed it and he plowed it,
And he fertilized it well.
Next he gathered and he husked it,
And he sold it in a trice,
But all o'er the farm he kicked himself
For leaving out the price.
—Not E. L. Sylvester.

A few drops of ammonia in clear water is an excellent liquid for cleaning gold or silver jewelry.

If you are in the habit of poaching eggs, add a few drops of vinegar to the water and see how much more quickly and firmly they will set.

If the bottoms of your pans and kettles become black, to make them bright as new use common soda applied with a damp cloth.

Here is a trick that few have learned. If you wish boiled meat to be tender and juicy, put it on to cook early, but do not let it boil longer than ten minutes, then keep it simmering all the balance of the time, not much matter how long.

Old potatoes may be greatly improved by soaking, after paring, in cold water for an hour or two.

Rich sweet cream spread over the top of a pie before putting to bake will cause the top crust to brown nicely and be flaky.

If you keep cookies or cake in a jar or box, a nice, ripe apple put with them will give them a delicate apple flavor. If the apple be cut the cake will remain moist and fresh for a long time.

Slice cold mashed potatoes into strips two inches long, one and a half inches wide and one inch thick. Dip in melted butter, then in beaten egg, bake in a buttered tin in a hot oven ten or twelve minutes.

For apple tarts line patty pans with a rich crust; put in each chopped apple and a little sugar; bake in a moderate oven and allow to cool. Whip cream to a stiff froth, sweeten and flavor lightly with vanilla or lemon extract. Place the cream over the apple just before serving.

Send For This Book

If you want to know more about Cream Separators; why you should use a good one and how it will surely save money, send for catalog No. 187. A postal card will bring it and other literature about N. S. Separators. Every reader of Up-to-Date Farming is interested and ought to send for further information to Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

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This is the farmer's own department, or for any person who wants to be heard in the interest and for the welfare of agriculture. Use it, so your brother farmers will know what your mind is regarding the great farmers' problems of the day. Readers must not assume that articles printed in this department are always endorsed by the publisher.

How to Get One Dollar a Bushel for the 1906 Wheat Crop

If the farmers are to get as much for sixteen hours' labor raising wheat as other laboring men get for eight hours' work they ought to have one dollar a bushel for good wheat. This will not more than cover the failures, interest on money invested, expense, labor, depleted soil and fair profit on the business. But the buyers are now pricing our new crop about 30 cents per bushel below this equitable price. They must and will do this if we force the crop on them before the demand calls for it. They always make themselves safe. No big elevator man or miller is going to fill up his reserves unless he gets cheap wheat. They will charge the farmer (in a low price) about 30 cents per bushel for taking your wheat off your hands and holding it till the demand calls for it.

Now, brother farmer, will it not pay to build a granary, thresh your wheat dry, and put it in the granary and only let it go as the demand calls for it at one dollar a bushel? Two hundred dollars will build a thousand bushel granary, which will make you $300 per year on your crop. The farmers of Illinois having granaries are neither Indians nor idiots. They are pricing the new crop at one dollar a bushel, and are sure to get it. By holding their wheat off the market in July, August and September they will help every poor man's price who is compelled to sell. This is what Illinois wheat raisers will do with their twenty-five million bushels of wheat; now let us hear at once from every wheat section. What are you going to do about it? Do you want one dollar or seventy cents for your crop? Respectfully,

C. O. DRAYTON,
President of Illinois State Union.

A Teacher Sees the Light

Mr. J. A. Everitt:

I have just purchased from a member of your society your book, "The Third Power," which I have read with much pleasure and deep interest. I need hardly say that I find your book brimful of everything that ought to be dearest to the heart of farmers who, I feel sure, if properly shown the way and organized, would be as powerful in the land as they are to-day in the power of unscrupulous, heartless and selfish bodies, organized for the purpose of keeping them in their present unhappy condition.

I have had a great deal to do with farmers, having for years lived among them as a teacher, and I am well acquainted with their needs, as well as the cause of their present dependent state.

I have frequently during my long stay among them, endeavored to show them that if they do not mean to be forever trampled underfoot, they must take a lesson from the organized bodies who are to-day holding them by the bit. I feel satisfied, Mr. Everitt, that you have the key for the solution of this great problem, though I realize that you have a great task before you. I know how hard it is to educate farmers, and how slow they are to adopt new ideas. But I think your book, "The Third Power," and Up-to-Date Farming are all that is needed to rouse them to action. JOHN ROBERTS.

Antwerp, N. D.

Kansas Says It Can Be Done

Mr. J. A. Everitt:

Your Up-to-Date paper is meeting with approval by nearly all the farmers of this country, and I believe your order will be closely adhered to. Some say, of course, "Oh, you can't get the farmers to stick together; the plan is a good one if it could be carried out."

We don't expect much of these "can't" fellows until they become readers of Up-to-Date Farming and other papers that make matters clear, and teach that the word "can't" should not be used in this connection; and every farmer should say it CAN be done, and stand up for equity, and then it can and will be done. I shall not stop short of that.

Let's all join and see how easy it can be done. The opposite proposition is ridiculous and laughable. The farmers own nearly the entire face of the earth and all that grows thereon, and yet they have to be told by a small bundle of speculators in futures what it is all worth. Let us form a gigantic bundle and see if they can break it.

P. D. SPOHN. Inman, Kan.

Aggregate Your Sales

The one great purpose of the A. S. of E. is to secure stability of price and more liberal remuneration for the products of the soil.

A local union of any number of live members may soon formulate plans to strengthen their relations with the buyers. It gives courage to members already in and attracts others who may be doubtful of results.

To aggregate all the union has to sell of any one commodity attracts larger buyers, makes it easier for them and you, and you can do business at less expense, whether with local buyers or representatives of the larger markets.

A selling commission of any preferred number may be chosen, who may operate through a secretary that can be easily reached by person, phone or wire. So long as satisfactory business can be done with local buyers, it is well; otherwise the unions will provide other means and seek other outlets.

Does anyone doubt if the entire surplus products of a community, a county or more, could be so handled that greater uniformity of price and more liberal value would be maintained? Proposition to buy and handle on small margins would pour in from everywhere, and your grip on the market would be in proportion to the aggregation of products.

The farmer's chief happiness is in the successful production of his chief crops; his principal anxiety is for the selling, and his stress is in proportion to the failure of price. All this is relieved by the above system of selling. The best price possible is obtained, always better than the individual could secure, and the proceeds are returned without further demands upon his time or thought.

As the unions develop into county and state organizations, greater influence can be brought to bear on the price, and greater facilities for transportation may be enjoyed, and thus greater benefits may be secured. Thus will the people grow to appreciate that the rate of development will be in proportion to the stability and remunerative value of the annual products of the soil and the labor to produce them.

The way to secure better conditions is to begin. Apparent obstacles become less and often disappear as we get close to them. Chose your selling commission and get your machinery ready to handle whatever offers. Have your present acreage of various products or fruits reported to the secretary, adding that of every new member to it, and the volume of business he will soon represent will quickly attract buyers. This again will attract more members. When buyers become more considerate, your margins greater, your anxieties less, and your debts disappear, you begin to embellish the home and educate the children; you become liberal buyers, liberal employers; your time to read and think is increased, and your condition of mind and body for doing it is improved. A. R. CARHART.

Bartow, Fla.

Logical Spots

(Concluded from page five)

southern. If these thirty counties were organized in the A. S. of E. they could undoubtedly, by a little more control than they ever exerted before, reduce the minimum to an inconsiderable quantity and make the price on the entire winter wheat crop of the country.

A little more control than was exercised last year will be sufficient, and it will mean from 15 to 20 cents on every bushel of wheat.

Besides the counties shown on the maps the other counties producing 750,000 bushels or more each of winter wheat are as follows:

Delaware 2, Kent and Newcastle.

Iowa 7, Crawford, Harrison, Lyons, Plymouth, Pottawattomee, Sioux and Woodbury.

Maryland 6, Frederick, Kent, Montgomery, Queen Anne, Talbot and Washington.

Michigan 6, Calhoun, Eaton, Huron, Ingham, Jackson and Kalamazoo.

Missouri 6, Franklin, Greene, Jasper, Lawrence, St. Charles and St. Louis.

Nebraska 2, Adams and Clay.

New York 3, Genesee, Monroe and Ontario.

Ohio 28, Auglaize, Butler, Champaign, Clarke, Clinton, Crawford, Darke, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Hardin, Huron, Logan, Madison, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Pickway, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Seneca, Stark and Wayne.

Oklahoma 9, Canadian, Dewy, Garfield, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Noble, Oklahoma and Woods.

Pennsylvania 6, Berks, Chester, Franklin, Lancaster, Westmoreland and York.

Virginia 2, Augusta and Rockingham.

The foregoing (with the counties in Indiana, Illinois and Kansas producing 750,000 bushels or more(make a total of 120 counties and produce approximately 150,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, or nearly one-half of a normal crop.

We publish this list to show our workers and others where the logical spots are, and where they should put forth their best efforts to win the strike for a profitable price for the 1906 wheat crop.

The Third Power Book

(By J. A. Everitt, Prest. The American Society of Equity)

By the people and press admitted to be one of the greatest books ever written. It tells of the farmers' power—the greatest power of all—which will be the Third Power. This Third Power will compel the trusts and corporations to deal with the people in equity. Through the Third Power will come solutions for all the great vexed problems. This book clearly shows how; besides it puts the Third Power in operation wherever read.

In this space we will print the beginning of each chapter. When you get interested in this work cut out the coupon and send and get the complete book and read it. It will do you more good than any other book.

Chapter III.

THE THIRD POWER A REAL POWER.

We thus have the three powers—money power, organized labor, and the farmer. And the question is as to the necessity of making the third power a real power. Let us consider first the relation of these three powers, as things now stand, to the business of government. When a man is elected to congress he finds that the capitalists and the working man are keenly alive to their own interests, and that they are both capable of exerting, and as a matter of fact, do exert, much influence in Washington and in our various state capitals. Their representatives throng the lobby and committee rooms, and press in the most vigorous way on the lawmakers the claims of labor and capital. If a tariff is to be made, abundant opportunity is given to both capital and labor—especially to the former—to be heard, and the opportunity is improved to the uttermost. When a question of subsidy comes up the rich men who want the subsidy do not hesitate to urge the matter on congress, and congress is exceedingly deferential. The workingmen have got their eight-hour law, arbitration statutes, laws regulating the operation of factories and mines, anti-child labor laws, weekly wage laws, etc. And all this is taken as a matter of course. But back on the farm, far out on the lonely prairie perhaps, is a man who works with his wife, children and babes, harder than any other class of people on earth. There is no law passed to prevent child labor on the farm. No eight or even ten-hour day. They work from sun to sun, and then some more, and oftentimes when the year rolls around receive a smaller wage than convicts who are farmed out to corporations. Our new congressman hears little or nothing of him. He does not spend much time in congressional or legislative halls. He is not consulted about tariffs or subsidies. Statesmen are

This book contains 320 pages, size 5x7 inches. It is bound in handsome and durable cloth. The price, $1.00.

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J. A. EVERITT, *President*. No. 529

GERMAN EDITION.—The Third Power book is being translated into the German language by Mr. Reinhold Sieban of Chippewa Falls, Wis. He writes April 27, 1906:

Orders for the German edition should be sent now. Special price, each 50c, postpaid. Address

The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana

DON'T MISS THIS

A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Punkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man" "How to Go a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had his Feelings Upset," "Jones's Baby" "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, postpaid. 3 for 25c. **COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.** **FOR 10c**

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UP-TO-DATE Tobacco Department

BY C. HAYES TAYLOR

To All Tobacco Growers' Associations

All tobacco growers' associations, of whatever name and character, are cordially invited to representation in the third annual convention of the Tobacco Growers' Branch of the A. S. of E. to be held at Clarksville, Tenn., September 26, 1906.

There will be questions considered there of vital importance to every tobacco grower in the country, among which we may name: (1) Uniform price for same grades and types; (2) controlled marketing to secure the price; (3) the disposal of the old crop before the new is offered for sale, etc. All will be given a courteous hearing, to the end that all tobacco growing interests may be represented and may co-operate together for these vital points.

E. L. DAVENPORT, Pres.
C. HAYES TAYLOR, Secretary.
J. A. EVERITT, President A. S. of E.

McLean County Meetings

The regular quarterly meeting of the County Union of the American Society of Equity of McLean county, will convene in the court house in Calhoun, Ky., Saturday, June 30, 1906, at 9 o'clock a. m.

At the same time and place the stockholders of the McLean County Equity Warehouse Company will hold a meeting, and all stockholders are requested to attend.

Hon. C. Hayes Taylor, secretary of the National Tobacco Growers' Association, will be present and address the meeting.

We urgently request each local in the county to elect and send delegates to this meeting.

D. M. WHAYNE, Vice-President.
W. A. RAFFERTY, Secretary.

Christian County Union Will Meet June 2

Pursuant to a call by President F. B. McCown the delegates from locals will meet in Hopkinsville on Saturday, June 2. Delegates to the State Union meeting will be chosen and other business transacted.

Christian county is one of the most important agricultural counties in the state(and tobacco is not its only important product. This county should be organized for the A. S. of E., the only National All Crop Society .

KENTUCKY STATE MEETING Announced by Board of Directors for July 10, 1906

All local and county unions of the A. S. of E. in the state of Kentucky are hereby notified that a meeting of the State Union will be held in Owensboro, Tuesday, July 10. This meeting is called to elect delegates to the annual meeting of the National Union and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may come before it.

Each county union is entitled to two delegates-at-large, and to one additional delegate for each two hundred members or major fraction thereof. In counties having no county unions the locals therein will be entitled to one delegate.

Signed: DAVID MORELAND, President.
Attest: S. B. Robertson, Secretary.
DR. I. P. M'GINNIS,
BEN WATSON,
I. H. M'CONNELL,
S. B. LEE,
Directors.

Green River District Meeting

A called meeting of the Green River Tobacco District Association was held in Owensboro, Saturday, May 12. The purpose of this meeting was to hear the report of the ways and means committee on financing the 1906 crop of Green river tobacco. The committee is composed of S. B. Lee, Owensboro, chairman; David Moreland, Hartford; J. H. Burney, Greenville; S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, and J. E. Minnett, Hawesville.

This report was to the effect that the Louisville Warehouse Company had made by far the most satisfactory offer to finance the crop of 1906. Local banks did not give satisfactory assurances of being able to meet the requirements.

Considerable discussion arose over the financing problem, but those in favor of giving the Louisville warehousing people the contract were largely in the majority. The report was received, the committee commended for its work and continued.

The problem of financing is a most important one, and will continue to be a thorn in the foot of progress. We must strive earnestly to get the tobacco growers in a position where they will not be compelled to wait for their money. We must try to compel quick sales. This can only be done by curtailing production until there is an immediate demand for the tobacco grown. This can be done, and as soon as we do it, the financing problem is solved in the most simple and satisfactory manner of all.

We are not in that position now, however, and we must do the best we can under present conditions. If we can find men and money ready to help us, we need not worry.

It matters but little to us who the men are or where the money comes from. We only want assurance that we can get it and have it as long as needed. It matters not where the tobacco is stored—it will find its way to the consumer all right. Our business is to raise the stuff, to sell it for a good price, and we should let the manufacturer and dealer look after other matters. We must not think we have to pay the expense of shipping, storing, insuring, etc. We do not. If we control the tobacco we control the price, and we must compel the buyer to pay his own expenses, and all expenses incurred after the crop is cured and taken to town properly belong to the buyer. He will have to pay them if he gets the tobacco. All the farmer asks is a fair price.

The Green river district is proceeding on safe grounds and along business lines. Let them CONTROL THE TOBACCO, and they can absolutely control the situation.

What the Green River District Is Doing

I send greetings to tobacco growers everywhere, and will try to give you some idea of what the Green river district is doing.

Beginning in 1904, we pooled 30 per cent of our tobacco that year. We will pool at least 70 per cent of 1905 tobacco, and the prospects are that we will pool 90 per cent of the crop to be grown in 1906.

We have sold all the pooled tobacco of 1904, with the exception of about 800 hogsheads which may be sold by the time you read these words. Last year the Indiana growers dumped their tobacco on us, marketing at Owensboro. This did not suit us, and the A. S. of E. men made it a point to tell them about our work, and the pooling plan. They were willing to be taught, and we sent teachers to their county to organize them, and they met with great success. Our state organizer has assisted in organizing two or three county unions across the river, so that tobacco will be held with ours—a very gratifying result, indeed.

I want to urge the Burley growers to organize and pool their crop. Some may doubt that the A. S. of E. can have any influence on prices. Let us see.

In the Green river district we raise some Burley tobacco, which is a substitute for the tobacco grown in the Burley district proper. As soon as the news went out that the Burley growers were organizing in the A. S. of E. the prices on that tobacco began to advance. It went up $2 per hundred. This looks as though the A. S. of E. does make a difference. Let the Burley growers pool their crops and they will get their prices. I expect to see the Burley district well represented at Clarksville this year.

Now, to show you how we work in this district, I will give you a list of dates for meetings in July next.

The Daviess County Union meets in Owensboro July 6. The Green river district association will meet there on July 13. The Kentucky State Union of the A. S. of E. will meet there July 10. And on the 17th day of August (the Owensboro Chautauqua has given us that day) Hon. H. B. Sherman, national organizer for the A. S. of E., and E. L. Davenport, president of the National Tobacco Growers' Association. the tobacco department of the A. S. of E., will address the Chautauqua. The A. S. of E. members will parade at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, headed by the State Equity Band. A prize of $25 has been offered the local in the Green river district pledging the largest amount of tobacco to the association, acreage and membership considered. It will be a good opportunity to display the strength of our society in the Green River district.

J. W. DUNN,
Whitesville, Ky., May 15, 1906.

TO THE TOBACCO TRUST

An Open Letter

Managers for the Various Tobacco Manufacturing Companies:

Regarding you as men of intelligence, possessing a sense of right and justice, I address this communication to you, hoping that it may help us to a better understanding of the relations existing between the producer and the manufacturer. I believe that I voice the sentiment of at least 75 per cent of the growers when I say that we have no malice toward you, nor do we desire to destroy your business, but we regard you as one of the essential factors in the tobacco industry. Neither do we propose to run your business, but simply intend to run our own business in harmony with well-established business principles following honest methods. That we may better understand present conditions, I quote from letter published in the Henderson Journal, December 28, 1902. After stating the conditions as I saw them at that time, referring to the methods by which the speculator has been "knocked out," I said:

"This is the last act in bringing the manufacturer and sale of tobacco under the dominating influence of one great corporate agreement. I am not ready to conclude that this is the last conflict in the tobacco industry. That depends on the business capacity of the men dominating the corporation. Should they attempt to force growers to accept prices that will yield only a scant living to the intelligent grower, it will hasten the organization of tobacco growers and force them to a point where they will, if necessary, establish independent manufacturing plants and sell direct to the consumer."

I note that the corporate managers will not stop at a price that yielded "a scant living to the grower," but put the average price at about one-half the actual cost of production based on pauper wages. I quote again from the same article:

"Personally, I take the optimistic view and hope that those dominating the tobacco dealers' combination are men of intelligence, possessing accute business perception and broad business capacity, who will recognize that the stability of their business rests upon their ability and willingness to pay liberally for the production of good tobacco. Otherwise they will in time be forced to learn the lesson recently taught the coal operators in the anthracite coal regions, towit:

"The producers are a potent factor in the industry and must be reasoned with."

I note that you are now not only reckoning with the tobacco growers, but are paying the price fixed by the organization in the "black patch" and Green river districts, and I venture the prediction that you will pay the price to be fixed by the organized growers in the strip district for the 1906 crop.

Without taking space to describe in detail the various questionable methods employed to separate the grower from his hard-earned tobacco at less than half its cost, based on fair wages, I merely state my belief that the method of hiring farmers of good reputation to use their influence to cause growers to part with their tobacco at trust prices has gone out of date, and henceforth our tobacco will be sold by the association committee at our prices. I understand that the Imperial Company has abandoned the idea of building a factory at Providence, and is now endeavoring to rent and option all the factories, presumably to prevent the association from using them, and scare the growers away from their purpose to pool and price their 1906 crops. I take it as a fact that the independent dealers you have put out of business will not aid you by giving options on their factories for one year, thereby forcing us to build factories to handle our tobacco, and leave theirs to rot dwn withotu tenants. We want to use the ex-dealers and their factories and pay them equitable prices for their services; but should you be able to enlist them with you, and force us to do it, we can and will build houses and leave yours and theirs to rot.

Last summer, when we were talking about pooling and pricing our tobacco your agents rode over the country and told us that you would "be good" and pay us good prices for our crops. You told us that you would buy the tobacco regardless of price. Your good promises led us to abandon the pooling plan and to trust you to "make good" at selling time. How well you kept that faith was manifested by your agents in using every method of dickering with the growers known to Jew and jockey until you had bought about 30 per cent of the 1905 crop in this section at cost of production, and then you assumed an air of indifference, told us that "the market was off," cut the price $2 in the hundred and proceeded to reduce average cost by dishonest methods. Later, when the growers realized that they were being fleeced again and commenced to organize for pooling the 1906 crop, you advanced the price and now you are buying all the tobacco you can get at the price named by the association, and telling us that it is of no use to pool. "That you will pay good prices for all we can grow. That you do not believe that it is possible for us to overproduce, etc."

"We are on to the racket."

We have learned by past experience that you will pay living prices ONLY when we force you to do it. We can do this ONLY when we pool and prize our tobacco on condition to keep it until you need it. This we propose to do. We not only grow and own the tobacco you must have to run your business, but the brains that run your business so successfully was also grown on the farm, and we have plenty of brains still on the farm to run our business, and we propose to use it for that purpose. We propose to change the entire system of marketing raw tobacco. Instead of hauling it to you at your price, we propose to put it together, grade it, put it in safe condition and sell it to you at a fair price.

We observe the power of the Imperial Tobacco Company operating through its agents and officials, influencing the repeal of the differential duty on strips in England, and the immediate promulgation of the idea that this action will cause the independent tobacco dealers, whom you "knocked out," to resume business, hoping that the growers will believe that there will be such competition in buying land that will insure remunerative prices to the producer, thereby heading oc the organization of the farmers into pooling associations. We clearly see your efforts to enlist the ex-dealers to assist you in plundering the grower. We believe your plan is to contract with the ex-dealers for all the tobacco they can buy from us, using them as your hired agents, while they pose as independent dealers. You are using the subsidized press and your hired servants trying to make the grower believe that it is no use to pool tobacco; that he will get all that it is worth without pooling, etc.

I am persuaded to believe that the grower sees the "cloven hand" and will not be turned away from the method that has forced you to pay his price, and the only known method of keeping you at it. If you will accept the conditions wrought by your own acts, we are ready to do business with you on a fair and equitable basis. If you will not do this, I see only one thing for us to do, viz., pool and store our tobacco until you get ready to do business.

We have money to pay our taxes, plenty to eat, and our tobacco is a valuable asset upon which we can borrow money to buy clothing for awhile, and we know that you must have our tobacco soon, so "we feel very comfortable, if you please.

LOUIS HANCOCK,
Providence, Ky., May, 1906.

Wants a Ladies' Page

Mr. Everitt—I would like to suggest that, after you get your new press in operation, we have a ladies' page, and let the women get to work for equity. I am glad to see the spirit of equity taking hold of the people like it is. I say for the women to go to the local unions and help carry on the work there, and thus encourage our fathers, brothers and husbands to fight the battle that is before us.—Ellen Davenport, Cisney, Ky.

Every friend of prosperity should join the A. S. of E., and help the farmer to get a fair and equitable profit; then the whole machine will run smoothly in every department. This is why I am selfish in it; it will help me, as well as all others.—H. W. Ransom, Tally, Va.

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VOLUME IX **INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 15, 1906** **NUMBER 12**

CALENDAR 1906

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
June						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	L. Q. 13				N. M. 21		

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	L. Q. 13				N. M. 21		

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	L. Q. 15				N. M. 23		

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	L. Q. 15				N. M. 23		

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INDEX

To Leading Articles and Departments in This Number.

Private Car Lines..... 3
There's a Menace in Present Conditions 3
Hacking at the Old Knot..... 3
Controlling Production 4
The By-gones 4
Farmers Pay the Bill..... 4
The Chicago Convention..... 5
The Situation 5
The Local Union 6
Meetings and Conventions 7
Papers That Oppose the A. S. of E. 9
Live Stock and Dairying.....10
Address of N. C. Crawley.....11
The Poultry Yard 12
Bee Keeping 12
Orchard and Garden 13
Home on the Farm 14
Farmers' Forum 15

Develop the THIRD POWER as a check upon usurpation and wrong.

—o—

Since the Government refuses to do that, who has a better right or authority to do it than the producers themselves?

—o—

The conservatism of agriculture is the hope of the nation. The world owes it to itself to give agriculture its right, and aid it to develop its power.

—o—

The farmers do not ask for arbitrary prices. They want prices actually based upon supply and demand and equity.

—o—

Prices that were one thing yesterday and another to-day, and may be still another to-morrow, are not based upon supply and demand, but upon the ability of speculation to push up or pull down.

MAY WELL STAND ABASHED

That a Nation's agricultural products, representing the labor of a nation of farmers, should be valued and priced by self-appointed gambling Boards and Exchanges, and without a protest, dashed upon the markets at those prices, while every other article or commodity is priced by its producers, may well make an awakened public stand abashed in the presence of the cruel wrong.—J. A. Everitt, President American Society of Equity.

Beginning of a Great Movement.

"The American people are at the beginning of a great revolution. As yet, there is, in a literal sense, no call to arms. There are no drum beats, no bugle blasts, no serried ranks, no marching columns, no battlefields strewn with the wounded and the dead, but the revolution is upon us and about us as certainly as though all these were present."—J. Frank Hanly, Governor of the State of Indiana.

LABOR IS AROUSED.

Now, then, can it be wrong for the wage-earners and those who sympathize with them to demand that Congressmen shall lend a more willing ear to the just demands of labor, to undertake to exercise their sovereign right of American citizenship in the defeat of those who misrepresent them, and to elect others in their places more friendly disposed?—Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.

Strive not against the spirit of progress.

—o—

The Government claims to be able to determine the total yield of crops, and also the annual demand for consumption of the various products. The making of an equitable price, then, based upon supply and demand, is only a matter of simple calculation.

—o—

The Government of the United States does a great many more arbitrary things than would be making an estimate of minimum prices on farm products. Take any crop. The statistician would make this kind of report: The production for this year is so much, the consumption is so much, and on this basis the minimum price should be so much. What violence would such a report do to the producing and consuming world?

—o—

The vast accumulation of wealth, through speculative influences, is dangerous to freedom.

"Good, but impossible!" How many things in the very recent past have been thought good but impossible, that are now as firmly established as the nursery stories of our grandmothers? Remember, it is not the whole crop that breaks even the speculative price. It is only the temporary surplus, that which is rushed upon the general market in excess of immediate demand. The only task before the A. S. of E. is to keep off the market this surplus, the excess. It can be done, and it has been done, and in a very little while it will be one of the commonest and simplest things in business.

—o—

Take wheat and cotton. Cotton producers are consumers of wheat, and wheat producers are consumers of cotton; both are consumers of meat products, and meat producers are consumers of both wheat and cotton. What safer power could be brought together to name prices on these three commodities than a committtee of wheat producers, cotton planters and live-stock men? Production and consumption would both be perfectly represented, and it would be impossible to secure an agreement on anything but a fair and equitable price. Now take the entire round of farm products, and represent every one of them on the price-making board, and have them fix all the prices based on supply and demand, and in proportion with the prices made by the trusts on their products—which farmers must buy—would it not be the fairest and safest price-making that was ever attempted? That is the A. S. of E. plan.

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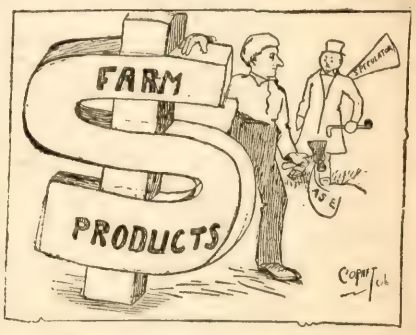
We scarcely need repeat that the success of those who would build up a controlling body of a single product would be to create a monopoly of that product, and it would have all the other products arrayed against it. Equity can be secured only by bringing all these interests together and all agreeing upon the minimum price that shall be put upon every one. This can neither be a trust nor a monopoly, but an accomplishment fair and safe for all; and it will cure the miserable uncertainty of speculative prices—this today and something else to-morrow. The object is not to name permanent prices that are to prevail all the time, but a minimum price for each season's crop to depend upon conditions pertaining to that crop. Prices are made each year based upon the production and normal consumption of that year—upon actual supply and probable demand. The price is secured by marketing so as to supply the demand without overloading or glutting the market.

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It has been thought that in perishable products it would be most difficult to work out the equity plan of marketing and price-making, but real development will make this the safest and surest proposition. The trouble with this class of marketing has been that these products, shipped in bulk in special cars, are rushed to the great cities in enormous quantities. There the shipments are broken, and the products are reshipped to the points of actual consumption. The equity plan provides that instead of centering these products at great distributing points, they are distributed en route. The power controlling the shipments will direct them to points where the market actually calls for them, thus saving delay in delivery, preventing accumulations and deterioration, avoiding the expense of reshipments, and largely increasing consumption—an array of benefits that can scarcely be shown as applicable to other products.

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One of the most encouraging features of this whole movement is that the producers of the minor crops are going into it heartily. The tobacco growers are already organized and actually control their product, and have secured great improvement in price—indeed, have placed their product on a paying basis. The potato growers, the bean growers and the fruit growers are likewise taking prompt action, and will be important factors in the next national convention, and in solving the problem of marketing. Let the major crops be as earnest and prompt, and in less time than the most sanguine have hoped, prices and marketing will be on a happier basis than the world ever knew before.



Poor Man, you have worked so hard to make that, let me take it out of your way.

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

Plundered Farmers Awake!

The Time Has Come When You Can Assert Your Rights

ONE BOLD STROKE AND VICTORY IS WON.

FARMERS, don't you know that you have been paying tariff taxed and trust prices for all the machines, fertilizers, clothing, labor and all other things you bought these many years, and have not been able to shove prices up, on the goods you produce and sell, to correspond.

Thus, buying in a controlled and protected market and selling your stuff uncontrolled, and at prices made by others (largely by speculators and gamblers,) you have been PLUNDERED at both ends.

While you will continue to pay the trust and tariff-protected prices for what you buy (and we want it understood that we are making no war against them. We have an easier way,) you can soon set the price on every thing you sell and make it as high, in proportion, as the prices you pay.

This is the true plan for farmers. They must attend to their own business and let other people attend to theirs.

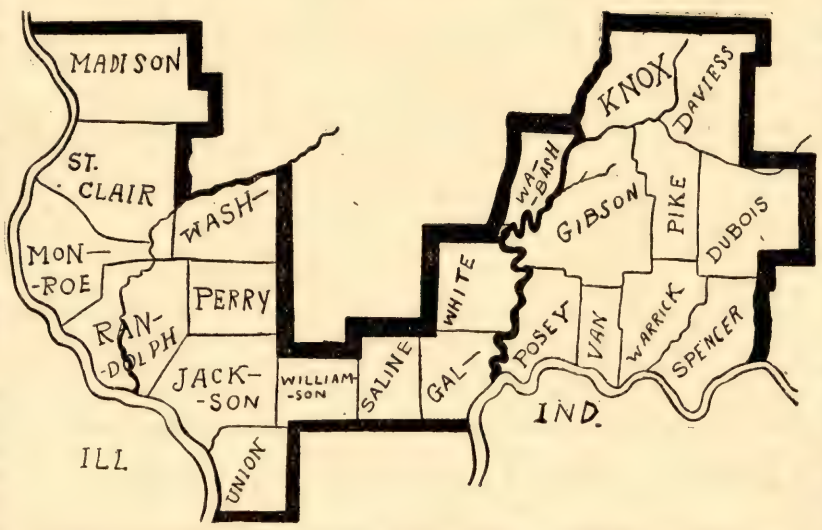
It is the plan of the American Society of Equity

This society is ready to help you to do this very thing. It has proven that its plan is sound and sufficient and all that farmers need to do is to use it.

This society is now going to get $1.00 per bu. for the 1906 crop of wheat, (and more if it is a small crop) that is, if the wheat farmers want it. The question is,

Do you want Dollar Wheat?

Do we hear ony farmer say that he prefers 80 cent wheat, or 75 cent wheat? If all the farmers say they prefer these prices, they can be accommodated by the gamblers who are ready to take all the wheat you show your disgust for, and throw overboard. They will gather up what you won't keep until the real demand cames for it (consumption) and as soon as they accumulate a big lot they will use it as a club to drive the price down on all you may have left and all your neighbors have who did not dump. And the bigger the club the harder it strikes and the farther it drives the price down. This is true and you know it.



Twenty-two Counties in Indiana and Illinois that produce over 17,000,000 bushels of wheat.

But no farmer prefers 75c or 80c wheat to $1.00 wheat. If put to a vote there is not a wheat raiser in America but who would vote for the DOLLAR. Hence let us see how you can get it. Let us show you how easy it will be to get $1.00 for the first you sell and for all the crop.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible supply of wheat in the U. S. on Sept. first, for three years, was as follows: 1903—13,203,000 bu.; 1904—11,987,000 bu.; 1905—9,000,000 bu.

There are nearly 2,000,000 farms of 20 acres or more in the country that produce wheat. (To be exact 1,990,302, U. St. Census 1900).

If each farmer on these 2,000,000 farms would have held 5 bushels off of the market between July 1 and Sept. 1, that he did market, there wonld have been no visible, and no club, to drive the price down and farmers could have got any drice they asked. Or if some farmers would not do this there are others, who have been selling their whole crop early, conld have held it and thus the results would have been accomplished by comparatively a few.

We do not know what the visible will be this year an Sept. 1st, but we do know those farmers who have marketed any wheat heretofore between July 1 and Sep. 1, can market 5 or 10 bu. less, or hold their whole crop, and their will be no visible. Then by marketing one-tenth or one-twelfth per month the demand will be supplied as it comes, farmers will get their price, and they will have a steady income every month in the year.

We want every farmer to help in this way, and we call upon each reader of Up-to-Date Farming to tell his neighbor of the plan.

Logical Spots

But we are going to do more. As has been shown in the department of this paper "The Situation" there are "Logical Spot" in the country where large quantities of wheat are produced. There are 120 counties that produce about one-half of the Winter Wheat. (Some of the logical spots are shown on accompanying maps). We are pushing the A. S. of E. in these 120 counties and we want every wheat farmer in these counties to read this paper. Also we will seek the cooperation of every newspaper printed in these counties.

COUNTIES COULD CONTROL

The block of counties in Southern Ind. and Ill. could control enough to make $1.00 wheat. The thirty counties in Kansas could do the job and not half try. But when we bring the 120 counties in line with many of their newspapers helping, is there any power of boards of trade and speculators that can stand against the power of the farmers in control of the most necessary article of food to sustain life.

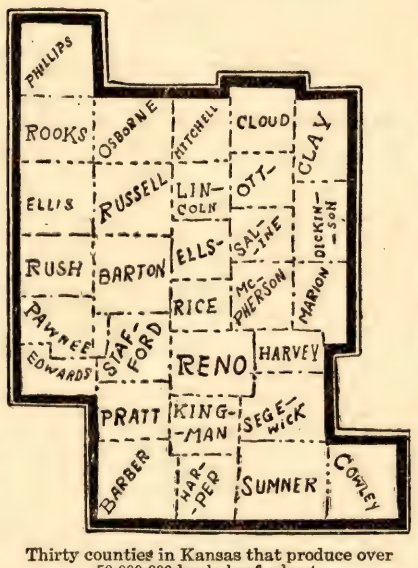
But this not all either. We will do the same in the spring wheat states. There will be so much wheat controlled this year that the demand must have it at the farmers price. If we cannot force the price to $1.00 immediately after harvest it will go there later, hence it will pay all to hold. And we appeal to every farmer to help.

ALL DEPENDS ON THE FARMERS

We may do all that is outlined above but it will be futile if farmers will not help. If you want DOLLAR wheat, you've got to quit dumping your crops and you've got to see that your neighbors quit dumping.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming are not dumpers, hence, all wheat raisers should read this paper—the only one that teaches how to market, and it teaches it well. Farmers have learned how to market from it and already they get from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their crops, while nearly three hundred other farm papers teach how to increase production, yet the average yields of important crops have decreased in recent years.

If you are not a subscriber to this paper become one at once. If you are a subscriber then get your neighbors to subscribe. If you cannot get yearly subscriptions than take them, for three months, as the next three months will be a critical period. If you cannot get them to subscribe for a year or three months, or if you have not the time to go to see them advance the small sum yourself. DOLLAR WHEAT MUST BE SECURED FOR THIS CROP in spite of the stubborn farmers or those people who think they have no time."



Thirty counties in Kansas that produce over 50,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Will you hesitate or refuse to help? Did you hesitate to put good seed wheat in the ground because it represented money? Did you refuse to give your time to plow for and till the crop because it requires labor and time? Did you refuse to hire help to harvest or to buy twine to bind it, because they cost money? Or will you refuse to thresh the crop because of the price per bushel? No; all these costs you paid willingly and gave of your time freely to produce the crop. Will you now refuse to give a little time or invest a few cents to market it, to guarantee a good price? Has the world ever had a stronger illustration of a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy than the one farmers have been giving.

This paper has shown and you know it, that marketing profitably is more than half of successful farming, yet you have been devoting all your time to production and spending all your money on the production end. It is time now to give some time and money to the other end since you have a plan that will give an hundredfold returns.

Remember, this appeal to extend the circulation of Up-to-Date Farming is not made for the publishers sake, but for the farmers good. All the money we receive goes to build up the farmers movement, and will be until every farm crop sells for profitable prices.

A Strong Pull and a Pull Altogether

We have shown you how you can get Dollar Wheat and get it quickly, but YOU must do your part which we have also shown you. We depend on you to do this, and you should do it at once.

The Subscription Price of Up-to-Date Farming is 50 cents a year or a club of five subscribers for $2.00. Trial subscriptions 3 months for 10c.

The membership fee in The American Society of Equity is $1.00, which includes Up-to-Date Farming one year. Every farmer ought to be a member and wear the emblem of independence and profitable prices for farm crops.

Use the order blank accompanying this paper and write additional names on another sheet of paper.

Now is the time to strike for $ wheat. It will be too late after the dumpers dump and the speculator has the club in his hand. Abdress

UP-TO-DATE FARMING or
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

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The Worker and the Drone

A toiling bee from flower to flower,
Made haste to gather royal sweets,
Then homeward with his nectar load—
Each day the willing task repeats.

And when the winds of winter blow,
And flowers no longer yield their sweets,
The busy worker folds his wings,
And feels his labors all complete.

But how about the buzzing drone,
That sang the pleasant days away;
No stores laid by; no wealth amassed,
Not e'en a home or place to stay.

His life is forfeited to his sloth,
His usefulness long since is o'er;
The patient workers drive him hence
To perish—none his fate deplore.

PRIVATE CAR LINES

Not all of our readers may know that all of the cars which pass daily upon the railroads do not belong to the railroad companies at all, but to other companies or corporations that contract with the railroad companies to transport the cars over their lines, with whatever they may contain of stipulated freight. These other companies, the owners of the cars but not of the railroads, fix the charges for freight shipped in them, and the railroad companies collect it through their own freight agents.

This is true of nearly all the cars constructed for special purposes—cold storage cars for the shipment of meats, fruit, etc. The railroad companies have no such cars, and consequently do not compete with the private car lines, and, since they are not prepared to carry the kind of freight the private cars carry, the private car lines do not compete with the railroad companies. And, since the railroad companies contract to haul the cars of a certain line and no other, there can be no competition on that line in that kind of freight. And, again, since the private car line companies may contract with different railroad companies to haul their cars, it is evident that these private cars may shut off competition and have a monopoly of the transportation of their lines of freight. This is exactly, it is claimed, what the Armour company of Chicago has done.

That this power is liable to be abused in excessive charges is at once apparent, and that it is so abused a simple comparison of present and former charges clearly proves.

Before the private car lines were established the railroad companies furnished their own cars and made their own rates. We have before us charges previously made for transportation of fruit from certain portions of Michigan to the cities named, as follows: To Chicago, $7.50; to Rockford, $7.25; to Philadelhia and to Boston, $20; to Pittsburg, $15. Now, under the private car system, the charge for the same service from the same points to Chicago is $25, more than three times what it formerly was; to Rockford it is $37.50, more than five times what it formerly was; to Philadelphia it is $50, two and one-half times the former charge; to Boston it is $55, two and three-fourth times the former charges, and to Pittsburg it is $35, two and one-third times the former charge.

If the railroad companies can do this work at prices they charged when they did do it, then shippers must undoubtedly suffer tremendously from the change to the private car lines, which are doing little less than robbing them of profits which should be theirs.

But even more serious charges have been brought against the Armour company. That company, it seems, owns large fruit interests in the South, and it developed in an investigation that cars were furnished to those points from which their own fruit was shipped, but, under the plea of a scarcity of cars, they were denied to points whence competing fruit was to be shipped. They thus kept that fruit out of the market, and allowed it to perish in the orchards, in that way reducing the supply and increasing the prices of their own fruit. This was controlled marketing with a vengeance, not on lines of equity, but on those of selfishness and tyranny—marketed his own and destroyed that of his competitor.

And yet many fruit growers regard the private car lines as not without elements of usefulness, and believe that instead of increasing rates they ought to be means of lowering them. Few railroads running these cars of their own could employ them except during certain seasons, many of them short seasons. All the balance of the year they would stand idle, and represent dead capital. Take the Illinois Central the Louisville & Nashiville or the Southern. These lines penetrate the early fruit and vegetable regions of the South, and during the movement of these commodities cars adapted to their shipment would be in use. After this shipping season was over such cars would necessarily be idle, except that the northern extensions of the Illinois Central might enable that road to transfer its special cars from its southern to its northern division, and thus extend the period of their usefulness.

This is exactly the advantage the private car lines have over the railroads themselves. A single company may contract with lines penetrating all parts of the country—may reach with the same cars the early fruits and vegetables of Florida, the watermelons and peaches of Georgia, the late fruits of California, and the still later of New Jersey, New York and Michigan. Thus these specially constructed cars may be in use practically all the time, saving, as compared with such an equipment for each railroad, an immense investment, and yet better accommodate the shipping interests than the railroad companies themselves could possibly do.

The question, then, is not one of driving the private car lines out of business, but rather one of controlling them. It is simply a question of equity. Asking equity, we stand ready to do equity. While we desire only to put a fair price upon the products to be shipped, we are unwilling to pay more than a fair price for taking them to market. And we are willing to pay that.

Does the plan of this society include any means of exercising a controlling influence on these private car lines? Sure it has. Under the "ancient" system of marketing, these products, requiring special cars for safe shipment, are sent from the place of production through to the great cities as distributing points, piling up at those points many times, more than is needed there. Thence they are distributed to the lesser markets, often being sent back on the very lines that brought them sometimes as much as half-way back to the place of production. This involves unnecessary hauling and sometimes nearly double payments of freight—a waste of time, a waste of money and an evident deterioration of the product.

But it increases the business and the income of the private car lines, and the railroad companies. And here is the vantage ground of attack.

Under the equity system of marketing no product will be permitted to pass the place where the demand calls for it. Hence the double freights and double handling will all be shut off. Instead of going to Chicago and New York for distribution, the conditions of those markets is every day known to our people, as well as that of smaller towns and their demand. Original shipments will, therefore, be consigned direct to the point of consumption. Thus controlling the shipments the producers may undoubtedly control the transportation, or at least compel an equitable understanding with the car lines.

Hence, with the private car lines legally made common carriers, and thus hedged in from carrying their own products to the exclusion of their competitors', the organized farmers hold in their hands the remedies for the other evils of the system, and may enforce and reap the advantages thereof.

THERE'S A MENACE IN PRESENT CONDITIONS

In his book, "Currency and Wealth," Waldron calculates that one-third of the families of this country have an annual income of no more than $400 per family; that more than one-half of them have an income of less than $600; that two-thirds have less than $900 per family, while only one family in twenty reaches an income of $3,000.

As a climax to these startling figures it is stated that five thousand families can be named who, in the aggregate, have fifteen billions, or an aggregate of $3,000,000 each, and that, at the present rate of accumulation, these same families will, in forty years, have fifty billions or more than half of the present wealth of the entire country.

This is traveling directly in the footsteps of the nations that have risen and fallen in the past, and it is a menace to the perpetuity of our free institutions. Lincoln very wisely said, at a time when few believed him, that the nation could not exist part slave and part free. It may now be just as aptly said that for the ruling classes to comprise a few immensely wealthy, with the masses degenerating into abject poverty is incompatable with freedom and independence.

But in our country and the world today there is a condition which has not existed in former nations, and that is the intelligence of the masses of the people, particularly the agricultural masses, and the safety of our nation rests in the development of the Third Power, the power of conservative industry and intelligence as found all over the country on American farms. Give this power the right enjoyed by the other powers, that of pricing and selling the result of their own labors, and a check will be put upon hurtful and dangerous accumulation, and an equipoise given to the businss or commercial world.

Whatever may be thought of theories and plans and purposes and efforts, the exigencies of the times demand this development, and those who, in viewing the past and understanding the present, can judge of the future, will undoubtedly aid in the development of the power of agriculture, and the important class that pursue it. Give them the rights that are clearly theirs, but that others, more astute, perhaps, have usurped, and the wealth that has flown to centers of dangerous accumulation will gradually return to those who produced it, and whose it justly and indisputably is.

THE TEARING DOWN PROCESS

Ex-President Cleveland warns the country against too much tearing down and too little building up. He does not think it wise to inveigh against existing institutions, systems and methods until we have something which we know to be better, already prepared to take their places. We presume the venerable ex-President believes, with Cato, that "it is better to suffer the ills we now have than to fly to others we know not of."

This is and always has been the plea of the "ins" against the "outs," the argument of those who have things their own way against those who would change them. It is the old plea of "let us alone; we are satisfied, and you might make matters much worse." It is one well calculated to frighten the conservative masses, and make them submit to wrongs until the wrongs become unbearable, and then comes an explosion.

And yet the doctrine has a tinge of sound philosophy. Better to have a house whose roof is leaky and whose walls are objectionable, than to have only a pile of rubbish, the result of its destruction, and no house at all in which to take refuge.

This is eminently true of our agricultural situation to-day and the erstwhile prevailing methods of marketing farm products. There is among all the people, consumers as well as producers, a spirit of unrest, a feeling that all is not right, that wrongs are done both of these great classes. Association after association and convention after convention, inveighs against things as they are; and even the government brings its powerful machinery to bear for the purpose of restricting, controlling and restraining acknowledged evils, but not a hint is given as to any thing better. "The ax is to be laid at the root of the tree, and the tree is to be hewn down," but the stump is to remain, and the soil in which it grew is not to be disturbed—nothing is proposed to take the place of what is to be overthrown.

It is not so with the American Society of Equity. We uproot the tree, and as each root is severed, we have something to take its place. We crowd out the old with the new, and by a very simple process take the price making and marketing from those who have wrongfully usurped it, and restore it to those to whom it belongs. We simply give to the farmer his own, and place in his hands a well constructed machine which he cannot fail to operate, and which must work to the good of all—elevate agriculture, make certain the supply, guarantee remuneration to the producers, and safe-guard the consumers against graft and extortion.

Mr. Cleveland's warning does not apply to the A. S. of E. Where we tear down we build greater, and of sound, tried, and equitable material.

HACKING AT THE OLD KNOT

The peach growers of Georgia, very excellent people, are once more hacking at the old knot of transportation. They know they are deprived of their reasonable profits by excessive charges for icing and carriage, and they satisfy their consciences and relieve themselves of their accumulated indignation, by taking an annual fall out of the railroad companies and the private car lines.

These efforts to secure fair treatment and reasonable treatment are commendable, and it is a pity the fruit shippers cannot make them effective. Were it not for the seriousness of the matter, however, the spasmodic efforts of special associations to redress their wrongs and secure relief from their unjust burdens, would be amusing: They are much like the darkey who lived beneath a leaky roof. When the roof leaked it was too rainy to fix it, and when it did not leak it was as good as anybody's roof and needed no fixing.

What our good brothers of these special efforts need to do is to go to work and patch that roof once for all: Each by himself trying to punish and control the octopus, is like a single flea biting a dog, or only one flea biting at a time. A moment's scratching and that flea is gone. The animal is but little disturbed, and is ready for the next flea that bites. But let every flea bite at the same time, and some vigorous scratching will ensue. And if they continue to bite, as they may do that dog will not be long in seeking water for a cold bath.

We think our meaning is plain. Let all these interests combine, on the plan of the A. S. of E., for instance, and put up a strong and vigorous fight all together, bringing to bear the power of combination, demanding equity of charges from the peach orchards of Georgia to the bean and potato fields of Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and Maine, and all the great productive interests between, and it won't be long until the dog will make a rush for the water.

MORE ATTENTION TO MARKETING

We are glad to find such expressions as the following in papers devoted to fruit growing:

Never before have the fruit growers of the country paid so much attention to the question of marketing their fruits to the best advantage as they are doing now. At every horticultural meeting the question comes up, and we will lend our aid to every move to secure a better system.

In this connection the following extract from a letter recently received by Mr. Everitt from Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture, anent the Potato and Fruit Growers' Convention to be held at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, June 12th (this is written previous to that date) is also encouraging:

Your enterprise is a laudable one, no doubt. Those engaged in this kind of production should consult and have all possible facilities and conveniences arranged for, whereby they can expeditiously and to the best advantage market their products. I will have one of our people present, if it is possible to find some well-informed member of the department disengaged and able to go. I would enjoy meeting your people, but it is impossible for me to leave the city while Congress is in session.

A further proof of the attention given to marketing, may be found in the following, taken from an address recently delivered by W. H. Paulhamus, of Sumner, Washington, to a meeting of fruit growers recently held at Spokane:

It is an easy matter to grow things, but a very hard matter to sell to a profit. Farming consists of three parts. Growing is one part and selling is the other two. When we were all working for ourselves we might all send fruit to one city one day ,and send not any to another. As a consequence Spokane might be overstocked and Butte have no berries the same day. By organization we get away from this. As president of the association, I send out every crate of berries sold.

We need no further proof that the marketing side of production is being considered, and, being considered, it is unnecessary to say it will be solved.

And how? By organization and co-operation. Just as Mr. Paulhamus solved it in Washington, it will be solved all over the country. There will be no hit-or-miss shipments. Every shipment directed from a vantage point where the condition of all the available markets is known, each market will have a steady supply and no market a price-destroying surplus. And the same machinery that thus provides for marketing fruits, may also direct the marketing of potatoes and other vegetables, of poultry and dairy products, and the products of field, pasture and feed lot.

Don't be frightened at the greatness of the proposition. It is little greater than the problem of standard oil, sugar, steel, etc. It is not more complicated than the problem of transportation, and that has been so completely solved that it is no longer considered a problem, so far as the carriers are concerned. This is an age for the solution of great problems, and organization, co-operation, classification and system make the whole proposition as simple as the everyday transaction of a village or neighborhood. And as in the case of every other commercial commodity, the BUYER must pay the expense of the marketing.

One thing is certain: This question is now too plainly before the public—too many are becoming indoctrinated with the importance of the marketing side of production, to ever again relax into the unconcern and inactivity which places productive industry into the cruel mastery of the bulls and bears. The fiat has gone forth, the strike is on, and production is at last its own master.

Up-to-Date

SOLVING PROBLEMS

Our good friend, The Farm Journal, is great at solving farm problems, but it is a fact that sometimes solutions do not solve. For instance. we find the following sentences as part of two paragraphs in the "Farmers' Problems" column of a recent issue:

"The poor farmer is at a constant disadvantage."

"The man without money must often sell his crops as soon as made, even if his judgment tells him to hold it; while his neighbor with money can hold his."

"Many a man has to let machinery and buildings run down and the place get out of kilter, simply because there is no help for it."

"Our sympathies are warmly with the farmer who is so handicapped, for we know his lot is a hard one."

There is the problem certainly, but where is the solution? What comfort is it to remind the farmer of his unfortunate condition, if there is no possible way out of it? Sympathy is all right and may be, in a degree, comforting, when nothing but sympathy is available; but there is never anything very reassuring in telling a man he's awfully sick, and there is no hope of his ever being otherwise. What would you think of a man who, finding you crushed beneath an overturned load of hay, should say "My friend, you are in a bad shape, and my sympathies are warmly with you!" and then sit on a stump and watch you and see how you are going to get out? He would be more entitled to your confidence and gratitude if he went vigorously to work pitching that hay off of you, and thus solve your problem.

Why not solve the other problem also? Can it be done? Certainly, and not depart from inferences in the above quoted sentences. By holding products better prices can be had. The well-to-do can hold; this will not only make him better prices, but if his stuff is kept out of the market it will make better prices for the poor man who must sell. And the problem is solved! The plan of the A. S. of E.

Up-to-Date

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY

According to Col. James E. Wing, who writes in the Breeders' Gazette, the South is enjoying a period of very great prosperity. Col. Wing attributes that prosperity to a series of good cotton crops, and the maintenance of profitable prices on the fiber.

The latter achievement is something out of the ordinary. Until very recent years good crops have been sure precursers of low prices, and it is well to look into a business condition so unusual. Efforts to pull down the prices of cotton have not been wanting. The cotton exchanges have been as active as ever they were, and have resorted to all the means they have ever employed to depress the market and lower prices. Indeed, many believe the statistical department of the United States government, if it did not second these efforts, played very close to them, and some of the cotton reports seem very remarkable to say the least of them.

What element, meanwhile, has operated to keep prices on he side of profit to the planter? Only one, the organized effort among the planters themselves. to control the marketing. This has undoubtedly proven our oft repeated contention that farmers CAN maintain equitable prices for their products by controlled marketing in spite of small or large crops.

But Col. Wing fears this attractive cotton situation may react unfavorably upon Southern prosperity—that Southern planters, attracted by profits in cotton, may rush into the production of that commodity, to the neglect not only of other crops, but of the soil itself, and thus deplete their lands and bring ultimate disaster upon themselves.

This must not be. And it cannot be under the plan of A. S. of E., which brings every crop within the sphere of its influence, making all attractive alike, and teaches along with the increased prosperity, the maintenance of fertility, which the better prices enable them to do, whereas the meager prices made by speculation aided by dump marketing, makes it impossible for them to do. Don't lose sight of the finger board of Prosperity.

Up-to-Date

CONTROLLING PRODUCTION

We publish the following dispatch from Pittsburg as an item of news:

A movement has been started to close all window glass factories in the country except the machine-equipped plants of the American Window Glass Company, on June 9, for the purpose of restricting production. President H. R. Hilton, of the United States Window Glass Manufacturers' Association, has sent a circular to all manufacturers suggesting a general shutdown on that date to enable manufacturers to maintain present prices. The circular says enough glass is on hand to meet the summer demands and advises a suspension of 80 per cent of the factories agreeing to it.

Now what do our captious friends say about controlling production to compel prices? The window glass factories are to shut down "for the purpose of restricting production * * * to enable manufacturers to maintain present prices." Could any thing be plainer than that?

We wish to ask in all seriousness, what is the difference in principle between glass manufacturers stopping production to maintain prices they themselves have made, and farmers holding their products off the market to maintain equitable prices they have made? If glass producers may do that, why may not producers of wheat and corn and cotton and all other agricultural products do the same? No one on earth can say that the right to take such action abides in the one and not in the other. Yet you never hear a paper dispute the glass makers' right, while many of them, particularly the farm papers, go into hysterics when we say the farmers have the same right, with even greater ability, and that they ought to do it, not only as a right, but as a duty—a duty to themselves and to those who consume their products. We say it still; we repeat it; we DEMAND it.

Up-to-Date

COLD STORAGE

The accomplishments of the purposes of the A. S. of E. involves cold storage and other means of preserving and stringing out the marketing of perishable and semi-perishable products. Hence it is gratifying to note that human ingenuity is already preparing to meet this demand. One of our exchanges says: "We recently received a letter from a man who has put in a number of cold storage plants for farmers who either wish to store their own apples, or who wish to hold them until they have time to dispose of them to better advantage than at picking time."

That is it exactly. So soon as the world is ready for a thing, or is in need of it, it comes. The spirit of invention and progress will work out this problem of controlled marketing and equitable prices for farm products in spite of opposition, selfish or otherwise, and in a few years people will wonder at the market methods that have heretofore prevailed, as they now wonder at the many other things, once thought to be essential, that have been sent to the junk pile.

Up-to-Date

THE BY-GONES

The Farm Journal felicitates itself and its readers on the progress agriculture has made within the last fifty years. In 1866, it says, it required an average of 247 hours of hand labor to produce 500 bushels of potatoes, while in 1895 it required only 86 hours, most of that being machine labor. In 1855 it required 228 hours of hand labor to produce 50 bushels of shelled corn and cut the stalks into fodder; but in 1894 machinery did the same work in about 34 hours. To produce 50 bushels of wheat in 1830 required an average of 160 hours of hand labor, but in 1896, seven and one-half hours of machine labor accomplished the same result.

These are great gains. Machines are time and labor savers, and great machines, whose descriptions would have been considered fables in 1830, are as common as hoes were then. But, after all, who is the gainer? The farmer still works hard and faithfully, and his hours are just about as long. He produces more to be sure, and in many instances, has improved his home and his farm. But has he had his fair divide of these great gains, and of the wealth he has created?

Compare the farmer, the wealth creator, with the exploiter or wealth absorber. Admit that the farmer has made pleasant homes and built nice cottages (all have not done so), the exploiters or absorbers of the wealth he has created, have built palaces. If the farmer has become independent, the wealth absorber has become a millionaire.

We cannot be beyond the limit of justice, or even of propriety, when we demand for the farmer a "square deal." If the farmer creates wealth it is his; if invention and machinery add to his wealth-creating ability, he is entitled to the gain. He must pay for the invention and the machinery of course, but whatever the gain is beyond this is his own—if it is not, in what way is he benefited by the machinery?

Why has he not had his share of these benefits? Because he has studied production more than marketing, while the makers of the machinery, and the exploiters generally, have studied marketing more than they have production—they have subordinated production to marketing, thus dictating the supply, controlling the marketing, and forcing the price arbitrarily fixed by themselves.

Can any one doubt the remedy? Reverse the agricultural policy, study marketing as well as the price and maintain it as others do, by controlling the marketing, and, if necessary, the production also. This is not a radical position nor a disturbing proposition. It is simply following a well considered example, and is doing only what our enemies have themselves done much more arbitrarily.

COTTON GROWERS ENCOURAGED

It will be remembered that when the A. S. of E. promulgated a minimum price of 12 cents for 1905 cotton, Theodore H. Price, the New York cotton broker joined issue and gave out statement after statement to show that cotton could not be brought to that figure this year. We answered Mr. Price with counter statistics to prove that the price set by the Society was not exhorbitant, and that it was fully justified by conditions of supply and demand, and argued that if farmers would not dump their cotton on the market prematurely, they would realize the price.

The farmers have, in many ways, managed to keep their surplus cotton off the market, and, as we have said before, have kept up a good demand and maintained a stiff price, notwithstanding the tremendous efforts that have been made, officially and otherwise, to break the price down.

Mr. Price now revises his figures, and says he would not be surprised to see 15-cent cotton before the season closes. He looks for the average price of cotton to gradually increase until the increasing profits so stimulate production as to turn the price downward.

We expect nothing of the kind. We expect intelligent co-operation to supply the demand at an equitable price—neither too high nor too low—and to retain the supply in the hands of the producers until it is needed at the price. The day of the cotton dumper is ended and the days of the cotton gamblers are few.

Up-to-Date

THE FARMERS PAY THE BILL

A recent official statement by State Statistician J. H. Stubbs, shows that the farmers of Indiana pay more in taxes than do all other classes combined. The amount of taxes actually paid on the different classes of property are as follows:

On farm property	$2,931,729.13
On city property	1,499,729.42
On town property	188,675.65
On all other property	217,702.65

To recapitulate:

On farm property	$2,931,729.13
On all other property,	1,906,107.72
Excess paid by farmers	$1,025,621.41

Thus it will be seen that farmers actually pay in taxes $1,025,621.41 more than is paid on all the other property of the State. It looks like such a class as that ought to have something to say as to the price or value of their products or labor. What's the matter with the press that they do not champion a simple right for the taxpayers of the State?

Up-to-Date

The Farce of Free Seeds

The following resolution adopted by the executive committee of the National Agricultural Press League, recently in session in St. Louis is the latest whack at that childish farce of free congressional seeds:

Resolved, That the National Agricultural Press League is opposed to the government distribution of free seeds except so far as it is necessary for experimental purposes in the introduction of new, rare and valuable seeds within the meaning of the original act authorizing seed distribution. The distribution of ordinary field, vegetable and garden seeds as a gift from the government is a degeneration from the original purpose and is not approved in principle or practice by self-respecting farmers' associations throughout the country, and there is no more to be said in favor of government seed distribution as at present conducted than there would be in favor of a regular distribution to farmers or any other class of citizens of free beef, free sugar or fee flour at the expense of the taxpayers of the country.

Up-to-Date

It Means the Upbuilding of All

In his address of welcome to a great A. S. of E. meeting at Baraboo, Wis., Mayor Mariott, of that city said:

The greatest advancement of all is in the prosperity of the farming community and everything connected with the farm. Why is it so? The politicians might say that it was their particular dose of politics that helped it, but I want to say that in my opinion it is your farmers' societies that has helped you to the position you now occupy. One of the first of your societies I remember was the old Stock Breeders' Association, then the Grange and afterwards your farmers' clubs. They all helped to build up, but in your present society you seem to have struck the keynote of success. I like the sentiments of the American Society of Equity from the fact that you not only advocate the upbuilding of the farm and farms, but the whole community in which you live.

The Chicago Convention

By the time this paper reaches its readers the Chicago convention will have been held, and we suppose a marketing machine to market fruit, potatoes, vegetables, poultry, eggs, dairy products and other perishable products will have been organized.

The next thing for you to do is to use the machine. What will it benefit farmers to have the best, most reliable or most scientific marketing machine it is possible to build if they do not use it?

But farmers will use it. They have already demonstrated that they can build such a machine; that they can use it, and that they will maintain it. We refer to the tobacco industry.

On November 11 and 12, 1904, a few men met at Lynchburg, Va., and organized the National Tobacco Growers' branch of the A. S. of E. One year later they met again at Owensboro, Ky., and a great multitude was in attendance. But what have they done? They have rescued their industry from the most wretched condition as regards prices of their products, and put it on a basis where they can get the prices set by themselves, which are always profitable prices.

We want fruit and produce growers to do the same. This is their opportunity. If you grow any of the perishable crops mentioned prepare at once to start the A. S. of E. in your community if it is not there. And soon, you will be connected up with headquarters and you will know that you will never sell any crops at less than profitable prices.

The Third Power Book

About one-half the subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming have read "The Third Power" book. The others should obtain them at once. Farm papers tell you it is a "poor book," a "bad book." You know the time was when the common people were denied access to the bible, not because it was a poor book or a bad book, but because what it taught would enlighten the people, and those who had selfish power over them would lose that power. The same illustration applies in the present age. Those who profit most by the ignorance of the masses don't want them to learn the truth. This should be, and will be, a great incentive to obtain the forbidden book.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says: "Some of my neighbors are fascinated with 'The Third Power.'" But the editor of that paper thinks it is a bad book for farmers to read.

Some other disinterested opinions are as follows:

It is an earnest argument for a higher appreciation of the dignity of agriculture as a vocation. * * * It aims to give agriculture its proper place among the noblest of industries and enable farmers, by co-operation, to secure rights and benefits to which they are justly entitled.—Indianapolis Journal.

It shows an existing need of combination among farmers and outlines a plan which will lift farming to the same level with capital and organized labor; or make them the third power in the world. * * * A million farmers may dictate their own prices. * * * The arguments are presented in a convincing manner, and all needed information is given.—Mahin's Magazine (Chicago).

It shows that the farmers should organize not for political, but for business reasons. The assertions are not made modestly but boldly, and in language simple and strong. —Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

It emphasizes the power which lies in the hands of the farmer to-day, outlines the opportunities for him to place himself and his business in the highest position to which he is entitled, and also aid in giving a suitable recognition to agriculture as the third power.—Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

The ideas that farmers should organize to protect and foster their interests are set forth and elaborated with great detail, and the effort is made to show that it would be perfectly practicable for the farmers to meet organization with organization, and so to become practical masters of the situation. * * *—Indianapolis News.

Observe the difference of opinion between the great newspapers of the country (other than agricultural) and the farm papers. There is a deep design on somebody's part to deceive. Naturally the farmers will want to get at the truth. They can only do this by reading the book.

In the offer of "The Third Power" book in this number is the beginning of a very interesting chapter for wheat growers. Every person who grows wheat should read this chapter complete and all the balance of the book. See the offer.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets--How the Farmers' Strikes Are Progressing--Notes

GRAIN.

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports, on the dates named was as follows:

	May 26.	May 5.	Feb. 24.
Wheat	32,968,000	38,961,000	49,735,000
Corn	5,491,000	6,653,000	23,002,000
Oats	13,348,000	19,211,000	32,838,000

(By a mistake in making up the June 1st forms the visible supply of grain in the United States was omitted in that number.)

The visible supply of grain in Canada on the same dates was as follows:

Wheat	8,922,000	12,303,000	20,127,000
Corn	25,000	53,000	48,000
Oats	347,000	340,000	181,000

COTTON.

The total world's supply of cotton, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, was on the dates named as follows:

American	2,345,018	2,654,729	3,606,123
Other kinds	1,501,000	1,587,000	1,504,000
Totals	3,846,018	4,241,729	5,110,123

(Figures are bales.)

Cash prices of cotton in New York:

June 4	$.....
May 15	11.95@12.20
March 17	11.25@11.50

farmers will decide that they will not take less they will get their price as sure as the people of America and the world continue to eat. It means $120,000,000 to the farmers of the United States on a six hundred million bushel crop and about $20,000,000 to the farmers of Canada if the farmers' strike for fair prices of grain wins over the speculators and gamblers.

But if the price cannot be forced to $1 for the first run of the crop, is this any excuse why all should not hold who can? Just try to imagine what will occur if all they try to market first. The price would go down to 50c or 60c. Some must hold to prevent such a calamity and the more who hold the better will the price be maintained and the quicker the minimum price will be realized. There can not be any good excuse for dumping the crop. Two years ago the price started around 80c and sold up to over $1.20. Last year the prices were: July 3, 93½c; August 4, 86½c; September 4, 81½c. Few could have sold by July 3, while those who sold on the basis of 81½c to 86½c could have held and been paid all the shrinkage and expense by selling in May. But if more would have held the price would have been higher even early in the season.

Minimum Prices

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per Bushel	$ 1.00
Corn, No. 2 Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906	.50
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	.55
Rye No. 2, Chicago	.75
Oats No. 2, Chicago	.38
Barley, good malting, Chicago	.45
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, per ton	12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit	2.00
Cotton, Middilngs, New York, per lb	.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	$85.00 to 100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$6.00 to 6.50
Cattle, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$5.00 to 6.00
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb	.30
Potatoes, Chicago	.65
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market	.75

Other prices will be made in season.

COMPARATIVE GRAIN PRICES.

(Chicago Prices.)

Wheat—	Cash.	July.	Sept.	Dec.
June 2	87	81½	79⅞	80⅝
May 15	89½@91	80½	78¾	....
March 8	80½	77½	77	....
June 2, 1905	1.07	89	82	82½
Corn—				
June 2	51@51¼	49⅝	49½	48
May 15	50½	46⅜	46⅜	....
March 8	41½	43⅝	44⅛	....
June 2, 1905	50	51	50	47
Oats—				
June 2	33½	33⅞	31⅞	32⅞
May 15	35	32	29¾	....
March 8	30	29	28	....
June 2, 1905	30½	30	29	....

CASH PRICES IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Cash prices in the principal markets on June 2 were as follows:

Chicago—Wheat, 87c; corn, 51@51¼c; oats, 33½c.

New York—Wheat, 94@95c; corn, 57½@58½c; oats, 39½40c.

St. Louis—Wheat, 92@94c; corn, 49@50c; oats, 33½@34c.

Kansas City—Wheat, 89@91c; corn, 47@48½c; oats, 35@36c.

Cincinnati—Wheat, 89½@91c; corn, 51c; oats, 37@37½c.

Indianapolis—Wheat, 88@89c; corn, 51@52c; oats, 35¾c.

THE INDIANAPOLIS WAGON MARKET.

Wheat, 86c; corn, 55@57c; oats, 35@37c; timothy hay, $12.50@14.00; potatoes, 90c.

The center of attraction, of course, holds to the wheat crop and prices. Will the new crop sell for $1 per bushel from the start or will it sell at 80c, as the speculators are pricing it now for future delivery? Will the speculators force farmers to accept 80c or will the farmers stand for $1 and get it? If the farmers do not stand for $1 and get it? If the

We are going to throw all the force possible from this time forward into the "logical spots," as shown by maps and tables in June 1st issue, and thus bring such a power to bear that, we believe, will be irresistible. We will explain again.

There are thirty counties in Kansas that produce ordinarily over 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. There are nine counties in southern Indiana and thirteen in southern Illinois that produce over 17,000,000 bushels. There are also counties in the following states that produce 750,000 bushels or more each of winter wheat: Delaware, 2; Iowa, 7; Maryland, 6; Michigan, 6; Missouri, 6; Nebraska, 2; New York, 3; Ohio, 28; Oklahoma, 9; Pennsylvania, 6; Virginia, 2.

These 120 counties produce about one-half the winter wheat crop of the United States, and we may assume they produce two-thirds of the shipping wheat (what is sent outside of the country where produced).

We will try to get the co-operation of every newspaper printed in these counties; we will make a special effort to organize the A. S. of E. in these counties, and we are asking readers of Up-to-Date Farming to circulate this paper in these counties. We believe in this way enough wheat will be held up to compel the price at an early day. We know it can be done if farmers will only do their part.

HOW PRICES HAVE BEEN MADE

We have collected the headings to the grain market column from one of the leading daily papers and print them below. Read these daily reports carefully and notice how prices are set up one day only to be knocked down the next day by reports that, as far as the final outcome of the crop is concerned, should have no bearing whatever. Do farmers want this system to continue, or do they want one price a year and that price based on the real production and the legitimate demand? The headings follow:

May 15. Rain throughout drought stricken section of United States has depressing effect on prices.

May 16. Report of crop damage to wheat fields of Oklahoma and Texas imparts a firm tone to the market.

May 17. Reports of damage by rust and drought causes sharp advance in wheat futures.

May 18. Heavy shipments from Argentina and decline at Liverpool are bearish factors in wheat market.

May 19. Buying by shorts and commission houses impart firm tone to wheat market.

May 21. Decrease in visible supply and absence of rain in southern states add strength to the wheat market.

May 22. Forecast of rain over drought stricken grain section of United States cause breach in wheat prices.

May 23. Wheat prices rule weak upon report of wet weather in southwestern states.

May 24. Wheat prices advance in face of bearish advice from Kansas and Nebraska.

May 25. Wet weather in southwestern states has depressing effect on wheat prices.

May 26. Excessive rains in the northwest and forecast of frost are bullish factors in wheat market.

May 28. Wheat sentiment bearish, recent rains in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois being a depressing factor.

May 29. Wheat market weak, sentiment being influenced by advices of excellent prospects in the southwest.

May 31. Weather conditions throughout United States favorable to growing crops cause slump in wheat prices.

June 1. Wheat ruled weak throughout the day, excellent weather being cause of bearish news on the growing crop.

June 2. Wheat sentiment bullish on crop damage reports.

Comment on such an iniquitous system is unnecessary. Farmers must combine to break it up and we hope they will do it this year. If they will show one quarter the fidelity to their own interests that the gamblers do to theirs, they will end it inside of sixty days.

The tables show that the visible supply of wheat in the United States made the largest decrease of any two weeks since the strike was called—5,993,000 bushels—and has decreased 16,767,000 bushels since the strike was called. The price has, however, declined slightly during the last period, but this is not to be wondered at. It may be attributed to the closing out of the May deals. If farmers will remain loyal and keep the visible declining prices must go up regardless of how large the new crop is.

Reports on the new crop are in the main favorable. There are many localities in the winter wheat districts where droughts prevail. In a letter from National Organizer Sherman he reports some counties in the wheat belt of Kansas where the harvester will not enter the fields. On the contrary, excessive rains have prevailed in the spring wheat districts. But we look for a very fair winter wheat crop, yet don't except such a bumper crop that the exportable surplus need concern those who hold for better prices.

The Canadian visible of wheat also shows a large decrease. The visible of corn is the lowest it has been for years, notwithstanding the enormous crop produced last year. This speaks eloquently of controlled marketing. We know there are many cribs of fine corn in the country and it is a healthy sign of the revolution in marketing that has taken place. We are not likely to produce a crop of corn this year equal to last year's, and the surplus of last year can help out a shortage of this year if one accrues, and good prices be maintained all the time. The oats crop is very certain to be a short one and all oats should be held for the full minimum price.

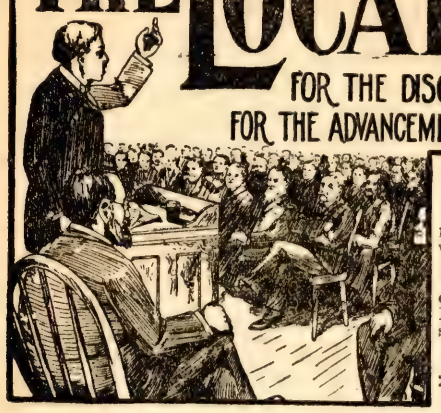
Study the tables and remember that your society is getting stronger in membership every day, the doctrine of controlled marketing is being accepted by millions who are not yet members, and we have now arrived at the point where those who hold in the future are bound to get their price because it represents such a large part of every crop that the world cannot do without it. What we are working for, however, is the minimum price for the first of the crop as well as the last.

A little reflection on the course of the potato market at this time will be opportune. The A. S. of E. set a minimum price of 65 cents a bushel at Chicago. Farmers were advised by many farm papers to sell when the price was less and so many were sold that a large part of the crop went off at un-

Continued on page 8.

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

THE NATIONAL UNION

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies.

The unit of organization is

THE LOCAL UNION

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the intersts that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

STATE AND COUNTY UNIONS

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

CHARTERS AND FEES

All charters are issued by the National Union, and the fees are: For a local union, $1; for a county union, $2, and for a State union, $5. All charter fees are transmitted to the Secretary of the National Union.

MEMBERSHIP FEES AND DUES.

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1, payable when becoming a member. The membership fee is applied as follows: 60 cents to the organization fund and 40 cents to the National Union expenses, and includes subscription for the official paper. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local union if one is in his neighborhood.

The dues are $1.20 a year, and they are applied as follows: 40 cents to the National Union, 20 cents to the county union, 10 cents to the State union, and 50 cents to the local union; provided that where no county union is organized the county union fund shall be retained in the local union treasury, and may be used for the general good of the Society as other local union funds are used; provided further, that, on the organization of a county union, the local union shall pay to said county union its proportion of said dues (20 cents per member) for the year in which the said county union is organized, no matter in what part of the year the county organization may be effected, and for each year thereafter; and on the organization of a State union the same rule shall apply regarding the portion of the dues to the State union.

and thereafter the organization fund above pro-

The organization work in a State having a State union, devolves upon the State union, vided shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the State union.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, for which is included the subscription in his membership fees and dues.

Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request how to organize local and county and State unions and all information about fees, dues, etc.

The Emblem of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of theLabel an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.

The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come through Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS AND BUTTONS

It has been found the most satisfactory to issue membership cards and badges to members at the time of securing them. To do this all organizers and all local unions must have a supply. They are furnished at 1 cent eacn set (1 badge and 1 card). In cases where members lose their badge they should pay 5c eacn for a new one.

THE FIELD

A new local with an excellent line of officers was recently organized at Port Edwards, Wis.

General Organizer Theron Fisk recently organized Local Union No. 2247, N. H. Knight, secretary, and 2248, E. R. Evans, secretary, at Fort Green, Utah.

L. T. Love, organized Local Union No. 2246, E. T. Moen, secretary, Colfax, N. D.

Local Union 2444, George Reiswig, secretary, was organized by William Hagen at Okeene, Okla.

C. W. Palmer organized Local Union 2243 H. B. Reedy, secretary, at Oklahoma City, Okla.

William E. Robinson organized Local Union 2242, John Wood, secretary, Kingsley, Mich.

L. T. Love a few days ago organized Local Union 2255 in North Dakota, Charles E. Sowers, Wheatland, secretary.

Local Union 2254 was organized in Northampton county, N. C., since our last issue. K. R. Maddrey, Pendleton is secretary.

Charles A. Speer organized a splendid local in Posey county, Ind., on the 19th, Frank L. Barley, New Harmony, secretary.

On the same day William A. Grahn organized Shields local in Marquette county, Wis., E. G. Priebe, Germania, secretary.

L. T. Love is again to the front with Local Union 2265 in Cass county, N. D., J. H. Wilcox, Buffalo, secretary.

W. E. Robinson reports a local in Grand Travers county, Mich., with Elmer Champion, Nessen City, secretary.

Joe Klinger organized, May 22, a local in Boyd county, Neb., Joseph Paul, Spencer, secretary.

Theron Fisk, on May 23, reported forty new members for Milburn local, 33 for Webster, 16 for Groton and 2 for Lily, all in South Dakota.

The fraternal side of the A. S. of E. was shown over in Kentucky the other day. George Corley had been sick and had got behind with his work. Twenty-four members with eight double teams and eight single teams plowed and planted ten acres of corn and broke seven acres besides.

The A. S. of E. and other organizations of Adams county, Wis., will join in a mammoth Fourth of July celebration this year.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel rejoices at the action taken by the northern growers to receive better marketing of perishable products, and urges southern growers to do the same. The Sentinel does not seem to note that this movement is for the southern as well as for the northern growers.

Reports received by the national secretary show unusual activity all along the lines of organization and development.

T. W. Evans, secretary of the Virginia State Union, Concord Depot, Va., wishes county union secretaries of that state to report to him at once their officers and address, local union officers and address, names of members of local unions and addresses, together with amounts paid to national and state unions for 1896. In writing always mention county as well as postoffice address.

National Organizer Sherman organized several good locals in Kansas during the last weeks of May, and enlisted some of the most prominent farmers in that state.

Newspaper reporters who first hear of the A. S. of E. imagine it is a new organization just springing into existence, and that it is for some special purpose. They cannot realize that it is a permanent organization of wonderful strength and growth, and that it covers the entire country and applies to every crop produced.

Local unions must allow us to once more remind them of their responsibility as organizers. They should send out committees to organize new locals all around them.

The burden of correspondence at headquarters is very great, yet no one is inclined to flinch under it. If, however, members would read the paper thoroughly and carefully they would not need to ask many questions that come to headquarters.

We are glad to have clippings from other papers sent us by our members and subscribers, but of course we cannot undertake to publish them. They are often long and would take up too much space in the paper. But we often get valuable ideas from such clippings. The same is true of addresses delivered at local union and other meetings. The addresses are good, the hearers are enthused and adopt a resolution that they be published in Up-to-Date. We can very seldom comply, on account of the length of the address, and the other inevitable fact that its leading points have most likely been discussed time and again in the paper. On the other hand, short letters telling what is being done, are always acceptable.

The active organizer is the one who wins; the enthusiastic local union is the one that accomplishes its purpose, and the local that has earnest and active officers is the one that is most enthusiastic.

Though the great potato and fruit meeting is at Chicago June 12 and 13, and this issue of Up-to-Date is dated June 15, we cannot give an account of what was done at that meeting, because we have to close up the paper before that time.

Alex. Fowler, secretary of Waverly Local in Union county, Ky., writes: "The work of organization is going forward with great rapidity in this part of the country. If other states will organize as fast, the farmers will soon be masters of the situation."

D. S. Edwards of Hanson, Ky., is ready to address meetings and organize local unions anywhere in his county when called upon. Prepare the neighborhood for organization and ask Mr. Edwards to come and finish up the work.

We advise organization in central points, at the towns, for instance. It is better to have one strong, active local in a township than to have two or three or more weak ones.

Lew Martin, Marshaland, Minn., is the first to order a gold equity button.

Louisville capitalists offer to advance A. S. of E. tobacco growers a million dollars for this year's crop, and will advance $5 on A, B and C grades, $4.5 on D grade and $4 on O and H grades.

Condition of Pepermint

In nearly all mint-growing districts of Michigan and Indiana the crop is reported badly winter killed, and acreage much less than last year. Wayne county, N. Y., reports roots badly winter killed and will not yield half a crop, with acreage of new mint set only 80 per cent of 1905.

The above savors of a good price for oil for 1906 crop. This should be a year to get in shape to know of the acreage and yield, and have a minimum or lowest price for oil. Mint growers should be organized and attend to the selling as well as to the growing. When we come to marketing we are like a ship without a rudder. Who is tired of this and ready to get to business?

GEO. C. WATTLES, Sherwood, Mich.

Order of Business

We print herewith fifteen rules of order for local union meetings, arranged by President Drayton, of Illinois. It would be well for members to clip them, so as to have them ready for use at each meeting, that we may save space for other matter by not printing an order of business in each issue.

1. The meeting will please come to order.
2. The secretary will read the minutes of last meeting.
3. If there is no objection the minutes are approved as read.
4. The secretary will call the roll of members and mark them present or absent.
5. The secretary will read communications or letters, if any.
6. Has any member anything he wishes to sell. If so, the president may telephone to the other presidents in the county and have it announced in their meetings.
7. Does any member wish to buy something?
8. Is there any unfinished business?
9. Is there any new business?
10. Report of committee to get new members.
11. Report of committee to collect dues.
12. Speech by every member on why I am a member of the American Society of Equity.
13. Receiving new members.
14. Who shall we try to get as new members by the next meeting? Appoint a committee to get them.
15. Appoint a committee of five to see how many farmers they can get at the next meeting.

That's the Truth About It

Under the head "Something for Farmers to Think About" The Sullivan Star, Shunk, Pa., gives the following excellent editorial article:

Why does the leather trust limit its output; in fact, why do nearly all manufacturing concerns limit the output of their factories? The answer is simple. Their products are placed on the market only so fast as there is a healthy demand for them, and every intelligent person knows that when there is a demand for any article it will naturally command a higher price than if there was no demand for it. The trusts understood this principle thoroughly and consequently placed their goods on the market no faster than they can be sold to good advantage. In other words, the consumer gets the goods no faster than he is willing to pay a profitable price for them. Now, instead of the farmer spending all his time in trying to raise two blades of grass where only one grew before, would it not pay to spend a part of their time in learning how to market the products of the farm at profitable prices? If the farmers would act in concert and control the market for their products and not sell faster than there was a good demand, they too could get fair prices. When the farmers dump their products on the market, the market is glutted and the farmer is compelled to take whatever price the buyer offers; these buyers in many instances are speculators, and they hold the farmers' produce until there is a healthy demand created for them and then reap the profits the farmer ought and could have had, if he had supplied the market no faster than it was needed. We believe that the farmer has a legal and moral right to set the prices on the products of the farm and is entitled to profitable prices for the same.

Why Should They?

Port Jervis (N. Y.) Farmer.

Why should a so-called or self-styled "farm paper" oppose co-operation among the farmers of the United States? Co-operation to restrict the market movement of crops is the first step that must be taken by the farmers if they are ever to have any influence in the making of prices for their products. Just as long as the farmers refrain from co-operation to control the movement of their products, the middlemen will control the movement, and so long as they have control of supplies, they will command the prices paid to the producers. These are patent business truths, yet some maundering, driveling scribblers of platitudes and imbecility profess to be alarmed by any attempt of the farmers to gain the control of price-making for their crops!



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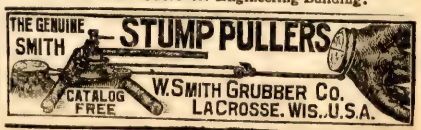
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Treasurer—Andrew Smith, Indianapolis.
National Organizer—H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind.
Directors—President, secretary and treasurer. Also W. C. Webber, Rochester, Minn.; C. N. Stacey, Amelia C. H., Va.; C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; Dr. J. F. Bellenger, Royal, Ala.

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Organizer—George G. Winans, Hamburg.
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Vice-President—W. U. Kennon, Subletts.
Secretary—T. W. Evans, Concord Depot.
Treasurer—C. N. Stacy, Amelia C. H.
Organizer—A. B. Martin, Concord Depot.
Directors—President, vice-president, secretary and treasurer (ex-officio); also W. A. Giles, Clarkton; F. B. Jones, Spout Springs; J. W. Hebdich, Arcanny; J. W. Copp, Fishers Hill.

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS.

Organizers are urged to keep their appointments at least thirty days ahead, so as to give abundant opportunity for publicity. This is very important. Send the list to headquarters for publication; also hand it to your local papers and they will usually print. Also this invitation is extended to local and county unions to publish any special meetings.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS.

Following are the frequency of meetings for the organized unions of the A. S. of E., as provided by the Constitution and By-Laws:

LOCAL UNIONS—Shall meet twice a month.

COUNTY UNIONS—Regular county union meetings shall be held quarterly, January, April, July and October.

STATE UNIONS—Regular meetings of state unions shall be held semi-annually, in January and July.

DELEGATES

COUNTY UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the July state union meetings at their April meeting. If this was not done it should be attended to promptly.

STATE UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the National Union annual meeting at their July meeting.

The annual meeting will probably be held in October. The exact date will be announced later.

SOCIETY BUTTONS

A series of four beautiful A. S. of E. buttons will be offered soon. The price will run from 35c to $1 each. Organizers and officers who want samples should apply.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Revised constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. can be had for a 2c stamp or 10c a dozen.

A LOCAL UNION

Of the A. S. of E. is needed in every neighborhood. Any person who reads this notice is invited to send for necessary blanks and instructions to organize one.

REPORT PROMPTLY.

All organizers are directed to send in the names of members and subscribers very promptly. If held several days the individuals are likely to write to headquarters.

REPORT BLANKS.

Secretaries of local unions are requested to to send to headquarters for blanks to report new local unions, to report new members and to make quarterly reports. These will be much more satisfactory than to send reports on odd sheets of paper.

ORGANIZERS WANTED

The National Union of the American Society of Equity wants more organizers. Write for terms and instructions. There is a good business opportunity for one or more good people in each county.

PUBLICITY.

Are your local papers printing the news of your community as it relates to farming? Are they printing announcements of your meetings and reports of the same? If they are not, why not? We venture the guess, if they are not doing this for you, that you are not furnishing them with the items. That corresponding secretary will solve the matter.

ORGANIZERS WANTED

The National Union of the A. S. of E. wants organizers in all unoccupied territory.

The various state unions, viz., Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky and Virginia, also want organizers. One hundred good men can be used in each State during the balance of 1906, and the most capable ones will always be needed in this movement.

If in one of the States mentioned address the state officers (see addresses in Local Union Depart). If in any other State address headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Pleasant work, remunerative pay and an opportunity to do more good than in any other work.

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Organizers are urged to keep their appointments at least thirty days ahead, so as to give abundant opportunity for publicity. This is very important. Send the list to headquarters for publication; also hand it to your local papers and they will usually print. Also this invitation is extended to local and county unions to publish any special meetings.

Virginia State Union A. S. of E.

The Virginia State Union of the A. S. of E. will meet in Staunton, Va., on Thursday, July 28, 1906. County unions are entitled to two delegates at large and an additional delegate for every 100 members and major part thereof. Local unions in counties having no county unions are entitled to one representative from each local, who will have voice in the meeting, but no vote. Both county and local unions are requested to elect delegates or representatives at their next meeting and notify the state secretary of same, giving name and address of each delegate. A representative from the National Union will be present and make an address. Delegates are requested to bring full report from county and local unions, showing the condition of the society in their respective counties and sections; also full statistics of crops planted and conditions on July 15. T. W. EVANS, State Sec.,
Concord Depot, Va,

Virginia and Kentucky Union and Organizers—Take Notice

The Virginia State Union is now in charge of the organization work in that state, and the Kentucky State Union will be in charge of the organization work in that state after July 1, 1906.

All new members and new locals in Virginia must be reported to the State Secretary, Dr. T. W. Evans, Concord Depot, and after July 1 all new members and new locals in Kentucky must be reported to State Secretary S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.. In neither case must they be reported to the secretary of the National Union. A careful observance of this order will save both the National and State Unions much unnecessary work, and it will facilitate organization and prevent delays and errors.

In making reports all officers should be very careful to have all names and addresses (including counties) plainly and correctly given.

The above instructions applies to all states in which State Unions have been organized.

KENTUCKY STATE MEETING will be held at Owensboro, Tuesday, July 10, to elect delegates from that state to the National Union, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary or advisable. Address for particulars S. B. Robertson, State Union, Calhoun, Ky.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY (KY.) UNION will meet in Hopkinsville the first Saturday in June. Delegates are to be elected to attend the state meeting in Owensboro on July 10. Every local in the county should not fail to be represented at this county union meeting. For further particulars address F. B. McCown, President, Kirkmansville, Ky.

Kansas State Union

The meeting called for McPherson, Kan., June 20th, to organize a State Union will be held at a later date. Watch for notice.

MINNESOTA MEETINGS.

Address W. A. Harding, Winnebago, Minn.

ILLINOIS MEETINGS.

Address C. O. Drayton, Pres., Illinois State Union and State Organizer, Greenville, Ill., or L. N. Staats, Sec., Lebanon, Ill.

MICHIGAN MEETINGS.

Address E. N. Ball, Sec., or George G. Winans, State Organizer, each at Hamburg P. O.

VIRGINIA MEETINGS.

Address Dr. T. W. Evans, Sec., or A. B. Martin, State Organizer, each at Concord Depot, Va.

OHIO AND NEW YORK MEETINGS.

M. Wes Tubbs will go to New York about June 15. Going and returning he will be pleased to help any or our people in Ohio who should arrange dates at once by addressing headquarters.

For meetings in New York address J. B. Whiting, Vice-Pres., Interlaken, N. Y.

SOUTH DAKOTA MEETINGS.

Theron Fisk, general organizer, will hold meetings as follows:

Faulkner, June 16; Huron, June 18; Carthage, June 19; Howard, June 20; Salem, June 21; Montrose, June 22; Canstota, June 23; Parker, June 25; Centreville, June 26; Lenox, June 27; Canton, June 28; Baltic, June 29; Harrisburg, June 30.

LAKE MADISON (S. D.) CHAUTAUQUA. National Oragnizer H. B. Sherman will address the people of South Dakota on Farmers' Day, June 30, 3 p. m. Subject of address, "Farmers' Problems—How to Solve Them."

WISCONSIN MEETINGS.

Address N. C. Crawley, State Organizer, Baraboo, Wis., or S. D. Kemper, Cambridge, Wis.

Plover (Wis.) Local Union meets regularly the second Thursday of each month at G. A. R. Hall, 2 p. m. Visiting members are cordially welcome.

B. F. PARKER, Pres.
WM. NEWBY, Sec.

PORTAGE (WIS.) COUNTY UNION will meet at Plover, in G. A. R. Hall, July 10. John A. Lukasavitz, secretary, Plover, Wis.

MICHIGAN.

Leelanaw county, Michigan, sends an interesting report of county meeting, April 7. It reports nine local unions in the county with a membership of 242, and 70 members at large in the county. W. H. Beeman, of Empire, was elected county organizer. The next meeting will be held at Provemont July 14.

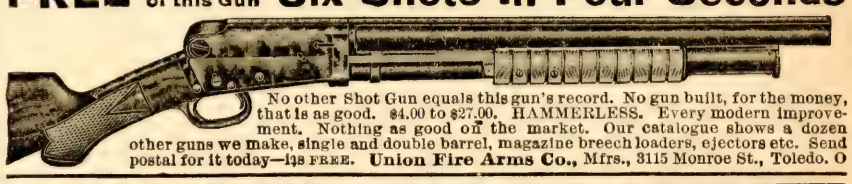
FRANK J. ZEITS, Sec.
Provemont, Mich.

OKLAHOMA.

Please urge all organizers in Oklahoma and Indian Territory to put forth an extra effort. I want to hear from all organizers and secretaries, so we can plan our campaign to the best advantage. (See roster of officers of state unions in this paper.) We must realize the absolute necessity of prompt work now and I am most anxious to do it, but must have hearty co-operation.

Also through our official paper instruct all secretaries to collect dues and send them at once. If any secretary of local or county union does not understand the terms, send to me for constitution and by-laws. GEO. M. CARNER, Marena, Okla.

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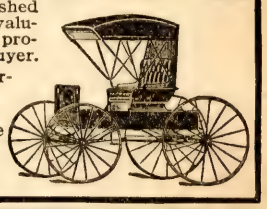
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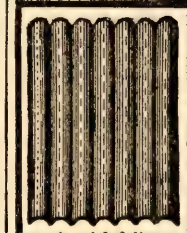


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ADDITIONAL MEETINGS

Ohio and New York Meetings

M. Wes Tubbs, National Secretary, will spend a month in the field. He will address meetings as follows:

Ohio Meetings.

Hardin county, Ridgway, June 14.
Medina county, Spencer, June 15.
Columbiana county, Negley, June 18.
Hocking county, Logan, July 18.
Fairfield county, Amanda, July 19.

New York Meetings.

Cattaraugus county, Portville, June 23.
Allegany county, Fillmore, June 25.
Livingston county, Avon, June 26.
Oneida county, Geneva, June 27.
Seneca county, Romulus, June 28.
Seneca county, Lodi, June 29.
Schuyler county, Burdette, June 30.
Tompkins county, Ithaca, July 2.
Cayuga county, Moravia, July 3.
Cayuga county, Venice Center, July 4.
Cortland county, Cortland, July 6.
Otsego county, Ritchfield Springs, July 9.
Schoharie county, Esperance, July 10.

Remember the dates. Many of these will be picnic meetings. See hand bills and notices in local papers for further particulars.

Joint Celebration in Michigan

The A. S. of E. and others in Osceola county, Mich., and adjoining counties, will unite in a celebration the Fourth of July in a grove two and a half miles south of Sylvan. For further information address E. W. Davy, Ewart, Mich.

SYLVAN Local Union, A. S. of E., meets regularly first and third Wednesday night of each month. E. W. Davy, secretary.

Blaine County, Oklahoma

The quarterly meeting of the Blaine county (Okla.) union, A. S. of E., will convene at Darrow July 3, 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m. All local unions in the county are urged to send delegates. Important business will be acted upon relative to the wheat crop of 1906. Our price should be based on that at Kansas City. By order H. E. Reindfleisch, president county union.

Nebraska State Union

The Nebraska State Union, A. S. of E., will meet at Hastings July 21, 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m. This will be a meeting of delegates from all the unions in the State, and it is called to put in operation the plan of marketing all products of the farm, garden and orchard, including live stock, to report to the National Union the condition of growing crops, and to elect delegates to attend the annual national convention next October.

Local unions are urged to elect delegates to their respective county unions at their next meeting, which county meetings should be held not later than June 23.

An excellent program is being prepared for this state meeting. All farmers are requested to attend this meeting, and learn all about minimum prices, co-operation and controlled marketing as advocated by the A. S. of E.

Headquarters Nebraska State Union, 210 North Hastings avenue, Hastings, Neb.

O. B. SHAFFER, Pres.

Catawaba County Union

The third quarterly meeting of Catawba county, North Carolina, union of the A. S. of E., will meet on Saturday, July 21, 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., at St. James schoolhouse. All local unions in the county are urged to send represenatives as the constitution provides. Local union secretaries should make out their reports, and collect the county dues and send to the county secretary before the date of meeting. W. W. Biggerstaff, Secretary County Union, Newton, N. C.

Clinton County, Illinois

C. O. Drayton, president of Illinois State Union, will speak in Clinton county, Illinois, at the following places and dates:

At Trenton, in Ginzel's Hall, Monday, July 30, 7:30 p. m.; at Aviston on Tuesday, J uly31, at 7:30 p. m.; at Breese on Wednesday, August 1, at 7:30 p. m.; at Buxton on Thursday, August 2, at 7:30 p. m.; at Shattuc, on Friday, August 3, at 7:30 p. m.; at Carlyle, at Clinton county convention on Saturday in courthouse, August 4. Every local union in the county is urged to work for a good attendance at these meetings. Their principal object will be to discuss the question of building a farmers' elevator at each of these points. Farmers who are not members of the A. S. of E. are also invited to attend.

Johnson County, Arkansas

The county union of Johnson county, Ark., will meet at New Home church, eight miles northwest of Clarksville, on Low Gap road, on Friday, July 13, at 10 o'clock a. m. Every local union in the county is urged to send delegates for we want this to be the best union ever held in Johnson county. Members from other counties and friends generally are invited to come and have a good old time. A. B. OGDEN, Pres.

A. C. JACOBS, Sec.

Cape Girardeau, County, Missouri

There will be a meeting of delegates of Cape Girardeau county, Mo., at Jackson June 30, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing a county union of the A. S. of E. Every local union in the county is urged to be represented.—Julius Phillips, Jackson, Mo.

Local Union Program

We do not deem it essential that all particulars of local union programs should be published in each issue. The regular order of business, as published from time to time in Up-to-Date Farming, should be clipped from some paper in which it appears and kept in the secretary's book for use at meeting. In each issue we shall give questions for discussion, and contest and recitations and speeches for use in local union meetings.

Questions for Discussion

How may producers and consumers cooperate so as to secure fair and equitable prices on both farm products and manfactured articles? How should the union label contribute to success in such co-operation?

Subject for Contest

The farmers' right to price their products is undeniable; that it may be done by controlled marketing is indisputable.

(Best address on this subject to win; audience to decide.)

RECTIATIONS AND READINGS

Equity Settled It

Jim and Sue, as lovers true,
Impatient wait the happy day,
When they as one the paht of life
May travel all its happy way.
But still they waited.

For Jim the anxious word delayed.
Although he farmed with utmost skill,
He made no gains. When crops were sold
He'd little left his hand to fill.
He thus debated:

"When Sue and I a home set up,
I know expenses will begin;
With beds and carpets, cradle, chairs—
To get such things requires the "tin,"
And I have missed it.

Jim knew his income was too light;
His labor brought too little pay;
He dared not say the word to Sue
His heart so long had bade him say.
He feared to risk it.

But Sue, alert, had wiser grown;
Had looked the problem through and through;
And why Jim was so slow to speak,
Her heart informed her that she knew,
And how to fix it.

Jim came again as oft he had come,
And talked of everything but that.
"What think you, Jim, of Equity?"
Sue put the question square and flat.
An ipse dixit.

"It's for the farmers, don't you know,
A farmers' union, grand and great;
'Twill make their prices sure and good;
I read of it in Up-to-Date."
Jim oped his eyes!

"Will make our prices sure and good?"
Jim asked with undisguised amaze;
"Of course, it will, it cannot fail."
Jim looked at her with loving gaze,
And growing wise.

"If prices thus may be assured,
Why can't I feel our waiting's done,
And safely say the word to Sue,
That makes us two a happy one"—
He promptly said it!

All o'er the world are waiting Sues,
That from this may a lesson learn;
Teach Equity to doubting Jims,
That better profits they may earn—
You'll soon be wedded.

Will Bring Us Gain

Speech for Boy.

A mighty man
Is Uncle Dan,
And people love him far and near;
At early light,
Or noon, or night,
He's seeking burdened hearts to cheer.

When things go right
His smile is bright,
And just as bright when things go wrong.
'Mid shine or storm,
Or cold or warm,
He's singing still a cheerful song.

"I want to say,"
Said he one day,
"The thing we fall the hardest on
Is when we sell
Our crops pell mell,
We've nothing left when all are gone."

"This S. of E.,
It seems to me,
Is what will bring us honest gain.
Let others talk,
And hem and balk,
The thing for you and me is plain."

The Boy on the Farm

I've put away my tired skates,
My sled is on the "bum."
My overshoes I'll need no more—
I'm glad 'at summer's come.

I've got a bran-new jack-knife—
I'll make the whistles hum;
I know just where the willows grow—
I'm glad 'at summer's come.

The cows down in the pasture,
Hear my gentle whistle come,
An' know it's time for exercise—
I'm glad 'at summer's come.

To wash your feet 'at waded
Is lots more jolly fun,
While mamma tells nice stories—
I'm glad 'at summer's come.

—Anon.

Step Boldly to the Front

(Fannie E. Pool.)

Step boldly to the front, farmers,
To the place where you belong,
And harken while I make your cause
The burden of my song.

Year after year you labor
To feed earth's hungry crew,
While trusts are wily scheming
To get the best of you.

Step bravely to the front, brothers,
Halt not nor be afraid,
For heaven always helps those most
Who strive themselves to aid.

Loiter not in the background,
Least you may be too late.
Come join our grand A. S. of E.,
And all be up-to-date.

The Equity Press

It is progressing finely. The editor was at the factory the latter part of May, was shown all through where we saw the many various parts. They reported that they would begin assembling it in a few days and push it on to completion. They assured us that it would be delivered by or before the first week in July.

We know our readers are as anxious for its delivery as we can be.

The Auto Mailer

This machine has been shipped from the factory at Boston, Mass., and we expect its delivery daily. We hope it will perform as well as promised, which will be a great advantage to the publisher and subscribers.

Push for Birculation

The Equity printing office will be completely equipped to produce any number of papers, up to a million copies, early in July. All members of the A. S. of E. and subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming know that the larger the circulation of this paper the greater the power of farmers to control marketing and make the prices. There was never a time when supplies will need controlling more than after the 1906 wheat harvest. Therefore each present member and subscriber should push for members and subscribers, or for circulation for this paper.

Mr. Albert Heitmuller, of Fairfax county, Va., one of the original members of the A. S. of E., joined in 1903, certificate No. 16, writes under date of May 28 that he is still talking it to his neighbors, and says: "May the good Lord help you in your fight. For one I do not see how we can fail."

Substantial Footing in Canada

I am pleased to state that the A. S. of E. is getting a substantial footing in Canada. Your constitution is so simple as to make it almost impossible for complications to arise. Simplicity is the chief factor in farmer organizations, and the lack of that has been the cause of so many societies going to the wall. There is one great principle in this society, and that is the system of regulating prices for our produce. If we can accomplish this throughout the continent of America we will have the key to the situation, and can easily control the markets of the world. D. L. Mudiman, Macleod, Alberta, Canada.

Ash Grove, Mo., May 28, 1906.

The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—Particulars of the call for the convention have been carefully noted. I am favorably impressed with the plan. * * * If you can interest the Ozark Fruit Growers' Association the other fruit and berry associations, more or less connected with each other, would be easy to reach. Our association of Ash Grove will go out of the strawberry business after this season on account of being held up by the railroad companies and commission men. We shipped last season about fifteen cars, but had no profit on them.

I have prospects for one or two cars of peaches and my neighbors will have one or two cars more. * * * Please let me hear from you soon in regard to handling our peaches. There will also be car loads of winter apples here. J. H. LYBARGER.

Telephones for farmers are strongly recommended by Up-to-Date Farming. Quite a bit of attention has been devoted to this subject. We can't give as much information as we should like as to the practical side, construction, etc. Readers are asked to write J. Andrae & Sons Co., 868 W. Water st., Milwaukee, for full information. Their last catalogue is a book you should have. It tells all about instruments and construction.

THE SITUAION

Concluded from page five

fairly low prices. But the minimum price has prevailed for several months and at the winding up of the season there is almost a potato famine. We saw a farmer unload a wagon load today (June 4) in Indianapolis at 90 cents. While the buying firm retails them at $1.20 and wholesales at $1 per bushel. With a moderate crop of potatoes those who hold are sure of their price because all are needed.

The call for the Chicago convention for producers of perishable products has brought many very interesting letters bearing on the true condition of the various agricultural industries.

Thus the demand exists in every branch of agriculture for organization to build a system of marketing and secure equity in price.

A strong pull and a pull altogether will do wonders this year, 1906.

Hay bailing presses are money makers. Perhaps you should have one. Ever investigate? The Collins Plow Company, 1192 Hampshire street, Quincy, Ill., make 40 different styles and sizes. One is sure to be just the thing for your particular use. Send for their instructive catalogue.

Something Better
For You

As Poor Richard says, or might well have said: "A man does well to lose the 'job' that will ruin him if he keeps it."

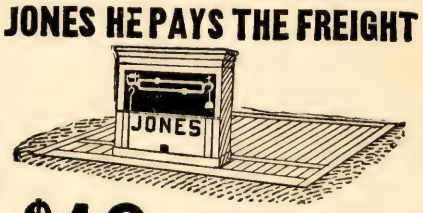
The sales staff of The Ladies' Home Journal and The Saturday Evening Post numbers scores, even hundreds of men and women who joined it after disheartening experiences.

We co-operate with our helpers "to the limit." We even supply backbone until the latent determination to overcome all difficulties is fully brought out. And you can earn a large income from the beginning.

Write to us if you want something better.

The Curtis Publishing Company
2429-E Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

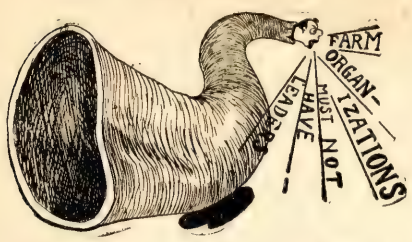
JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT



$40. Will get one on trial from
JONES OF BINGHAMTON
Box 386A Binghamton, N. Y.

BINDER TWINE Farmers wanted as agents.
AUGUST POST, Moulton, Iowa.

PAPERS THAT OPPOSE THE A. S. of E.



Poor fellow! He's stuck. Can't get any part out but his head, which is the least part about him.

In this list appears the names of those papers that have recently opposed and hindered the development of the American Society of Equity, consequently have delayed the time when controlled marketing, profitable prices and many other things farmers need can be realized.

OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, O.
RURAL NEW YORKER, New York, N. Y.
PRACTICAL FARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCKMAN, Pittsburg, Pa.
WALLACE'S FARMER, Des Moines, Ia.
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, Albany, N. Y.
FARM, STOCK AND HOME, Minneapolis, Minn.
UNION FARMER, Murphysboro, Ill.
NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST, Minneapolis, Minn.
WISCONSIN FARMER, Madison, Wis.
DESERET FARMER, Salt Lake City, Utah.
HOMESTEAD, Des Moines, Iowa.
ORANGE JUDD FARMER, Chicago, Ill. and Springfield, Mass.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming and members of the A. S. of E. are requested to send clippings from other papers that oppose this movement, and such papers will be added. Also to be entirely fair, they are requested to report the first evidence or expression from above named papers of fairness in their relation to the society and the name will be removed from the list.

We want all to understand that this is not an attempt to injure any publication, but it is an act of self-defense in the highest spirit of equity. We ask no more than fairness, and one of the principles of the A. S. of E. is to not be content with less than fairness. We do not demand the support of any paper, but will resent its open opposition.

The Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago, is added to the "List That Oppose." That publication recently went out of its way to state as a fact concerning the society what it could not possibly have known, and what was wholly and absolutely false.

A TREACHEROUS "GUIDE"

We confess to a feeling of pity for some of the opponents of this effort of the farmers to place themselves upon an equal footing with other productive and industrial interests of the world. But some of them are not deserving of pity, nor of much consideration. Certainly are not those who attempt to make the whole thing a personal matter, and vent their spleen in ill-disguised hatred, malice and slander. Those who do that simply advertise themselves knaves and fools—knaves because they would betray and deceive those who support and trust them merely to gratify a petty spite; fools because they cannot perceive that their sins will inevitably find them out, and that their falsehoods and slanders will react upon their own heads. This kind of opposition is not argument, nor can it be hurtful to this Society.

We welcome honest discussion, investigation and argument, and gladly meet it in a like spirit of sincerity. If we cannot sustain our position, let victory go to the other side.

The following from the Farmers' Guide scarcely comes within the above class, but let us charitably consider it such:

They (members of the A. S. of E.) are blindly led to think that a handful of farmers can put the price of wheat at $1 per bushel and keep it at that figure, abolish the law of supply and demand and without jurisdiction of the supply. It is different with the oil trust, or steel trust, which can make the supply of its products whatever pleases them.

"And the days of their ignorance God winked at." We notice: 1. Farmers have not jurisdiction of the supply of farm crops. Webster says jurisdiction is "The power or right of exercising authority." If farmers, therefore, have not jurisdiction of farm products, they have neither the power nor the right to exercise authority over them. The farmer owns (or has control by rent or lease) the land from which the products grow; he prepares the land; he plants the seeds, which are his; he cultivates the soil and guards the growing plants from injury; he harvests the matured product, and it is HIS—his by right of production in land that belongs to him, from seed that belonged to him, through labor performed by him; and it is his by right of absolute and undisputed possession. If that does not establish ownership and jurisdiction, then we would like to be "guide—d" to a knowledge of what does establish it.

Now take the logic of this peculiar Guide's argument. If the farmer cannot abolish the law of supply and demand without jurisdiction of the supply, it logically follows that if he has jurisdiction of the supply, he can abolish the law of supply and demand. We have proven that he HAS that jurisdiction, and there you are, with a Guide hoisted by his own petard.

But farmers have no disposition to abolish the law of supply and demand. They propse to base all prices upon that law equitably enforced, exercising proper jurisdiction of the supply. Now isn't that fair and isn's it logical?

"But it is different with the trusts!" Ah, sure! We were afraid of that. Nearly all this class of opposers find it very different with the trusts. The trusts have a right to control production, but the farmers have not. The trusts have jurisdiction of the supply but the farmers have not. The trusts can make prices on their output, but the farmers cannot make prices on theirs. Certain classes of the human family may absolutely and arbitrarily control what is theirs only by the right of preparation and shaping, but the largest and most useful class of all mankind, must not attempt to control either quantity or price of what is theirs by every right, human or divine. This is remarkable Guid—ance for justice-loving people! Up-to-Date Farming and the A. S. of E. claim that farmers as a class are entitled to every right and privilege possessed or exercisd by any other class. Before the friends of the monopolistic classes deny these rights to the farming class they should induce their friends, the monopolistic classes, to cease to exeercise them.

Another strange argument is made to the effect that if American farmers charge $1 per bushel for wheat, other countries, especially England, will pitch into wheat growing and absolutely wipe us off the earth! That is certainly the raggedest scare-crow that ever decorated a knotty pole in a stumpy field. The very same thing was used to scare the cotton planters in the South—that if they held their cotton for a reasonable price India would pad the world with cotton, and Southern cotton would not be worth the picking. But the planters held, the price went to the minimum, and one of the biggest board of trade men says he expects to see it go to 15 cents! What's the matter with India?

One dollar per bushel is not a high price for wheat—it little more than covers the cost of production and marketing, but it is thought to be equitable compared with other prices, and with the supply and demand, and that is the proper basis for any price. Wheat has been more than a dollar many times in this country. It was $2.11 in 1866, $1.61 in 1867, $1.20 in 1870, $1.43 in 1871, $1.72 in 1876, $1.40 in 1881, $1.85 in 1897, and $1.16 in 1905. What was the matter with England in those years?

But this "Guide" confesses he does not know what we teach, as he has not had Up-to-Date Farming. We are sorry, but we have hope, for—

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return!"

Our efforts are not for those that already have knowledge, but rather to bring the ignorant into wisdom; and we can assure this unreliable Guide that there is more rejoicing here at headquarters over one fool that becomes wise than there is over the ninety and nine that are wise already.

The high prices at which separators have been sold has been due, not to the expense of manufacturing, but to the costly plan of selling. Here is where the Davis Cream Separator Co. have found opportunity to make their great cut in price. They have not cheapened the material or reduced the capacity or built an inferior machine; but they have adopted the plan of selling direct from their factory to the user, cutting off all State agents', jobbers' and dealers' commissions and expenses. By pursuing this policy they sell direct to users their simple Davis Separator at a price but little more than half what other standard machines are selling for. An investigation, both as to quality and price, will profit readers. The way to begin is to write to the Davis Cream Separator Co., 56 R Clinton street, Chicago, for their catalogue. Not necessary to write a long letter; a postal will do. Just address as above and say: "Send me your catalogue No. 152." It will come promptly.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the National Tobacco Growers' Branch of the American Society of Equity at Clarksville, Tenn.

The third annual convention of the National Tobacco Growers' Branch of the A. S. of E. will convene at Clarksville, Tenn.,

Each county having a county organization is entitled to one delegate for each 500 members therein, or major fraction thereof.

Counties having no county organization, but having local unions, are entitled to one delegate for the county.

All associations and organizations of tobacco growers are invited to send representatives to this convention. The first day will be given to a joint conference of all associations to agree if possible on the following subjects: (1) Uniform price among all for same grades and types. (2) Controlled marketing to secure the price. (3) The sale of the old crop before the new is offered. (4) Any other question of mutual interest.

All organizations other than the A. S. of E. in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, Kentucky and Wisconsin are urged to send full representation for the object of harmony and uniformity on the most essential points.

By order of Board of Directors Tobacco Growers' Branch. L. N. Robertson, D. T. Hamill, David Moreland, J. M. Rice, W. D. Rice, C. N. Stacy, O. O. Lein. E. L. DAVENPORT, President.

C. HAYES TAYLOR, Secretary.

J. A. EVERITT, President of the A. S. of E.

The Third Power Book

(By J. A. Everitt, Prest. The American Society of Equity)

By the people and press admitted to be one of the greatest books ever written. It tells of the farmers' power—the greatest power of all—which will be the Third Power. This Third Power will compel the trusts and corporations to deal with the people in equity. Through the Third Power will come solutions for all the great vexed problems. This book clearly shows how; besides it puts the Third Power in operation wherever read.

In this space we will print the beginning of each chapter. When you get interested in this work cut out the coupon and send and get the complete book and read it. It will do you more good than any other book.

Chapter IV.

WHY OTHERS OPPOSE.

But why, it may be asked, should the speculators and the moneyed men, the bankers, manufacturers, railroad people, etc., object to the organization of the farmers? There are many reasons, each one of which, however, is an argument in favor of the organization when considered from the farmer's point of view. Suppose some fall Mr. Hill or Mr. Leeds were to back his cars up into the wheat country, after having made every arrangement to transport the crop, and should find that there was no wheat to carry; and suppose the railroad president should find that the farmers had all resolved that they would not let go of their wheat for less than a dollar a bushel. If this resolution were backed by a national organization, the consequences for the railroads and the consumers would not be pleasant. The effect on stocks would be disastrous, and a panic would surely follow. That is, unless concessions were made to the farmer. And as the capitalists and speculators think they don't want to make concessions to the farmer, they would intensely dislike being put in a position where they would have to make them or suffer ruin.

Every one that has a grip on the farmer, who sells to the farmer at exhorbitant prices—all would find that their grip was broken, and that on the contrary the farmer had the upper hand.

The mere shifting of power from the few to the many would be enough to rouse opposition on the part of the few. Oligarchies always hate democracies. The four of five men who now fix railroad freights throughout the country would naturally feel that it was an impertinence for the 10,000,000 farmers to insist on being heard on

This book contains 320 pages, size 5x7 inches. It is bound in handsome and durable cloth. The price, $1.00.

Special Offer—To educate the people a copy will be sent post paid for 25 cents and this coupon. Remember, send the 75c coupon and 25c in cash and a book will be sent post paid to you.

THIRD POWER BOND Coupon No. 1 **75c**

The American Society of Equity, of Indianapolis, Ind., will accept this Coupon for *Seventy-Five Cents*, as payment on a Third Power Book. Subject to the conditions as printed on the back hereof.

J. A. EVERITT, *President*. No. 529

GERMAN EDITION.—The Third Power book is being translated into the German language by Mr. Reinhold Sieban of Chippewa Falls, Wis. He writes April 27, 1906:

Orders for the German edition should be sent now. Special price, each 50c, postpaid. Address

The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO *Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* TO *their Advertisment was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* READERS.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO *Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* TO *their Advertisment was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* READERS.

UP-TO-DATE Live Stock and Dairying

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Jos. W. Grand, 513 East 55th St., Chicago, Ill.

The Horse Is Still King

Let no one imagine that the horse is soon to become an object of curiosity. Bicycles, tricycles have come and gone and the automobile has been making considerable noise the past few years and cutting up capers and people, while the horse has been quietly sawing wood, or rather eating oats, until now the farmer with a pasture full of the right kind of horses can sell them and buy a bank. Horses have been steadily going up, which is better than blowing up, as the automobile has been doing.

Automobiles will come and go, may puff in and speed out, but his majesty "The Horse" remains monarch of the road against all competition. No machine ever built or still uninvented will successfully dispute his reign. He has withstood the locomotive, merely permitting him to do the heavy work, and give him an easier life. Inventions will crop up from time to time, but none will dispute his place in people's hearts, for always excepting the human race, the horse is the most beautiful thing made of flesh and blood; and perhaps the human animal scarcely deserves to be excepted, when we consider how men and women deform their beauty by foolish habits. Horses we may have as nature made them, only improved and refined by scientific breeding. You may depend on it, good horses, especially, good carriage, draft and saddle horses, will always be in demand. Buyers are today searching the country for good horses of all kinds, and are offering 30 per cent better prices than were offered six months ago. Very recently the opinion prevailed that the horse industry was on the high road to extinguishment from neglect, but this has been abated by the revival of common sense, which proves to us that while human beings inhabit the globe, the love of God's noblest animal, the horse, will continue to demonstrate itself for his improvement.

Fashionable horse shows are frequent all over the country, extraordinary inducements being offered for fine animals, and I see in this and other facts, signs of increasing interest in the horse beautiful, with an attendant interest in breeding.

Another important factor to be considered is the foreign demand for American horses, which is increasing at a phenomenal rate, ship loads of horses being exported weekly. England, Germany, France, Scotland and in fact all Europe concedes that America and Canada can raise better horses for less money than any other country in the world, and Europe may be depended upon to take all the surplus stock in the country at fair prices. Haphazard breeding has been the order of the day among breeders; they have been careless and bred without a purpose. Those days have now passed; the numerous stock and horse shows have enlightened the breeders of the country to take forethought enough to control by proper breeding, the quality of the stock required by the horse markets of the world.

I will say that I am not afraid that the horseless days are upon us, the automobile flying through the country notwithstanding; and not while the automobile remains blind to your actions of kindness and dumb to the sound of your voice, nor while the horse is the delightful company he is, whether in the stables, under the saddle or in the harness, certain it is that as far back into the ages that we can trace his associations with human beings, the horse appears as the friend and intimate companion of man.

He steps down the ages decked with the flowers and wreathes of love, poetry, romance and chivalry, no less than with the stern trappings of heroism and war. "Man's inhumanity to man" and beast is justly lamented, but so associated with sentiment and necessities of man is the horse, that motocycles and automobiles will be powerless to displace him. So you may depend upon it, good horses, and especially good draft and saddle horse will always be in demand.

A bond worth $6.00 in gold (or its equivalent in cash) will be sent to the person who sends in this coupon with 25c for a THIRD POWER book.

This Coupon when accompanied by Twenty-five Cents (25c) will be accepted in full payment for one, one dollar ($1.00) copy of the great book The Third Power.

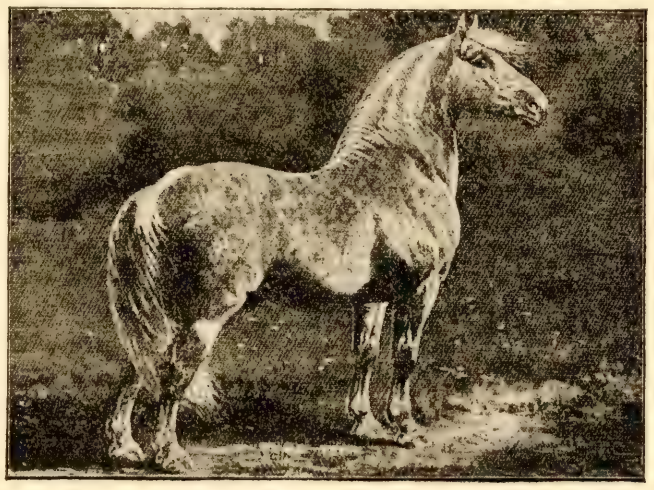
The third edition, revised and enlarged, 320 pages, cloth bound. Sent by mail postpaid, for this coupon and 25 cents.

This book should be read by every person--especially farmers.

Skill in Farming

In no other calling on earth is there so much skill and forethought and prudence required to insure success as in farming, especially in live stock. Every resource and avenue of gain must be made to contribute its little here, or the whole will fall short of the total required. The farmer must play his cards well in order to come off a winner in the game which he has undertaken, and not one of them can he afford carelessly to throw aside. Here are some things worth considering:

1. Keep accounts of everything that goes on the farm. Know where you are making and losing. Call your year's labor to account, and make it give a full report of itself.
2. Let economy be the watchword in everything. Treat your farm as though it were your debtor, owing you so much each year, which it is bound to pay. Do not let it "sponge" on you.
3. Increase the extent of your cultivated land each year. Your profits depend not so much on the account of land you own or control, as on the amount which yields you a profitable return.
4. Provide a clean water supply for the stock. This means a clean return in profits, from their better condition and productiveness in consequence.
5. See to it that the manure is sheltered from the weather. The best product of many a farm flows down the highway in a constant stream, all the spring. Some can afford to throw away their substance, but not the farmer.



HIS MAJESTY THE HORSE

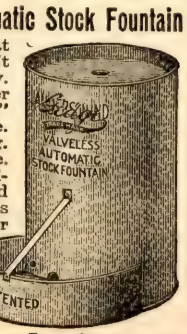
Dairy Cows Should Be Loose in Shed

The plan of allowing dairy cows to run loose in a shed looks reasonable, and those dairymen who have tried it report favorable concerning the results obtained. From the experience required at a trial, twenty-two cows were housed in a shed 30x68 feet adjacent to the dairy. The barn was arranged for the purpose, a one-story building, with windows and doors on both sides, thus affording excellent ventilation. Mangers were made on each side, and the bull pens were retained at the corners. Twenty-two cows were cared for in this manner with most satisfactory results. It has been found that the cows keep much cleaner than when stabled, and that the milking stable is in a most sanitary condition, consequently it is easy to produce clean milk. By this method there is less difficulty in providing cows with abundance of fresh air; they are more vigorous and healthy and have better appetites than when kept in the stable. Since they can move about and get exercise they will not suffer in cold weather if the temperature is somewhat lower, than in the ordinary stable. Labor is saved, as the shed can be bedded much more easily and quickly than can stalls; there is little stable cleaning to be done and the manure is all directed from the shed to the field, at any time when most convenient. Another advantage is the saving of fertility much more completely. Since land is becoming high priced, no farmer can afford to allow any fertility to be wasted, and by this method all the liquid is saved, as it is absorbed by the bedding.

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THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

What It Will Do, and How It Will Do It

Address delivered by N. C. Crawley, of Baraboo, Wis., State Organizer for Wisconsin, at the Michigan State Meeting at Corunna, Mich., April 28, 1906

(Concluded from June 1)

How? But how will we do this? The plan of the American Society of Equity contemplates co-operative crop reporting and co-operative marketing. This is the original proposition, and it will be perfected and crystalized as we proceed. I suppose there are many people here that realize the terrible monstrosity we must confront in the present unfortunate system of government crop reporting. That is one of our greatest obstacles, one of the greatest menaces to the farmers to-day.

How it Works. About the time a crop is ready for harvesting (take wheat for instance, and it is the same with other crops), the government crop reports almost invariably show "Fine condition, heavy yields, increased production, diminished foreign demand, etc." This covers the period of early marketing, and armed with it the "bears" pull down the price all over the country. The dumpers hurry to unload, fearing still lower prices, and the bulk of the crop goes on to the market. The speculative interests now become sellers not buyers. Another crop report is due and it comes. "Storms in many places during harvest, injured the grain; the yield did not come up to expectation; and the foreign demand is on the increase." Prices begin to soar. There is still wheat in the producers' hands, but they are not selling much because speculators are not buying. On the other hand they are unloading their first "grab," and at their own price. This accomplished, another report is due and comes. "Russian crops are making enormous yields; Argentine has a big crop; foreign demands are about satisfied, and storm damages were much less than at first believed." Down go prices again. Speculation becomes a buyer, and makes the most out of these reports. The farmers sell and once more the speculators load up. Another report: "Black rust is seriously damaging spring wheat, Russian disturbances interfere with shipments, and Argentine is falling short." Up go the prices, speculation unloads again, and the consumers pay the bill.

I would not do the government injustice, nor would I charge that these reports are made for a purpose, but I appeal to every wheat grower, to every producer of every crop, if the reports do not come just about thus opportunely, and if they do not have the above effect. I am sorry it is so, but that makes it none the less true.

Our Plan. I give briefly the following plan. It presupposes the co-operation of all classes of farmers—the meat growers, the berry men, the corn growers, the cotton planters, the tobacco raisers, orchardists, truck gardeners—every class of soil tillers or stockmen. The board of control or directors, elected by the farmers themselves, are experts in every one of these lines of production. Their remuneration is voted by yourselves. They do not handle a dollar of your money. They are not a dictatorial board, but an advisory one. That is the beauty of this organization. Its head is the advisory board of directors, to point out to the engineers how to operate the machines, and when and where. I need not dwell upon the methods of these reports; they are matters of detail, and will be worked out at headquarters and through the official paper, which reaches every member without cost beyond his regular dues.

The directors, therefore, know each other, and they know the cost of production, for they have been furnished with it by the farmers themselves, members of the society. For instance, I report to my local union 30 acres of corn. I had 35 in 1905 and 25 in 1904. Other members make similar reports. These are tabulated and forwarded to headquarters, and furnish the true basis of knowledge there. I have so many cows, so many steers I expect to market, so many yearlings I expect to hold over, etc. These may be compared with my holdings last year, or rather these tabulations with the tabulations last year. This is all worked out at headquarters, and every member gets the result through the official paper. It costs you nothing, but it is of untold value. I am speaking now of a thoroughly organized condition. If you admit, and you are bound to, that this can be done in a thoroughly organized condition, you must admit also that it is our duty to be in a thoroughly organized condition.

At all sorts of seasons agents of manufacturing companies and combines scour the country by mail and in person. Why? To find out how much machinery will likely be demanded during the ensuing season, and for no other reason on earth, except that they may not oversupply the demand. Farmers must benefit by this lesson.

Cost of Production. But let us pursue the reports a little further. They not only carry the acres and the yield, but the cost of production also. Farmers learn to make figures and to keep accounts; that is, they learn to make use of the education they have. It will appear that corn production, for instance, averages 50 bushels in some states, 30 in some, 20 in others, and perhaps less than that in others. The directors find the average all over the country, and the total production. They then determine the cost per acre, as also reported by the members through the locals. And they have the normal consumption also.

Fixing the Price. From these the minimum price is fixed, recouping the producer for his actual expenses and paying him reasonable wages for his own and his family's labor. We can then stand before the government, before the consumer, before the God that created us, and say: "Our corn cost us so much per bushel in labor and capital, current and invested, and it will take that price to get it. We are asking no profits on watered stock, we are demanding no remuneration oppressive of anybody; we are asking justice, and that we must have, for we will accept nothing less."

The Poor Farmer. But how is the poor farmer going to hold for the price? He need not hold long—it is doubtful if he need to hold at all. Every day's demand must be met. The best statistics show that a stoppage of twenty-seven days would empty every warehouse and every elevator and sweep every cold storage room as clean as you armory floor. It takes 400 freight trains a day of forty cars to the train, 365 days in the year, to bring your products to the mouths of the consumers. Do you realize its magnitude? Do you realize the relations you hold to the consuming world? Do you realize that, by your past inactivity, you have placed that power in the hands of the grafter, the speculator and the gambler—sold your birthright for a mess of the most miserable pottage?

Price Fluctuations. Go with me to Chicago on almost any day of the week. Note the acres of cars of your products standing on the tracks there; see the acres and acres of hogs. Then imagine not one arriving the next day, and the next. Would there be any change in price? Pick up any Chicago paper. "Three thousand hogs left over yesterday; price 15 cents lower." "Yards well cleaned up; price 10, 15 or 20 cents higher." This tells the story.

Supply and Demand. The price is determined by the supply of that day, not by that in the hands of the producers. The supply and demand question is right there. The produced supply must meet the demand until production comes again; it is only a question of whether it will remain in the farmers' hands for the benefit of the farmers and the world, or whether it will go to the market for the benefit of the speculator and God knows whom—certainly not the consumer.

If you say we cannot follow this system of crop reporting, price making and marketing, then I say abandon the organization today. Upon it depends the entire situation. If you cannot get farmers to understand it, the organization cannot be effective; but if they do understand it, and put it to practice, every one doing so will be a member to the day of his death. I guarantee that.

Supply Controlled. To make it plainer still, take hogs as an example. Every product may be reported much the same. There are ten men in a local union that wish to ship out a hundred hogs on a given day. There is not a farmer in this house that don't know from three to six weeks ahead when he would like to market any product he has. The proposed shipment is reported to the directors. The board has like reports from everywhere else, and they know what it will require to supply the demand at that time. They see that there is likely to be 10 per cent too heavy a shipment on that day, and all members are asked to withhold from shipment one hog from every ten on that day. As this information is flashed back through the state, county and local unions to the members by wire, the feeders are turned out and the Chicago market is sound and the price maintained.

Act or Lose Independence. Gentlemen, this is a serious question. You are on the verge of a period of the most abject slavery the world ever saw. Who or what is going to protect you if you refuse to protect yourself? Do you know of anything that would be higher, nobler, more manly than to get into a position to do your own business in a business way? Do you realize that every dollar of wealth that has ever been created since the beginning of time has come from the earth—from the soil or the mines; and do you remember that the government told you in 1903 that the chickens of the United States produced twice as much wealth as the entire gold mines of that year? Do you realize that you created close to seven billion dollars of wealth in 1905? Do you know that your having created this fabulous sum made it possible for every factory in the United States to move, and without which they would not move? Do you realize that your business is so important that every business under the sun depends upon you for its very existence?

I tell you the time has come for action; that the time has come when, as my brother Whiting says, if you want to keep the loved ones at home—the children that are leaving the farms—at home, you must do something. Where are our young men going? To the city, to the railroads, to the shops and to the mines. Or it may be worse—to the saloons, to the gambling houses, to the jail, to the scaffold. I see many of them turning speculators and gamblers, gambling in the sweat and blood of their own parents. It is a serious question. It is a question that should be considered by every father and mother in the land. If these children be save to yourselves and usefulness in the world something must be done to bring hope to the farms.

The Press. And I wish to say to any newspaper man who is here, we are not exclusive. We have our official paper which we regard as the great strength of our purpose, and to which we are loyal, but we gladly extend the hand of fellowship to every paper that is willing to accord to us the common rights of humanity, and every paper that champions our cause can and will have our hearty and liberal support. (Applause.) We will place ourselves in a position where we can pay for the papers, where we can support our local papers, where we can support our local business men—local merchants and trades people. We will place ourselves in position where we can say to our sons and daughters, "Go to school and get an education; you are the equal of anybody." We want to say to the son and daughter that has worked and toiled with us, "Take the reward of your labors; there is a bank account for you, the means for establishing a home of your own." We propose to place ourselves on an equal footing with other intelligent business men, and we defy the reasonable man, no matter what his calling, to lift his face to a just God and say us nay.

Help Yourselves. As a closing word, I wish to appeal to you organizers. Have you done what you could? Have you here in Michigan done what you could? Is there a man in this state who has not done five times as much for the speculators during the past year as he has done for himself? Do you realize that this movement must be pushed, and that it must be pushed by men and women? Upon you devolves a great work and a great responsibility that I am not afraid to say you will some day be held responsible for—our children and our grandchildren will hold us responsible if we slip this great opportunity. You have paid millions, hundreds of millions, thousands of millions to the speculators and gamblers. You have built for them palaces of marble. You have decked their daughters in the richest of fabrics and the costliest jewels. You have taught their sons extravagance and immorality. You have built for them yachts and automobiles. What have you done for yourselves? I appeal to you to keep in mind your own home, your own wife, and your own children. I appeal to you to organize as others organize, for your own defense and protection, and an intelligent, thinking world will stand by you in common sense and equity. (Great applause.)

(Note—The above is little more than a summary of Mr. Crawley's great speech, which electrified the farmers of Michigan, as it will those of the entire country.)

REPORT TO STATE UNIONS

Notice is hereby given that all business and reports (except correspondence for the National Union) in States having state unions must be sent to the state union.

The business and reports should be addressed to the secretary, and all remittances of fees and dues should be sent to him. A list of officers of state unions is printed in this paper.

This order does not affect business with the official paper. All such, including subscriptions, must be sent to Indianapolis.

The state unions having assumed the work of the society in its State, and being intrusted with the completion of the organization, you must use it. Also, the National Union wants to be relieved of the details of the state work.

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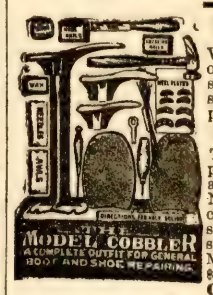
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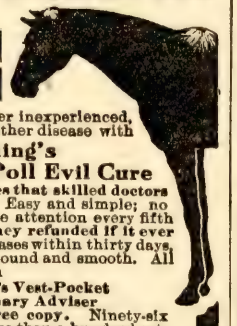
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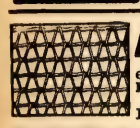
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What Does Co-operation Mean?

In co-operation there is strength.

About twenty years ago the broiler raisers of Hammonton, New Jersey, formed themselves into an association for not only mutual benefit as to the exchanging of advice and ideas, but also to combine their shipments and thus obtain more satisfactory results. Hammonton did not have what to-day would be called large broiler houses. At that time—it was in the infancy of the business—a brooding house of one thousand chick capacity was considered a very large plant. There were only one or two of that size, and the rest would turn out from three hundred to five hundred birds a season. There were forty men engaged in the business, with probably the average product of four hundred head per year.

Now for these small men to ship their product into the market meant too great an expense, and the result was that the profits were too small to make the business worth following.

Something had to be done. The broiler men got together and formed an association known as the "Hammonton Poultry Association." They held regular weekly meetings and elected one of their men their agent. He went into the market of the large cities (principally New York City), and instead of offering a limited amount made contracts for regular shipments of large numbers of birds. As the samples submitted were of the highest order there was no trouble to secure an advance over the regular market price.

This, then, meant the weekly shipments of a certain amount, and each of the forty members contributed to the shipment. If "A" had fifty broilers, he delivered them to the agent and was credited with the amount; if "B" had but ten birds, he received the same rate of credit for ten, and so on. When the returns came, the expense was deducted from the receipts, which usually was an average of two cents per bird, which included freight, hauling, commission, and association expenses, and the man with ten birds received the same amount per head as did the man with forty.

Now that is practically the same scheme as is adopted by the American Society of Equity. It built up the broiler trade and reputation in Hammonton, and it made famous what is known all over the United States as the "Philadelphia Chicken." Philadelphia had nothing to with it, but for some reason or other that city has been honored on the trade mark secured by faithful work by the Hammonton poultrymen.

Eggs and Egg Farming

Separate the sexes of the young as soon as the cockerels start crowing, as the pullets need all the chances possible for the development of a good frame before laying begins.

The nest egg is an excellent guide for the pullet in seeking a place to lay, but its usefulness ends right there.

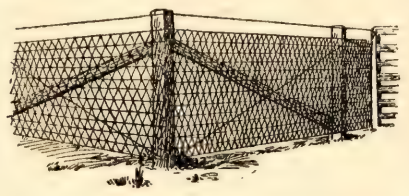
Never market the eggs you have found in a hidden nest, for you have no way of determining their age or condition.

O. W. Mapes believes that the best way to determine whether an egg contains a rooster or a pullet, is to hatch the egg under a hen, and watch the chick for about a year—if it crows it is a rooster; if it lays eggs it is a pullet.

Here is some good logic sent to the writer some years ago, by that well-known poultryman, I. K. Felch, of Natick, Mass.: If after two dozen eggs are laid by a hen the eggs become enfeebled, what is the reason the same laid by a pullet are not in the same fix? If a hen's first eggs are best after a rest, what is the matter with the first eggs that come from the first vigor of youth and maturity of the pullet? Some of our soundest and most vigorous men are sons of young mothers. We take no stock in the saying that pullets' eggs are not as good as hens'. When hens' eggs hatch strong chicks, then pullets' eggs hatch strong chickens, and that is in nature's time—from April to June. Chicks hatched then from either pullets or hens are the best.

Making the Corner Posts Strong

The Prairie Farmer gives an excellent plan for strengthening the corner posts of a hen yard, and the illustration and description herewith given are



worth reproducing. A correspondent in that paper says:

"I set posts six or eight inches square some four feet in the ground for the corner. I like to have it set down at least four feet. Across the portion about three feet under ground I spike a two-foot 2x4 each way. After the post has been set and thoroughly tamped in up to the anchor pieces, it is a good idea to lay three or four comparatively small flat stones over the anchor pieces. When the earth is placed on top of these flat stones, the soil on top will add materially to the resisting power of the post.

"After the corner post has been set, I place the second posts about ten feet distant and brace with timbers as shown in the cut. In addition to this I like to twist heavy or doubled wires in an opposite direction. The combination gives great stability to the corner. After the posts are set it is comparatively easy to attach the fence."

UP-TO-DATE
Bee-Keeping
By Rev. J. G. Baumgartner

Shook-Swarming

One of the most disgusting things connected with beekeeping is the watching for swarms. I have known bee keepers to spend days and weeks sitting around the apiary waiting for the bees to swarm. This is wasting time so long as there is plenty of more profitable work to be done in the field or elsewhere, especially when bees may just as well be managed in a way which makes all watching for swarms unnecessary.

I have explained in the foregoing issue how we can ascertain whether our bees are going to swarm or not, by watching for queen cells. But I have not told how we can cut off those days of anxious waiting for the swarm, after we know that a colony is getting ready to cast a swarm. This may be accomplished by shook-swarming. There are to-day in practice, a great many ways of making artificial swarms. To avoid confusion I will here give only one, which is as successful as any of them and is so simple that any beginner can follow it. Proceed thus:

Prepare your new hive the same as you would for a natural swarm. Do not forget to place your frame of unsealed brood in the center of the new hive. Now go to the hive from which the swarm is to be shaken; smoke the bees heavily at short intervals for five minutes. Drum and jar the hive while you blow in the smoke. This will cause the bees to fill themselves with honey, thus bringing about a natural condition of swarming bees and causing them to submit more readily to the following operation: Now lift the hive off its stand, putting in its place the new hive. Throw the sheets over the two adjoining hives. Open the old hive and hunt out the comb which contains the best sealed queen cell. This cell should be located near the center of the comb and be surrounded by some uncapped brood to make sure that it will be kept warm enough to produce the best possible queen. If there are two or three such cells on this comb all the better. The rest of the queen cells may be destroyed. After you have made sure that the queen is not on this comb set it, with the bees that are on it, out of the way. Set in some shady place. Next lift out the other frames, one by one, and shake and brush all the bees that are on them in front of the new hive, into which they will now march the same as when a natural swarm is hived. After all the frames are made clean of bees, shake the bees from the hive sides and the bottom board of the old hive with the rest. Also set the supers of the old hive on end and smoke most of the bees out of them.

You now have in the new hive a swarm fully as strong as any natural swarm and just as well satisfied. Now put the combs back into the old hive in their original order; placing the one containing the queen cells and bees into the center of the hive. Carry the old hive to a new stand. In four days give the super from the old hive to the new one and there will be no further swarming. By the way, if queen excluding honey boards are used between the super and brood chamber the supers may be given to the swarm immediately after the swarming and I think there is a gain in so doing.

The United States Government's Efforts to Provide New Races of Bees

Prof. Frank Burton, the agricultural expert of the United States Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C., is still on his tour through Europe, Asia and Africa, in search of new races of bees. He was sent out by the Government last summer, and judging from the reports we read of his whereabouts and untiring efforts to accomplish the most possible. We may rest assured that our Government could not have entrusted an abler and better suited man with this important mission in the interest of American apiculture than is Mr. Benton. He has been abroad on the same errand before, spending several years in various foreign countries, testing and studying new races of bees and sending to this country queens and nuclei in considerable number, of such races as he considered desirable. Thus we may well expect some very interesting and valuable revelations regarding the bees of other countries from him when he returns from this lengthy and most strenuous journey.

Miscellaneous Notes

After the hot weather has set in and the bees are numerous enough to cover all the combs the entrance should extend the full width of the hive and should, during the busy season, be seven-eighths of an inch deep.

In hives run for extracted honey it is beneficial to give the bees another entrance near or at the top for ventilation, and to allow a "short cut" to the store combs and exit.

Comb honey supers must be air tight to preserve the heat necessary for rapid wax secretion and building up comb. Yet they should be shaded from the direct rays of the noon sun, especially if they are painted dark.

Swarming bees seldom sting. Having gorged themselves with honey before leaving their home they seem to feel too much stuffed to do much fighting.

Do not think that you must try every new device or hive that you read about and for which the enthusiastic inventor claims wonders. Yet do not drag along in the old rut merely because you are prejudiced against all new ways of doing a thing. If all people thought that way we would still be back in the dark ages. And verily, it sometimes seems as though we were.

WHITE Y & "THE BIRD FOR BUSINESS"

READ WHAT ONE CUSTOMER WRITES:
A. R. TUBBS & SON,
I had splendid success. Hatched eight chickens out of the 15 eggs. Raised all of them. One cockerel we sold. Now have two cockerels and five hens. They are just fine.
MRS. J. B. THIESS, Fisher, Pa



White Wyandottes are endorsed by **27** State Experiment Stations as being the BEST all round breed. A little larger than Plymouth Rocks—quicker growers and no discoloring from dark pin feathers when dressed.
Our strain "The Bird for Business" equals the Leghorn for egg production and are 100 per cent. hardier and heavier.
NOW IS THE TIME TO GET
Eggs for hatching—prepaid to any point east of the Mississippi-Missouri river $1.50 for 15—$2.75 for 30. Eggs **not prepaid** $1.00 for 15—**$2.00** for 30—$3.50 for 60. Valuable pricelist free.
A. R. TUBBS & SON,
Box A Westons Mills, N. Y.

NEW UNIONS CHARTERED

(This list gives the number of the local union, name of union, county it is in and name and postoffice of secretary in the order given.)

CALIFORNIA.

2165. Brown's Valley, Yuba Co., J. E. McMillan, Brown's Valley.

CANADA.

2163. Star Line, Alberta Prov., J. J. Strang, Claresholm.

DELAWARE.

2209. Pratt's Branch, Kent Co., W. C. Schwartz, Felton, R. R. No. 22.

ILLINOIS.

2148. Columbia, Monroe Co., H. T. Heckler, Columbia. 2144. Brush School, Fayette Co., J. Q. Reynolds, Brownstown. 2168. Anderson Point, Macoupin Co., H. F. Sutger, Carlinville, R. R. No. 4. 2172. Brick School House, Macoupin Co., Jacob Stadler, Carlinsville. 2206. New Hanover, Monroe Co., Wm. Myer, Columbia. 2207. Coxey, Monroe Co., Wm. Koch, Waterloo, R. R. No. 1.

INDIANA.

2107. Springfield, Posey Co., Walter Wasson, Wadesville. 2109. Marsh Creek, Gibson Co., Ott Hollis, Owensville. 2112. Kasson, Vanderburg Co., Henry Manton, Evansville. 2133. Montgomery, Daviess Co., A. J. Smith, Montgomery. 2134. Patronville, Spencer Co., C. F. Barker, Lake. 2205. Montgomery, Diviess Co., Len Reeves, Montgomery. 2228. Algiers, Pike Co., Perry Abbott, Algiers. 2155. Springdale, Spencer Co., Ernest Pierce, Rockport, R. R. No. 1.

KANSAS.

2184. Star Valley, Crawford Co., Dave Oconeal, Columbus. 2193. Oakley, Logan Co., Ernest Cook, Oakley. 2198. Pilot Knob, Harper Co., A. Wohfield, Harper. 2199. Orion, Grove Co., J. A. Beougher, Orion. 2200. Colby, Thomas Co., J. W. Hurst, Colby. 2212. Ellis, Ellis Co., W. A. Eppler, Ellis. 2221. Marquette, McPherson Co., A. C. Feldt, Marquette.

KENTUCKY.

2108. Noka, Butler Co., J. C. Whalen, Noka. 2111. Green Briar, Henderson Co., P. McMullen, Robard, R. R. No. 2. 2113. Defoe, Henry Co., J. Thurman, Defoe. 2114. Pleasant Valley, Henderson Co., Ivan Griffin, Robard. 2115. Russell School-house, Henderson Co., C. Tapp, Dixie. 2116. Earles, Muhlenberg Co., E. E. Short, Earles. 2125. Waddy, Shelby Co., Lamdon Bailey, Waddy. 2126 Horse Branch, Ohio Co., Walker Myrtle, Horse Branch. 2127. Olaton, Ohio Co., H. T. Felix, Olaton. 2128. Lifford, Webster Co., Willie Owen, Clay, R. R. No. 1. 2129. Franklin, Webster Co., G. A. Franklin, Clay. 2130. Price, Webster Co., E. U. Grant, Clay. 2139. Finchville, Shelby Co., J. B. Stackhouse, Finchville. 2140. Dixie, Henderson Co., J. P. Tucker, Dixie. 2146. Lovelace, Pendleton Co., Cole McMillan, Falmouth. 2149. Shelbyville, Shelby Co., E. H. Cardwell, Shelbyville. 2150. Onton, Webster Co., J. Trumbull, Onton. 2151. Green River, Webster Co., T. E. Puckett, Onton. 2152. Big Lick, Webster Co., W. B. Sanduful, Onton. 2157. Pine Knob, Grayson Co., J. J. Strasburger, Spring Lick. 2158. Christianburg, Shelby Co., D. B. Lighter, Christianburg. 2160. Carlinburg, Henderson Co., A. L. Robinson, Reed, R. R. No. 1. 2161. Dunbar, Butler Co., R. J. Watkins, Dunbar. 2166. Baker, Webster Co., R. C. Baker, Dixon. 2167. Lawson, Ohio Co., L. E. Charllett, Heflin. 2174. Lockport, Henry Co., Leonard Kelley, Lockport. 2175. Whierine, Ohio Co., W. T. Renfrow, Whiterine. 2176. Kennedy, Union Co., G. L. Puryear, Wavely R. 1. 2177. McClure, Union Co., W. D. Allinder, Waverly. 2178. Oakland, Union Co., R. S. Cottingham, Herman. 2180. Whiteoak, Webster Co., H. H. Hart, Providence. 2181. Hopewell, Webster Co., J. C. Vaughn, Gold. 2188. Hickory Grove, Henderson Co., H. E. Denton, Corydon. 2194. Sycamore Grove, Henderson Co., Alvey Griffin, McKinley. 2195. Oak Grove, Webster Co., W. B. Snow, Blackford. 2196. Black Schoolhouse, Webster Co., Joe Waggner, Blackford. 2201. Ned Springs, Grayson Co., E. T. Litsey, Caneyville. 2202. Fray Island, Henderson Co., H. D. Book, Bobard R. 1. 2216. Independence, Edmondson Co., T. C. Neuff, Nash. 2217. Sweet Owen, Owen Co., F. L. Satterwhite, Owenton. 2218. Wheatley, Owen Co., David Lewellyn, Sanders, R. R. No. 2. 2219. Wickliffe, Muhlenberg Co., H. A. Wallace, Greenville. 2225. Frredour, Grayson Co., J. J. McClure, Leitchfield. 2226. New Columbus, Owen Co., L. B. Kinney, New Columbus. 2227. Owenton, Owen Co., M. H. Bourne, Owenton. 2229. Geneva, Henderson Co., P. E. Melbourne, Henderson. 2230. Hillside, Muhlenberg Co., H. L. Patterson, Hillside. 2231. Harper's Ferry, Henry Co., Robert Chandler, Harper's Ferry. 2232. Snow Hill, Webster Co., Malvin Grigg, Clay R. R. No. 2. 2233. Edding, Webster Co., W. D. Newcomb, Blackford R. R. No. 2.

MICHIGAN.

2123. Sandy Knob, Montcalm Co., J. G. Defoe, Crystal. 2124. Wakeshma, Kalamazoo Co., W. A. Taylor, Athens. 2132. Paradise, Grand Traverse Co., Edward Levall, Evart R. R. No. 1. 2182. District No. 5, Huron Co., Lee Davis, Pigeon R. R. No. 2. 2183. Millbrook, Mecosta Co., J. B. Cole, Millbrook. 2211. Dryden, Lapeer Co., H. F. McClusky, Mentamora. 2223. Helena, Huron Co., Edward Schrader. Harbor Beach.

MINNESOTA.

2120. Pilot Mound, Fillmore Co., Geo. P. Thompson, Lanesboro R. R. No. 1. 2147. Rock Creek, Chisogo Co., C. O. Johnson, Rush City R. R. No. 4. 2164. Pine Town, Pine Co., Eddie Hanson, Pine City

(Continued on Page 15)

UP-TO-DATE Orchard and Garden

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

There can be no more useful plant grown in the garden than rhubarb. Have in rich, mellow ground and mulch for winter.

The tomato is a very wholesome vegetable food. The plants this time of year will need some artificial supports.

Almost all over the Mississippi Valley the black walnut grows naturally, and bears many nuts—it seldom fails to produce. It is true that its value as a timber tree has thinned it out greatly, yet many farmers make a specialty of preserving it in pasture fields, etc., and in the fields is where it bears most abundantly. The nuts are valuable, and generally command a fair market price, but, strange to say, they are seldom gathered. The writer has known bushels and bushels of them left under the trees to rot. They may be gathered in the fall any time after they drop, hulled and dried, and in almost any town a profitable market may be found for them.

Now may be seen in beautiful profusion, the great clumps of wild roses Viewed from a little distance there is no nobler sight.

We spoke elsewhere of the brilliant autumn display that may be made by the perennial phlox. There is a large growing astor (astor tartanicus) that is as showy as the phlox. It grows five or six feet tall, and bears an abundance of light blue flowers, and is brightest during the last days of autumn.

The so-called Mexican Matrimony vine is a great grower, and the leaves are highly relished by poultry. When the chickens can get to it they keep it stripped of its leaves.

Few large flowering plants are more charming than the yucca, Yucca filaentosa. Its lily-white flowers, borne so profusely, and all at the same time, make it very attractive. The bloom does not remain long, however, but the foliage makes the plant attractive all the year 'round. Another yucca (Gloriosa) is even more showy, and is a late bloomer. The yuccas are very hardy, and grow almost anywhere.

The sweet pea is each year becoming more and more popular, but it is still not grown equal to its merits. Many yards have woven wire fences around them. These may be made veritable hedges of beauty all the season through. Sweet pease may be planted thickly on one side and nasturtiums on the other. Keep the ground mellow and the weeds picked out—Nature will do the rest.

It is, perhaps, safe to say that the grape is not so profitable a fruit, commercially speaking, as it was a few years ago. A home supply, however, is just as valuable as ever it was; and yet a surprisingly large per cent. of homes are without that supply. The grape is very hardy and easily grown, and the hardy varieties to select from are very great. Almost any out-of-the-way place about the home—and there are many such about almost every home—may grow a vine or two of grapes, and furnish the needed supply. Rooted vines come very cheap, or it is easy to get vines from cuttings. Start the cuttings in August or September, or transplant the rooted vines any time in the fall or spring.

That old meadow pest of the Mississippi Valley, the trumpet creeper, is a beautiful vine when trained in suitable places about the home. Its profusion of rich green leaves and its showy clumps of large scarlet flowers ,and, later, its large, double canoe-shaped pods, make it novel and attractive all the season through.

Watch through the orchard for imperfect and rotting fruit. If the orchard can be kept clear of these specimens, as we advised in last issue, we are sure great gains will be the result.

The garden or the yard without its bed of petunias is without an attraction it can not afford to be without—so profuse, so persistent, so showy.

The Hazel Nut

One of the writer's autumn pastimes, when a boy in Southern Illinois, was gathering hazel nuts. Then the woods, especially the rich bottom lands, were full of them, and every field of new ground that was thoroughly broken by the heavy ox teams then in use, showed a net work of hazel roots.

One thing we noticed but did not undersand was that some years the hazel thickets were full of nuts, and other years they were not, and that some years they were full of long, worm-like "tails" in the fall, and other years in the spring. These long tails, or catkins, are the male flowers of the hazel nut, and when they come out prematurely in the fall, there is apt to be no nuts next year. Often they come out too early in the spring, and then there will be no nuts either.

The female flower of the hazel, the one from which grows the bunch of nuts, is a very small red blossom, and is seldom seen. In order that nuts be produced these unassuming, seldom noticed little flowers must open at the same time the catkins come so that the dust or pollen from the catkins may fertilize them.

But the hazel nuts of the woods have gone with the forests. Like so many other things, we did not know their value when they were with us, and now people are proposing to plant hazel nuts to grow them for their value. To do this fresh nuts must be obtained in the fall as soon as ripened; they must then be mixed with damp soil or sand, and kept in a cool, damp place (freezing does not injure them) and planted in the spring. They may be planted in the fall, but in that case small animals are very likely to find them out, and make winter dinners of them.

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Spay Your SOWS and OTHER STOCK with the

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No Cutting, Pain or Danger. No Knife Used. Absolutely No Loss. Animals grow larger and fatten easier. Racing Mares, Dogs and Pet Stock restrained without injury. EASY TO APPLY. Book No. 25 on stock spaying SENT FREE. Trial Box spays TEN SOWS. Price $1.00 postpaid. Try it and increase your profits.

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GERMAN MILLET (Also called Golden Millet.) Choice seed. The true, large headed variety. This has been considered the best variety and is largely grown wherever its value is known. It helps out wonderfully when a short crop of hay is threatened and produces two or three times as much per acre as timothy or clover; 3 to 5 feet high. Sow broadcast, 1 bu. to the acre for hay; ½ bu, if for seed, from May 1 to August 1. Ground must be rich and well drained. 50 lbs. per bu. Pkt. 5c, lb. 25c, 4 lbs. 75c. By freight or express, bu. $1.10, 5 bu. or more $1.00 per bu. Bags free. WM. H. EVERITT, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind

Tell them you saw the "ad." in Up-to-Date Farming

FREE CATARRH TREATMENT

The nose and throat are lined with mucous membrane. The catarrh germs burrow into the soft surface of this mucous membrane and cannot be reached and destroyed by the ordinary methods of treatment. This is why the various snuffs, sprays, ointments, jellies and other forms of catarrh treatment give but temporary relief.

My treatment reaches every portion of the diseased surface, at once killing all the Catarrh germs with which it comes in contact. At the same time by the use of constitutional medicines the blood is purified, the generel system built up, and every trace of the disease eliminated from the system.



DR. T. F. WILLIAMS, Who shows his confidence in his Treatment for Catarrh by sending a Month's Medicines Free.

Catarrh Causes Consumption

Delay is most dangerous in diseases of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs; these diseases are constantly injuring the organs affected by them as well as the whole constitution. Consumption, which directly or indirectly causes nearly one-fourth of all deaths, usually has its origin from Catarrh.

Catarrh Causes Stomach Troubles

Dyspepsia is nothing more than Catarrh of the Stomach, and if neglected often destroys the mucous lining of the stomach, sometimes even causing cancer.

Catarrh Causes Deafness

Nine-tenths of all cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh. Don't wait until the ear drums are destroyed and the hearing forever impaired. Write for my treatment at once.

COULD NEITHER TASTE NOR SMELL

"I was in a critical condition from Chronic Catarrh. Could not taste nor smell. Impossible to breathe through nose; hearing and sight both affected. Dr. Williams' treatment entirely cured me, and I can now taste and smell, while my hearing and sight are entirely restored."—M. S. FISH, Farnhamville, Iowa.

DOCTOR ADVISED MY TREATMENT

"For ten years I suffered dreadfully from Catarrh. I thought I could not live. Nothing seemed to help me. My family doctor advised me to try Dr. Williams treatment, and I am glad to say it entirely cured me. I have not suffered one minute since with Catarrh."—Mrs. Rosa Sanders, New Virginia, Iowa

BAD CASE CATARRH OF STOMACH

"For years I had Catarrh of the Stomach. Was constipated, had no appetite, sour stomach, gas in stomach, belching. More tired in morning than upon retiring. All local doctors and expert specialists failed to even give relief. The Combination Treatment of Dr. Williams cured me entirely. I now enjoy perfect health."—Mrs. A. C. MOSIER, Granger, Iowa.

ALMOST DEAF FROM CATARRH

"Ten years ago Dr. Williams' treatment cured me of catarrhal Deafness. I could scarcely hear at all. Have had no return of the disease; my hearing is good; have no more headaches."—FRANK ABEL, 1164 Sixth Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

I could not afford to offer ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT FREE OF CHARGE if I were not positive that it would certainly cure Catarrh. In order to prove what my treatment will do, I am willing to stand the expense myself for the first month's medicines. Cut out the coupon and mail it to me. Address as follows:

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,
249 Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

I have Catarrh, and wish to avail myself of your offer to furnish me a Month's Treatment Free. Also please send me your free descriptive book on Catarrh and its cure.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,
249 Crocker Building, DES MOINES, IOWA.

UP-TO-DATE Tobacco Department

BY C. HAYES TAYLOR

Leaf and Lugs

The tobacco grower would like to know what becomes of the tobacco sold at low prices in those years when dealers assert there is "so much tobacco grown it isn't worth much."

"Supply and demand regulates the price," say the wise men of the markets. The farmer furnishes the supply, but he doesn't regulate the price. The customer furnishes the demand, and I haven't heard of consumers doing the price-regulation act. Looking at both ends of the matter it appears as though the prices are "regulated" somewhere in the middle. Who does it, anyhow, and how is it done?

The consumption of tobacco is steadily increasing. Production should also increase, unless we have produced an over-surplus in the years gone by. Prices of the manufactured article can be maintained or even advanced without diminishing consumption. We naturally conclude that farmers should be able to grow more tobacco each succeeding year, and get a fair price for all of it.

How are the farmers to know if there is an actual surplus? That is, more tobacco grown in any season than will be consumed in a year. The best way is to put a price on the raw leaf tobacco that will discourage dealers from speculating in the product. If the entire crop is not taken, there is a surplus. The money received for the portion of the crop needed will be more than could have been received for the entire crop if the surplus and all had been "dumped" on the market, so the farmer will always gain by controlled marketing.

There is a great similarity in the positions of the merchant who overstocks his store with calico, and the tobacco growers who overstock the tobacco market. The merchant proposes to supply a certain demand for a special article. The tobacco growers do the same, and there is even more certainty and regularity in the farmers' case than in that of the merchant. When the merchant believes his store is overstocked, he does not advertise his entire stock at a sacrifice sale. Not he. He has more business judgment than that. He first supplies the regular demand at a regular price, and then advertises the surplus at reduced prices. He makes enough on what he sells at fair prices so that he is able to sell the over-plus at lower prices. But the farmer does differently. His customers tell him he has a surplus, and he sacrifices his entire crop at "closing out" prices. When will the farmer learn to apply correct principles of business to his marketing affairs?

The tobacco growers of the Green River district in Kentucky are "doing things." They are organized so they can make practical experiments in controlled marketing. In 1905 they reduced acreage, and, not selling their crop immediately, they believed the dealers had a supply on hand over and above the immediate demand, and in 1906, they agreed to plant less than the usual acreage. The weather, which neither the tobacco trust nor the farmers' organization can control, stepped in quite unexpectedly and will curtail production considerably. The crop of 1905, now held in the pool, will undoubtedly advance in price, and the tobacco growers of that district will realize the full benefits of controlled marketing. The "dumpers" who sold last fall and winter feel like hiring a cheap man to kick them around the barn lot and out the big gate.

A surplus at the end of one year does not necessarily mean that the acreage should be reduced the next. It is possible that Nature will make the reduction in production, and the surplus will just make up the deficiency. If an actual surplus is found to exist at the end of the second year, then business precaution will suggest a reduction in acreage, or prices must come down.

Under the dumping system, the surplus makes the price for the entire crop. For instance, in 1899, the State of Wisconsin produced 45,000,000 pounds of tobacco, which sold for $2,700,000. In 1905 the crop was short about 15,000,000 pounds compared with the crop of 1899, and 30,000,000 pounds sold for $3,000,000. Six cents was paid for the surplus and for the amount needed in 1899, and ten cents was paid for the crop of 1905. The smaller crop brought the most money by $300,000.

Let us assume that a merchant buys 4,500 cans of corned beef, at a cost of 5 cents per can, and believes that he has 1,500 cans more than he can dispose of at regular prices in the regular time. He realizes that he must make some extra inducement to his customers to unload his stock. What does he do? Offer the entire stock "at cost?" Never. He sells all his customers will take at 10 cents per can, and sells 3,000 cans. He now advertises the remaining lot at cost, and so disposes of them. Let us see how the figures look:

Dr. to 4,500 cans corned beef at 5 cents	$225.00
Cr. by 3,000 cans corned beef at 10 cents	$300.00
Cr. by 1,500 cans corned beef at 5 cents	75.00
	$375.00
Total sales	375.00
Profit	$150.00

Notwithstanding the fact that he sometimes gets overstocked, the wise merchant comes out safe.

The farmers organized can do as the merchant does—sell first that portion of a crop actually needed at a price that will insure them a profit on the part sold. They can then make "bargain-sale" prices on the remainder and so dispose of it, or, can hold the surplus as a safeguard against unfavor-season. But the unorganized farmer is compelled to put "bargain-sale" prices on his whole crop, and at the end of the year finds himself at the little end of the horn.

We are told that our merchants occasionally fail in business and become bankrupt because they overstock. When a merchant's books confirm that reason for the failure, you will find a merchant who would fail in any business he might undertake. In the tobacco districts where I have traveled, I find that most business failures are caused by the "credit" system—the farmers' inability to pay. The tobacco grower buys his goods on credit, and often has to wait for three or four years before prices on his crops are sufficient to enable him to pay his debts. The merchants can not always carry the farmers so long, and failure ensues. No one will be benefitted by controlled marketing more than the men who sell goods to the farmers.

Distributing the leaf tobacco crop is an immense business by itself. The grower does not need to concern himself about it, however. It will find its way to the consumer all right. But it is the grower's business to furnish the supply only as the demand calls for it with fair prices paid for every pound.

A statistician, who claims to know, makes the statement that $750,000,000 is paid each year by American consumers of tobacco for the luxury. The tobacco growers of the country produce about 750,000,000 pounds annually, and ship 300,000,000 pounds abroad, leaving 450,000,000 for home consumption. We import some high priced tobacco, but the average cost to the consumer is more than $1.00 per pound. It is up to our department of Commerce and Labor to show why the growers of the leaf should not have more than 7c a lb. for the raw material.

In co-operative selling of tobacco, we must remember that different types of tobacco are crops by themselves, nearly as distinct as corn and wheat, or clover and timothy. For the successful marketing of tobacco, and control of supply, the amount of each class must be known, and all sales made by the one agency having that class in charge.

The selling agency for the organized tobacco growers in the Green River district is having many calls for the pooled tobacco. They wisely hold the crop, however, until the production of 1906 can be estimated. Moreover, the last of the crop of 1904 has not yet been sold, and each year's crop must be taken in turn. The Green River farmers are learning how to harness the law of supply and demand and hitch it to their own wagon, and are riding along the highway to prosperity. This mythical, mysterious "supply and demand" that has been hitched to the bandit car of the speculator will be helpless when the genuine law is made effective, and the bandit speculators will no longer ride at our expense. Hasten the Day.

The latest news from the Green River district is remarkable and encouraging. An offer was made of $6.50 per hundred pounds for trash tobacco such as the growers once sold for 50 cents, $1.00 and $1.50. The price offered for trash is more than the best leaf would bring a few years ago. We are just beginning to learn how thoroughly we have been robbed. And we now believe that if consumers are willing to pay a price for tobacco that enables the dealers to pay us $6.50 per hundred pounds for our trash, they must do it all the time, and not spasmodically. We don't want to have our prosperity in spasms.

According to our information, 630 hogsheads of 1904 Green River tobacco is all that remains of that crop in the pool, it being stored at Whitesville and Hawesville. It will not remain in first hands long, and it should bring a good round price to compensate the growers for holding it until the manufacturers need it.

The growers of the stemming district in Kentucky are going to get in harness for a pull all together. Delegates from Union, Henderson, Webster, Crittenden and Caldwell counties will meet in Henderson, June 16, to form a compact district organization, and to make arrangements for selling the entire stemming product of the above counties through a single agency. Webster county is almost solidly organized, Henderson nearly so, Union and Hopkins have a "working majority," and the development in the other counties progresses steadily. The farmers in this section will soon be doing business for themselves.

Congressman A. O. Stanley, of Kentucky is after the tobacco trust with a muck rake and an axe. We hope he will disclose its methods of doing business, and for the sake of the consumers of the weed, will knock the props from beneath its ability to fatten on ill-gotten gains. The farmers, however, don't need the arm of the law to protect them from the trusts rapacity. With the tobacco safely under control, and a satisfactory price attached thereto, the organized farmers can rest in peace, for without tobacco the tobacco trust is nothing.

The Outlook

(Adapted from The Western Tobacco (Journal)

The visible supply of leaf tobacco in all Western markets on April 1, was 30,430 hhds. May 1 this was decreased by 2,308 hhds., showing the monthly deliveries were much larger than the receipts.

In the Seaboard markets the increase of receipts over deliveries amounted to 746 hhds., still leaving a decerease of 1,562 hhds. for the month of April.

The total amount of stocks on hand in United States markets on May 1, 1906, was 47,818 hhds., a decrease of 3,149 hhds. from a year ago.

In European markets the receipts

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents.



CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Calling Cards for 1906. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. UNION CARD CO. B13 Columbus, Ohio.

PORTRAITS 35, 50 & 75c. Frames 15, 25 & 50c. 30 days credit to all Agents. Catalog & SAMPLE OUTFIT FREE. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO. 278-70 W. Madison St. Chicago



FISH BITE Like Hungry Wolves Any season of the year if you use MAGIC FISH LUCK. Best bait ever invented for all kinds of fish. If you like to catch a big string every time you go fishing write to me and get a box of this wonderful bait to help introduce it in your locality. RENO FISH CO., Dept. E 1 Des Moines, Iowa



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL We ship on approval, without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DONT PAY A CENT if not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest art catalogues illustrating and describing every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers*.

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.

TIRES, Coaster-Brakes, Built-up-Wheels and all sundries at *half usual prices*.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept G 150 Chicago

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. their Advertisment was Urgently Request You READERS.



You Can't Buy THE EARTH FOR 10c

Nor can you get much of anything else for this small sum. But 10c will buy a patented novelty, The Musical Zobo, that will give anyone, old or young, a dime's worth of fun. Used for home entertainments, amateur theatricals and furnishes good dance music. Full instructions with each instrument. Anyone can play without a moment's practice. Made of strong material. Send 10c for one or a dollar bill for a dozen. I pay the postage. If you want your money instead of the Zobo I will cheerfully refund it on request. Try one on my guarantee; this paper backs me up.

S. E. FERRY Indianapolis, Indiana

Stop Wash-Day Drudgery

You are tired of the work it causes and poor results a washboard gives. Why slave away for hours on washday, with all its tired arms and backaches? DON'T DO IT.

Perhaps you have already decided that a washing machine is made for your convenience. Good. Then let us advise you to not pay an exorbitant price for pretty talk and "mechanical wonders." Perpetual motion has not been invented nor discovered.



The Pedigo Perfection Washer is the machine for you, reader. Here is a picture of it. Nothing complicated. It will not get out of order and give a mechanic gray hairs to keep it running. The Pedigo is just a washing machine. A slight forward and back movement of the arm runs it without tiring one's back. Thousands have been in use for years. Strength con not be saved better than this washer does. It will wash to perfection a lace handkerchief or a carpet. Made of Galvanized iron, and will last indefinitely. The most wonderful part of our proposition is the price, only $3.00. Why pay $10.00 or more for a complicated machine? Your money back if not satisfied is the way we sell Pedigo Perfection Washers. Try one on our guarantee. If you send 50 cents extra, or $3.50 in all, we will pay freight east of the Rockies.

COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.



Simpson - Eddystone Solid Blacks

Especially adapted for mourning dresses; desirable also for effective costumes with artistic trimming. Fabrics are well-made and extremely serviceable. Absolutely fast color.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks.

Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.



PRINTS The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia

for April exceeded the deliveries by 391 hhds., but the total amount of stocks on hand May 1, 1906, was less by 9,134 hhds. than on May 1, 1905.

The statistics show a decrease of the visible supply in the open markets of the world by 12,283 hhds., as compared with the supply on the same dates a year ago.

A study of stocks of American tobacco in British markets reveals the following: Virginia leaf is in greater supply now than for three years past. The amount of Virginia leaf on hand, in hhds. on May 1, 1904, 1905 and 1906, were 31,779, 60,030 and 73,043 hhds. respectively. During the past year the stocks of this class of tobacco have increased 13,013 hhds., and the supply is more than double what it was in 1904. It is reported that the average yearly consumption for this type of American tobacco is 13,240 hhds. If no more Virginia leaf was exported to Britain, the supply now on hand would last for five years and six months.

On the other hand stocks of Virginia strips are becoming rapidly less. The amount on hand in all British markets on May 1, 1904, was 61,571 hhds., and on May 1, 1906, this was reduced to 29,188 hhds. The annual consumption of strips is estimated at 27,064 hhds. Two years ago there were strips in storage sufficient to last nearly three years. Now there is but little better than one year's supply.

Taking Virginia tobacco altogether, both leaf and strips, the entire amount of stocks on hand in Britain for the years of 1904, 1905 and 1906 were 93,350, 103,614 and 100,284 hhds., respectively. The average yearly consumption is 40,304 hhds. Hence there is now over two years' supply of Virginia tobacco in British markets.

In his report for the month of April issued May 12th, Hubert H. Vreeland, Kentucky Commissioner of Agriculture, state the following in regard to tobacco in Kentucky:

Crittenden County—Tobacco plants are plentiful but small. Tobacco beds, canvassed, are fine and will be ready for transplanting by May 20th. Some complaint of bugs on uncanvassed beds.

Carlisle County—Tobacco plants are rather thin on beds; complaint of bugs eating plants; need a little rain.

Daviess County—Tobacco plants are plentiful and looking well.

McCracken County—Tobacco plants are plentiful and coming on rapidly.

Clark County—Tobacco beds in bad condition; plants thin and backward.

Kenton County—Tobacco beds not promising.

Shelby County—Tobacco beds are being watered and, while that helps, it is rarely satisfactory.

Trimble County—Early sown tobacco beds are reported to be doing well; however, the tobacco crop here will necessarily be late.

Mercer County—The acreage of tobacco has been very much reduced.

Organization in the Tobacco Districts

The best work among our organizers is now being done in the stemming district of Kentucky. Webster and Henderson counties take the lead.

In the Green River district some new locals are being reported and new members are constantly joining the locals in the different localities. Muhlenburg County, Ky., is especially active.

New development in Marshall and Butler counties shows that they intend to keep in the procession. More workers are needed in both counties.

Pendleton county, in the Burley districts, is doing some very good work, and will soon organize a county union.

Organizer John Y. Lott has stirred up the Owen county farmers and a good county union with 12 locals is the result. Mr. Lott has organized 22 locals since March 5th, and holds the record as champion organizer between that date and June 1.

State Organizer L. N. Robertson, of Daviess county, is making a campaign in Henry, Shelby, Oldham and Pendleton.

New members are constantly joining the society in the tobacco districts of Wisconsin, and Southern Indiana is not idle.

In Virginia some new locals are reported each week, and every mail brings in new members. Maryland is over two-thirds organized. The general outlook is very encouraging, and a little extra effort on the part of our organizers and officers during the summer will easily give us control of seventy-five per cent. of the crop of 1906.

The Burley Districts Again

The old Burley Growers' Company has been stirring uneasily, and seems to be regaining consciousness after its third knockout blow received near the beginning of its third round with the tobacco trust. It did propose to reduce the acreage one-third, but it seems the weather man did the job for them. There is nothing left now for the company to do, so it might as well rest easy.

But we are sure that the farmers in the Burley district do not want to depend wholly on short crops for profitable prices. If they plant less tobacco they will plant more of something else, and if they gain a little on one crop they may lose it all on another crop. The present condition of agriculture is very much like a see-saw; when one crop is up, another is down. Good prices for one crop stimulates production, and low prices for another discourages its production, and the following year sees the conditions just reversed, and the farmers no better off.

We have many times asserted that the Burley growers should organize into the A. S. of E., and several counties are doing so. Our society means profitable prices for every product of the farm, and when once organized into this society the Burley tobacco growers have a co-operative machine always in readiness to make controlled marketing profitable to them. They then have means to bring about a reduction when found necessary, and are in a position to handle a surplus when one is found to exist—the two things absolutely necessary to profitable prices to every man for every crop.

The Burley growers should organize, build warehouses in which to store their surplus crops until sold. When the farmers are organized and marketing their crops on the co-operative plan, a surplus is not a dangerous thing, if the farmers hold it. The years are coming when the weather will again play an unforseen part in curtailing production, and then a surplus will be a boon. The same principle applies to every product of the farm, and we are at a loss to understand why the farmers in the Burley district persist in attempting to play a fiddle with only one string.

An Important Crop Report

The National Union requires two reports annually. One after planting, when the actual acreage can be made known, and one after harvesting, when the actual supply can be made known.

The first to protect the holders of crops against loss by holding if conditions do not point to advancing prices, and to enable them to advance prices if conditions warrant. The second to enable the growers to decide upon an equitable minimum price for the crop just harvested.

It is now time to make the first semi-annual report on tobacco. A blank is printed in this paper for this purpose. Every member is instructed to fill the blank correctly, and turn it over to the local union secretary. It is the duty of each local union secretary to see that every member does so report. Next issue will contain a blank for each local union secretary to report to the county union, or if no county union is organized, direct to the National Union.

These reports should be made at the earliest possible moment. Each member is urged to attend to this. The union requires it. It may save you many dollars. We must have the same knowledge that the dealers have if we are to cope with them successfully. We will have a better chance if we have a better knowledge. Only twice a year are you required to make out these reports. Do not fail in your duty.

It is the duty of the local union secretary to secure the report of the acreage planted by non-members in his neighborhood, or in the territory included in his local. And the local union is instructed to take whatever steps may be found necessary to secure such complete reports.

Now every member will do his duty, so by the time our next issue reaches you, your secretary can make his report to the county union.

By Order of the National Union.

Special Notice to Virginia Members

The directors of the Virginia State Institute have courteously placed the topic of "Controlled and Co-operative Marketing" on the program of the State Institute, to be held in the pavilion at Casino Park on July 10, 11 and 12.

Official A. S. of E. Tobacco Acreage Report for 1906

(Instructions: Fill in at once and turn over to the local union secretary.)

Name of Member ..... P. O. ..... Co. ..... State .....

Crop.	Year.	Acreage.	Class.	Grade.	Pounds.	Value.
Tobacco	1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco pooled..	1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco pooled..	1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco unsold.	1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco unsold.	1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Remarks concerning crop conditions and prospects:

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Members Voucher: I hereby affirm the above statement to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) .....

Member ..... Local Union No. .....

Mr. C. Hayes Taylor, late of Bedford County, Virginia, but now in Indianapolis, where he has his office as Secretary of the Tobacco Growers' Branch of the A. S. of E., will deliver an address on the evening of the 11th, giving a careful account of the work done, the results secured, and the work yet to be accomplished. Members should make an endeavor to attend the Institute on that day, and make it a rally day for those who believe in the great work being done by the American Society of Equity. With the support of the farmers institutes, the plans can soon be put in complete operation, and the farmers' prosperity and commercial independence will be assured. Remember "Equity Day" at the Institute, and induce your non-member neighbors to attend.

Mr. Taylor will remain in Virginia until after the State meeting and can supply dates for meetings during the interim.

Mr. Everitt, Editor:

Dear Sir—Thursday, March 29, Plainfield Local Union gave a chicken pie dinner for the benefit of the society. There was a large attendance, great enthusiasm and good will all through. You may know it was a success when I tell you the net financial gain was $40.25.

Wednesday, April 4, sixty of the members boarded the train and went to Coloma to attend the convention held there. They carried a beautiful banner with the emblem of the society and were headed by the Plainfield cornet band. Our union numbers 225 regular members, besides specials and more joining at each meeting. The ladies here are very much interested in the work, and give us valuable assistance. In fact, without their help and sympathy we never would have had such a fine union, nor have done so much good. The farmers are surely coming to the front and the banner of Equity will always wave. Up-to-Date Farming is one of the best papers we know of to read. Much honor is due the editor of this paper for his great work in establishing the beautiful and good American Society of Equity. Every farmer should read this paper.

MRS. J. W. BENTLEY, Plainfield, Wis.

Mint Growers Getting Busy

The mint growers are getting busy, and they are getting busy in a business way. We are glad to publish the following, which accompanies a blank crop report. Persons interested may write any of the gentlemen named for blank report:

By request of mint growers in Michigan and Indiana an acreage and crop report is desired for our benefit and protection. It is the desire of mint growers to bring this branch of farming to a system. While there are flattering prospects for a good price for the year of 1906, at the same time this report will be highly essential in making estimates that cut quite a figure in arriving at a price for crops in the future. The time has come that the farmers must attend to and know the conditions that exist.

Should this blank come into the hands of a grower who is not a member of this society, we invite you to look up the advantage of becoming a member and receive the official paper, Up-to-Date Farming, the foremost in giving valuable information on all branches of farming and furthering the interests of the farmers in profitable prices. In making this report do not exaggerate, but give facts as near as possible.

We expect to meet in convention after distilling is well over and agree on a price for oils. You will please hand this report to an acreage and crop reporter in your district, if you have one, or send to

GEO. C. WATTLES, Sherwood, Mich.

For further particulars with regard to advantages and authenticity contained in the above, I respectfully refer you to the following gentlemen, who are members of this society and are mint growers:

Mr. Norman Harper, Vicksburg, Mich.
Mr. George Martin, Vicksburg, Mich.
Mr. Philip Oswalt, Vicksburg, Mich.
Mr. Lewis Oswalt, Vicksburg, Mich.
Mr. Philip Hoppel, Mendon, Mich.
Mr. EarlHogoboom, Sherwood, Mich.
Mr. Andrew Jackson, Sherwood, Mich.
Mr. L. E. Dufur, Sherwood, Mich.
Mr. G. Hyde, Burr Oak, Mich.
Mr. John Culbertson, Three Rivers, Mich.
Mr. Wm. G. Knight, Schoolcraft, Mich.
Mr. J. E. Kimre, Ravenna, Mich.
Mr. R. Mumby, Nottawa, Mich.
Mr. Jay A. Martin, Angola, Ind.

And about fifty others at the present time.

NEW UNIONS CHARTERED

Continued from page 13.

R. R. No. 1. 2203. West Rock, Chisago Co., A. J. Anderson, Rush City. 2204. Rock Creek, Pine Co., Geo. E. Dipprey, Rush City R. R. No. 2. 2215. Wendell, Grant Co., C. C. Grinder, Wendell.

MISSOURI.

2119. Randolville, Cape Girardeau Co., W. A. Ran, Cape Girardeau R. R. No. 3. 2170. Chamois, Osage Co., J. W. Lock, Chamois. 2171. Linn, Osage Co., C. J. Vaughan, Linn.

NEBRASKA.

2162. Morrisville, Franklin Co., Chas. Rhine, Campbell. 1624. Snow Flake, Kearney Kearney Co., Henry Younson, Norman. 2135. Holdrege, Phelps Co., L. C. Huck, Holdrege. 2156. Union Hall, Gage Co., G. W. Eberhart, Liberty. 2159. Dannebrog, Howard Co., J. P. Mickelsen, Dannebrog.

NEW JERSEY.

2210. Wyckoff, Bergen Co., J. M. Meyers, R. R. Box 17, Ramsey.

NORTH CAROLINA.

2136. Abernethy, Catawba Co., G. W. Murray, Maiden R. R. No. 1.

NORTH DAKOTA.

2169. Flickertail, Ward Co., Ole Stompes, Flaxton. 2220. Hankinson, Richland Co., E. J. Copplin, Hankinson.

OKLAHOMA.

2117. Lucien, Noble Co., J. W. Plumer, Lucien. 2142. Grand View, Logan Co., E. J. Wyant, Orlando. 2185. Wheatland, Oklahoma Co., A. M. Reeds, Wheatland. 2186. Custer, Portage Co., Jas. P. Dineen, Custer. 2191. Fairview, Garfield Co., August Divers, Douglas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

2138. Kingsley, Susquehanna Co., H. N. Tiffany, Kingsley. 2222. Fowlerville, Columbia Co., T. M. Adams, Berwick R. R. No. 3.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

2131. Milbank, Grant Co., W. I. Lawthiau, Milbank. 2224. Langford, Marshall Co., John Anderson, Langofrd R. R. No. 2.

TENNESSEE.

2118. Lobelville, Perry Co., R. H. Greer, Lobelville. 2121. Crooked Creek, Perry Co., L. O. Phebus, Lobelville.

UTAH.

2173. Lake Shore, Utah Co., Jas. France, Spanish Fork R. R. No. 2. 2189. Santaquin, Utah Co., Neptir Nelson, Santaquin. 2190. Benjamin, Utah Co., Fred A. Peay, Jr., Spanish Fork R. R. No. 1. 2208. Levan, Juab Co., Nick Lundstein, Levan.

VIRGINIA.

2145. Piney River, Amherst Co., C. F. Coffey, Woodson. 2154. Weal, Pittsylvania Co., Geo. L. Motley, Weal. 2192. Stuarts Draft, Augusta Co., W. B. McChensey, Stuarts Draft. 2197. Massies Mill, Nelson Co., McK. Weed, Roseland R. R. No. 2. 2179. Kennett, Franklin Co., G. L. Poteet, Kennett.

WASHINGTON.

2143. Cottonwood, Spokane Co., Will E. Dunn, Mica.

WISCONSIN.

2110. Palmer, St. Croix Co., Ole C. G. Olson, Baldwin. 2122. Linwood, Portage Co., J. T. Topping, Stevens Point. 2137. Kirkham Valley, Eau Claire Co., E. J. Lanain, Augusta. 2153. Town Sherman, Dunn Co., E. B. Blanchard, Menominee. 2213. Armenia, Junea Co., F. P. Austin, Armenia. 2214. Port Edwards, Wood Co., H. T. Ellis, Nekoosa. 2187. Garfield, Portage Co., H. J. Kankind, Nelsonville.

BARRELS OF AIR BURNED AS FUEL

New, Remarkable Stove---Ohioian's Great Invention---Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of Common Kerosene Oil Making Oil-Gas---the New Fuel That Looks and Burns Like Gas!

Wood, coal and oil all cost money. **ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR!** Unlimited supply—no trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike. We can't burn air alone, but see here! **Our wonderful stove burns air and gas—very little gas—principally air. Takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere.**

A miniature gas works—**penny fuel for every family**—save one-half to one-third on cost—save dirt and drudgery—no more coal or wood to carry—ashes unknown—absolutely safe.

See How Simple! Turn a Knob—Touch a Match—Fire Is On. Turn Again—Fire Is Off! That's All.

Astonishing, but true—time tested—proven facts—circulars give startling details—overwhelming evidence.

NO SUCH STOVE SOLD IN STORES—UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF

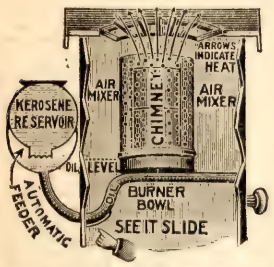
Because air is the only free fuel and no trust in control inventors have tried for years to find a way by which properties could be drawn from the atmosphere and used as fuel for general household purposes, thus producing the cheapest fuel obtainable.

To a Cincinnati genius heretofore unknown to fame must go the credit of solving this great question. Understand, you can not burn air absolutely alone, but this new air generator actually takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere, so much so as to take in 395 barrels of air while consuming one gallon of oil.

The time has come at last when our readers are no longer compelled to continually drudge in fiery, hot kitchens with coal and wood fires so ruinous to health and looks, for every family who desires can cook, bake and heat with oil and air gas, the wonderful new fuel which frequently saves from one-third to one-half on fuel bills. What a blessing this is to women folks, who for the first time in their lives can say, no more coal or wood, nor deadly gasoline to burn and kill, nor smoky oil wick and valve stoves.

Thousands a Week.

Upon calling at the factory we find that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the United States—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders, and the company's representatives and agents are making big profits, as they offer splendid inducements.



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR.

As will be noticed from the engraving, this oil-gas and air generator is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—and durable—last for years—no wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control—no leaks, nothing to close or clog up.

Your hand upon a knob—a turn to right or left, the oil is automatically fed to a small steel burner bowl or open trough, when it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-hot perforated steel chimneys, all the while drawing in about one barrel of air to every large spoonful of oil consumed, making quick, intense heat, which is condensed into a small space for cooking or distributed through oven for baking.

Every drop of fuel consumed—goes into heat——making hottest gas fire—nothing wasted—requires no pipes or flue connections—use it anywhere about the house, office or store—move it about as often as you like.

This invention has been fully protected in the United States Patent Office, and is known as the Harrison Valveless, Wickless, Automatic Oil Gas and Air Generator, the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of kerosene oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas makes it, we believe, the most economical fuel on earth. and the reason for the great success of this generator is based on the well known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with common air.

Kerosene oil from which oil-gas is made is sold by all grocers—buy as consumed—as you would for a lamp—gallon lots or two—let pennies do the work of dollars and save the difference. At last humanity is blessed with a cheap fuel that makes no dirt, ashes, soot—removed forever the greatest nuisance that women folks ever suffered.

What a pleasure to just turn the knob—touch a match—a beautiful gas flame appears—hottest fire—always ready——day or night—on or off at will—self-regulating—no more attention—could anything be more perfect?

It generates the gas only as needed—simple, handsome, durable, easily operated, and another feature is its perfest safety.

Not Dangerous Like Gasoline.

Which is liable to explode at any moment, causing fire, loss of life and property. This stove is so absolutely safe it won't explode and if a match were dropped in the oil tank it would go out.

This Oil-Gas and Air Generator does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for kitchen, laundry, summer cottage, washing, ironing, canning, picnics, camping, and by placing an oven over the burner splendid baking or roasting can be done.

Combination Cooking and Heating Stove.

Another important feature is the invention of a small Radiator which placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove for cold weather, so that it is adapted for any time of the year, and many people do away with the ordinary stoves entirely by using this stove with radiator for both heating and cooking.

While at the factory in Cincinnati, the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment, but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction, and as a few extracts may be interesting to the readers, we reproduce them:

L. S. Norris, of Vermont, writes: "The Harrison Oil Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50 to 75 per cent. over wood and coal."

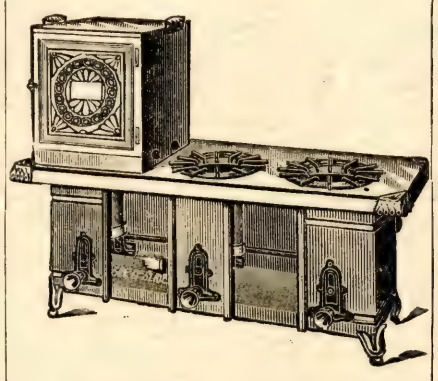
Mr. H. Howe, of New York, writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple any one can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Nebraska, writes: "That he saved $4.25 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove; that his gas range cost him $5.50 per month, and the Harrison only $1.25 per month."

J. A. Shaffer, of Pennsylvania, writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer



and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, can not explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wisconsin, writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Charles L. Bendeke, of New York, writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing, ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in ten minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke, no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents Are Doing Fine—Making Big Money.

Wonderful Quick Seller.

Head & Frazer, of Texas, write: "Received stoves yesterday and have already disposed of them. Enclose order for $81.00. Rush—we need them now. Sell like hot cakes. Prospects very bright. Sold 50 stoves in our own town."

J. H. Halman, of Tennessee, writes: "Already have 70 orders."

C. W. Workman, of Ohio, writes: "Sold 15 to 18 stoves the last week."

J. C. Waterstraw, of New York, writes: "Am having wonderful success getting orders. Been at it four days and received 33 orders."

B. L. Huested, of Michigan, writes: "Been out one day and sold 11 stoves. They sell themselves."

This is certainly a good chance for the readers to make good money.

Thousands of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel, and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw the Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working and after a thorough investigation, can say to the readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout, thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickle trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satify and delight every user, and the makers fully guarantee them.

How to Get One.

All the lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasure of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save one-third to one-half on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at small expense should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, **The World Manufacturing Co., 6219 World building, Cincinnati, Ohio,** and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention, and also letters from hundreds of delighted users, you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these stoves is remarkably low, only $3.00 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

Don't Fail to Write To-day.

For full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Manufacturing Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible



and reliable, capital $100,000, and will do just as they agree. The soves are just as represented and fully warranted and sent to any address.

Don't fail to write for catalogue.

$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents, and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position, paying big wages, by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitment has swept over the country, for where shown, these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of the readers have spare time, or are out of employment, and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before eight or ten people and you will excite their curiosity, and should be able to sell five or eight and make $10.00 to $15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an oportunity of this sort is open?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, **FARMERS TO THE FRONT** ***Our Object,*** **EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS.** ***Our Plan,*** **CONTROLLED MARKETING**

VOLUME IX **INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 1, 1906** **NUMBER 13**

CALENDAR 1906

June	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	F. Q. 29			F. M. 6			
	L. Q. 13			N. M. 21			

July	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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	L. Q. 15			N. M. 23			

Up-to-Date Farming

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J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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If a mark like this appears on the first page it is to notify you that your subscription or renewal has been received. The publisher thanks you and he hopes you will be benefitted by Up-to-Date Farming and take it many years.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns. We guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date Farming fail to keep his promise as advertised and not give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in this paper only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write.

INDEX

To Leading Articles and Departments in This Number.

INDEX, JULY, 1.

The Problem of Farm Help... 3
To Corner the Potato Crop... 3
Wheat at Home and Abroad.. 3
Chicago Packers 4
Minute Men 4
Congressional Investigation ... 5
The Situation 5
The Local Union 6-7
Local Union Program 8
Papers That Oppose the A. S. of E. 9
Fruit and Produce Convention at Chicago 9
Live Stock and Dairy 10-11
The Poultry Yard 12
Orchard and Garden 13
Home on the Farm 14
Farmers' Forum 15

FARMERS TO THE FRONT

—o—

The A. S. of E. idea is not a radical idea.

—o—

All prices should be made with due regard to producers and consumers.

—o—

We are for equity in all the business relations of life.

—o—

The man is one-sided who is not willing to concede equity to all—humble and great alike.

—o—

The farmer attends to only half his business who studies only the production side of it.

—o—

If the devil is permitted to make the price it is in vain that God gives good crops.

IT ONLY LACKS CONTROLLED MARKETING

The fruit trade is subject to violent fluctuations in supply and demand on account of the perishable nature of the product. The glutted markets which have often characterized the apple trade at the height of the shipping season are due to inadequate facilities for the wide and rapid distribution of the fruit. They are the result of a condition of the industry which has made it necessary to force the crop on the market within a short space of time. These gluts are not caused by a general over production of apples, but rather by the faulty distribution of the crop, as an equal quantity of fruit would not supply the demand if it were distributed more widely and uniformly throughout the year.—G. Harold Powell, Pomologist in charge of fruit storage investigations, United States Bureau of Plant Industry.

[It is to correct these evils that the Fruit and Potato Growers of the United States have organized a branch of the American Society of Equity.—Ed.]

If the manufacturer adds for profits a definite per cent. to the cost of production, then the farmer ought to add a definite per cent. to the cost of production to find his selling price.

—o—

If the railroad company must have a definite per cent. over the cost of handling and hauling, then the farmer ought to have a definite per cent. over the cost of production and marketing.

—o—

Farmers have never objected to manufacturers making prices on manufactured articles. Why should manufacturers object to farmers making prices on farm products?

—o—

Bear in mind it is not proposed to make arbitrary prices on anything, but prices based on cost of production, supply and demand, and in equitable proportion to prices made by others on what they have for sale.

—o—

An important lesson for farmers to learn is that the world does not need all their crops as soon as they are ripe, but that it will need them before another crop ripens. In whose hands shall those crops be while the world is waiting for them and getting ready to pay for them an equitable price?

—o—

Those who have not much studied the question believe that all farmers must hold their crops to secure equitable prices. Not a bit of it. The demand of the world must be supplied every day. It is the unnecessary rushing and dumping that gluts the market and cuts down the prices.

—o—

"Farmers are scattered over too great a country to be able to control prices," says some one who has heard of the A. S. of E. for the first time. In every locality where farming is done there are others who do not farm, but who must live off the farm products. Consumption is as universal and as widely scattered as is production, hence there is no place where controlled marketing may not be effected on entirely practical lines.

—o—

The political parties meet in great national conventions to settle their differences, agree upon principles to be the basis of their campaigns, and to name candidates they will support for office. May not farmers, planters, stockmen, and truckers meet in similar conventions, compute the supply of their products for the current crop year, compare it with the normal demand, and agree upon the lowest price at which each product shall be sold during that year? Such a proposition is entirely feasible, practical and just.

—o—

"But the farmers all over the country will not accept the work of such a convention," says an objector. Why not? Actual interest is apt to hold stronger than mere sentiment. How often do we see men swing into line politically, notwithstanding they had sworn in advance of the convention that they would not do so? Politicians well know the fate of the "bolter." Why, then, will not farmers accept the prices made by such a convention—prices better and more equitable than they could otherwise obtain? Set the "dumper" on the same seat with the "bolter" and see if they do not look very much alike.

—o—

No; the equity proposition is not a difficult one. It does not mean the "holding up" or closing of any market The world must be fed and clothed. Consumption must be supplied. The farmer must furnish the raw material, and he must supply it every day. It is only proposed to stop the dumping, the flooding, the glutting of markets. Prices rise when markets are bare; they go down when markets are glutted; they remain steady when supplies are steady. That is the plan of equity. Keep the supplies in first hands. If there is objection, let the objector speak.

—o—

The packing house revelations are as much a warning to stockmen as they are to consumers of meats. A hungry world must be fed, and people must have access at reasonable prices to wholesome food. Primarily, stockmen are looked to for this supply. They have it and can furnish it. The only difficulty is the stopping place, the half-way house, the hades or purgatory between them and the consumers. They must have power in some way to see that their stuff goes properly to the eaters. This power can only be secured by organization—organization not by the stockmen alone, but by combining every productive interest, which is found only in the A. S. of E. It is up to the stockmen to fully consider this matter.

—o—

The 'advance agents" are now proclaiming an enormous crop of rice, but it takes no less money to bring it to the consumer's table. There will be a break in the price paid the producer, but scarcely in that charged the consumer. This important food product is simply taking the course mapped out by the speculative interests—scare reports to induce the growers to dump, then a stringing along from the centers of accumulation to keep up the prices to consumers and give speculation the profits. The rice growers need organization as badly, and may profit by it as greatly as the tobacco growers, and the growers of other special crops.

—o—

The first new wheat of the 1906 crop brought 83 cents in Texas—well up to the minimum, based on $1 at Chicago. Dont dump and the price is sure.



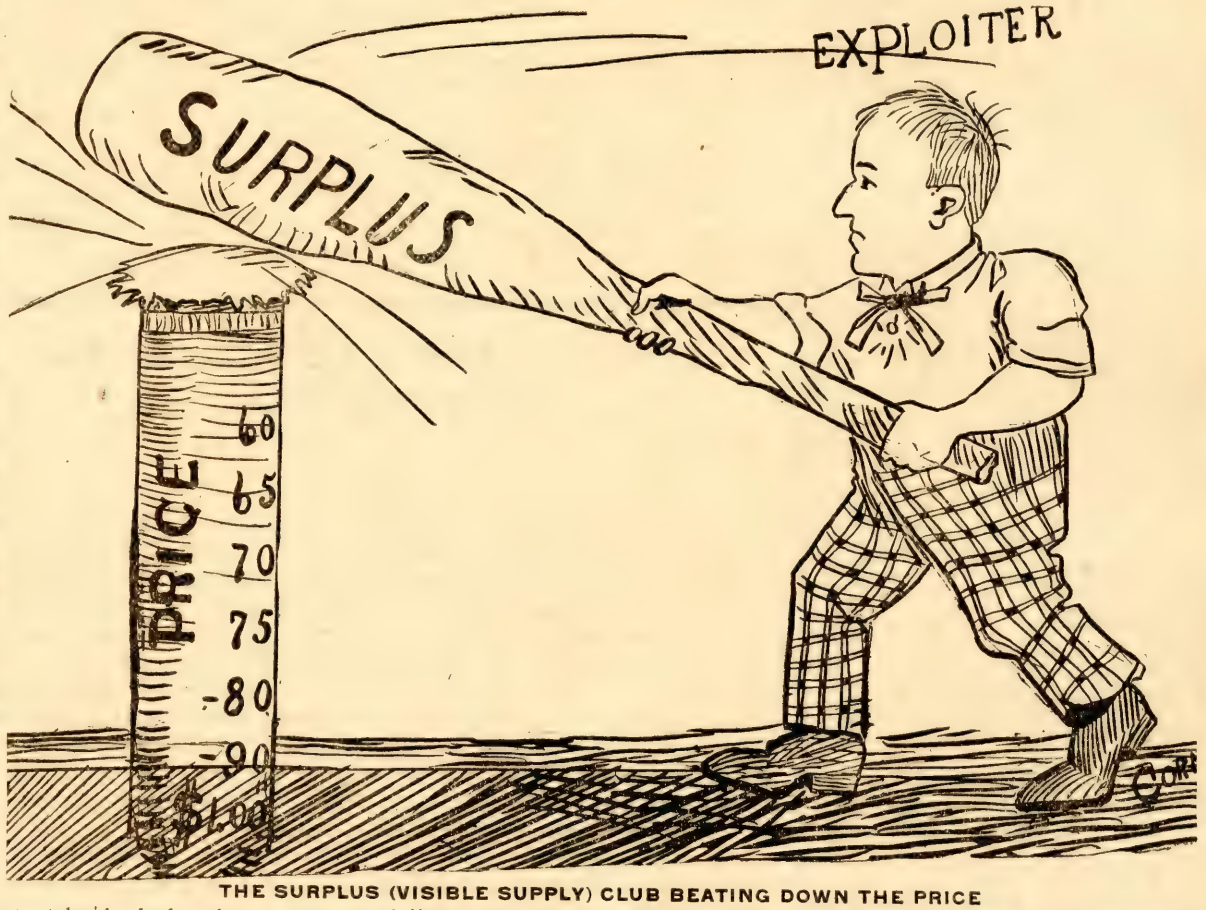
The Farmer does the work, but speculation plucks the fruit.

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

Farmers' Strikes on Grain are Won With Only One Important Exception

Corn, Oats and Barley Sell for Minimum Prices —Wheat the One Exception—It Demands Our Attention

Every Wheat Grower Is Called Upon to Refuse to Sell Until the Price Reaches One Dollar at Chicago —Farmers Can Win Easily



THE SURPLUS (VISIBLE SUPPLY) CLUB BEATING DOWN THE PRICE

DOLLAR WHEAT

Is there a single farmer who has raised a crop of wheat who does not want dollar wheat?

We know you are all enthusiastic for dollar wheat. You can contemplate the consumation of long desired improvements or possibly gratify a long cherished hope of a trip back home or a visit to sons and daughters in the west, or education of some younger sons and daughters, if you can get $1.00 a bushel for your wheat.

You know that dollar wheat makes the cheapest food that goes on the tables, hence you can have no conscientious scruples about asking the price. You have seen the price of corn and oats and barley advance until the minimum prices were reached. Also the same with cotton and hogs and some other crops.

If you study the market pages of newspapers you have observed how, when supplies are large some days the price goes down; when they are small the price goes up, and when just enough to equal the demand they are steady.

You have observed this no doubt and it is truly wonderful how many people have learned to watch the price and refuse to market except at the known price—the minimum price we will say. Hog raisers have learned this as well as grain raisers and as long as they refuse to sell at less than the minimum price they can get it.

But there are not enough wheat raisers controlling their supply. There are too many who are waiting to see "how it will work." There are many who were afraid if they let others sell first they will have to take lower prices or not be able to sell at all. In this idea they have been encouraged by editors of some farm papers. But it is all wrong and we do hope farmers will think for themselves and use common sense in business matters in the future. Instead of waiting to see how it will work don't you know that it will not work at all unless you work it. Or if others would work it (control enough supply) are you so mean as to want to take the benefits having contributed nothing?

This is the time for every farmer to do his part. Wheat must go to **one dollar.** It **will** go to the dollar. Whether it will be in July or August, or September, or December or May we will not try to say. This all depends on **you.** If **you** (and this means each of the 160,000 farmers in over 2,700 counties in the U. S. and many in Canada who receive Up-to-Date Farming) will do your part dollar wheat will be realized in July. If many of you shirk your duty (it is a duty) you will postpone the time. But, if you refuse to help, dollar wheat will be realized for those who do help and who hold their supply.

There will be so much wheat controlled (held for $1.00) that the world cannot do without this portion. Therefore, after the dumpers dump, and the exploiters exploit and the speculators "spec" on the dumped portion the demand has got to have that portion that is held for one dollar. There can be no doubt about it. The theory is sound. In fact it is no longer a theory but a fact. It has been demonstrated many times in wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, cotton, etc., in the last three years. Read "The Situation" in this number for recent proofs. Why, if any disaster was to visit the wheat crop now that would reduce its yield ten per cent, the price would go to $1.00 very quickly. If the government would issue a report in July showing prospects for the crop ten points lower than in June the price would go to $1.00 in a few days. But, farmers can do more than these. They will hold off of the market much more than ten per cent and as they will hold it for a definite price they will produce exactly the same condition as though that much wheat was destroyed as long as their price is refused. To make this plainer; if you have dollar wheat and your buyer has a 90 cent demand; as far as the demand being supplied is concerned, there might as well be no wheat and if the demand does not become a dollar demand it would surely perish (starve).

But we want enough controlled at once so the price can be received for all the crop instead of for a part. We want all wheat growers to get $1.00 (or on that basis for Chicago) for all their wheat. We have shown how this can be done in recent issues of this paper. It all depends on control and the visible supply. This **visible supply** must be kept low. Then the club will be small and the price will rise.

Dumpers of the past must quit dumping.

If you have not a granary, build one at once. Or, local unions may build, rent or buy an elevator. By hook or crook manage to control the supply and the price must come quickly.

Your duty, your part in this work is to get this matter before all your neighbors. Many of them have not heard of this movement, many others don't understand it. All of them will agree that the plan of **The American Society of Equity** as taught by **Up-to-Date Farming** is the only practical one and as they understand fully they will agree it is the acme of perfection.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming are not dumpers. Therefore get all your neighbors to read this paper and the work will be done. Or get as many of them as possible.

See in this paper "The Minute Men." Help to establish the Army of Minute Men.

This is a critical time. The visible has decreased about 20,000,000 bushels since March 1st and the price advanced about 10 cents. During the past two years the visible kept decreasing during July, August and September. We must repeat the past experience this year. If we can reduce the visible another 10,000,000 the strike will be won.

In conclusion. Control your own crop. If you cannot hold all of it hold all you can. If you will not market more than one-tenth a month it will be a splendid plan. Next get your neighbor to control his crop. The best way to do this is to send his subscription for Up-to-Date Farming. Send it for 3 months if you cannot do better. See blank enclosed also one printed in the paper.

Finally see that your neighborhood is organized into the American Society of Equity. Help to build a machine for marketing every important crop and all your troubles will disappear. Then you will get as much money for a large crop as for a small one or for a small one as a large one. Then the laborer (on the farm) will get his full reward regardless of weather and speculators.

Address:

Up-to-Date Farming or the American Society of Equity

Indianapolis, Indiana

Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

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Volume IX **INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 1, 1906** **Number 13**

Where The Troubles Go

A crowd of troubles passed him by
As he with courage waited;
He said, "Where do you troublec fly
When you are thus belated?"

"We go," they said, "to those who mope,
And look on life dejected;
Who sadly say goodby to hope—
We go where we're expected."

—Anon.

THE PROBLEM OF FARM HELP

Just in from the farm, the writer knows something of the farm help problem. Scarcely a farmer who tills land of his own but would employ labor if he could find labor to employ, and many who rent the land they cultivate would do the same. It is true, no matter what wages were paid, farmers would employ labor at a .risk The entire business of farming is done at a risk. The yield is a risk, the demand is a risk, and greatest of all, the price is a risk.

But the average progressive farmer would take the risk if he could find men whom he could induce to work at prices he would dare venture to pay. The men are not there.

Come to the city. Every opening for work is crowded and still seekers for employment are turned away. In many parts of the city, poverty may be seen at its worst. The hovels of the poor, the really poor, reek with filth, and the elements of disease, of dwarfed manhood and womanhood, and of crime, abound. Scarcely a place could be found in the country which would not be an Eden compared with these homes of the city's poor.

Whence came the city's poor? Largely from the country. The uncertainty of farming brought them here. Wisely or unwisely, they came. No matter what the farmer raised, whether crops were good or whether they were bad, it was from his surplus that he must pay his hired help. And even that surplus was not his own—that is, to realize upon it he must put it upon a market whose prices were made by those whose interests were best served by making them low; and by the time he took the risk of the season's allowing him a surplus, and then the still greater risk of the speculative interests making him a profitable price, he had little warrant to justify his employment of the unemployed labor of the country.

In the city it was understood that everything was trust controlled, and that whatever was made in foundry, shop or factory, was priced by its owner, and that only enough was produced to guarantee its price when sold. The labor itself was understood to be union-controlled; that to the laborer in foundry, factory, shop and mine was accorded the right of ownership of himself and what he could do, and he had won the privilege of putting a price upon his labor.

It is no wonder that the unemployed labor of the country drifted to the city. It is no wonder that the laborers who had won the right to make a price upon their labor, found a means of hedging in their special fields of employment against the excess of constant comers from the country. It is no wonder that poverty and misery reigns when this drift of population gathered about the rocks and reefs of adverse fate. It is no wonder that the country is bare of labor, and the city, with all its enterprise, and push, and resources, and invention, has more labor than it can reward with American independence and plenty.

What can be done? How can the problem of farm help be solved? How can the city be relieved of its "poverty patches" and its excess of laboring poor? Stupendous problems, the world has said, but one simple solution solves them all! Give the farmer the right accorded all other producers. Let him, by fair and open and safe means, name a price at which his products shall be placed upon the market. Give him reasonable certainty of price, varied only by the actual relation of supply to demand. This given, he will risk the exigencies of nature as they affect yield, and he will bid for labor at wages that will bring to him the help he would gladly employ, and relieve the congestion in the union controlled and trust directed labor centers.

May God open the eyes of mankind to see the broken link in the chain of right and privilege and justice that has so sadly disarranged the harmony of human effort—may see the broken link with the courage to restore it, that the race may drift back into a condition where equality of privilege may prevail, and merit and usefulness of effort be the harbinger of success.

Up-to-Date

TO CORNER THE POTATO CROP

Under this head the American Cultivator attempts to show the helplessness of American farmers in any attempt they may make to control the prices and marketing of their products. The American farmer has too long been influenced in his actions by this idea of his own helplessness, and it is unfortunate that teachers of farmers, molders of farmers' opinions, and builders of farmers' characters, are so narrow as to continue to teach agricultural helplessness, when they ought to be doing their best to strengthen, build up and ennoble the agricultural character.

It is, too, a significant fact, and one not easily accounted for in the natural order of things, that these papers teach agricultural weakness only when farmers propose to control their own business. In all things else such papers admit farmers are strong—strong in the army, strong in the church (if they contribute liberally), strong in politics (if they vote the party ticket), strong in all but managing and marketing their own products. They are too weak, in the estimation of these peculiarly one-sided publications to undertake anything of that kind.

Speaking of the effort now being made by the producers of potatoes, fruit and other perishable and semi-perishable products to so manage the marketing of these crops as to get remunerative prices for them, the American Cultivator says:

> The result of withdrawing the commercial crop of the United States would be simply to afford a most excellent market for the potato growers of Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Canada, etc. After these outside growers have taken the cream of the market, the starch factories might come in and offer to take the American reserve at about one-fourth prices, otherwise it would be hard to guess who would buy it.

Of course it has never been proposed to "withdraw" any crop from the market, but to constantly supply the market with all products at a fair and equitable price, just as other commodities and products are supplied, as needed for actual use and consumption. The only change proposed is to so market as to prevent floods and gluts which depress prices in that part of the year when the producers are selling—depress prices and destroy producers' profits, but pave the way for higher and ex-orbitant prices in the hands of speculative buyers. But we cannot expect these one-sided papers to be fair even to ther own readers and patrons.

The idea as taught by the Cultivator is, that, if potato growers attempt to regulate the price and marketing of their product, foreign countries will flood America with potatoes and ruin both the potato grower and his business.

This scare-crow is very familiar. It was set up by this same class of people, in the cotton plantations of the South, in the tobacco fields of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and on the great wheat farms of the Northwest, but the producers did not scare at it, but went ahead and secured their price. This thing is too familiar to be at all frightful.

But let's see. What did the manufacturers do when they concluded they could not maintain the prices they had made or wished to make on their manufactured articles because of foreign competition? They informed the United States government of the fact, and the United States government said, "this 'foreign cheap labor' shall not compete with you (here at home); we will put so high a tariff on such articles as you make that foreign manufacturers cannot make them, ship them to this country, pay the tariff and sell them below the prices you wish to charge our own people."

And it was done even to the extent of enabling American manufacturers to charge their own people a price so much above an equitable price that they can manufacture the very same goods and implements, send them across the seas, and sell them for less money than they compel Americans to pay!

Does not the Cultivator believe that, should any branch of American farming be threatened by "foreign cheap labor," the government would be as kind to its farmers as it is to its manufacturers? If the dire calamity should come which the Cultivator predicts, does it not believe the government would come to the aid of its potato growers as it came to the aid of its clothing and implement makers even before any calamity had come to them? Does not the American Cultivator know that there is already a tariff of 25 cents on every bushel of foreign grown potatoes, which must be paid before it can be placed on sale in any United States market? And does it not know further that this 25 cents advantage and the cost of importation will protect American growers in an equitable price? Does it not know still further that the reports, not very long ago, of heavy importations of foreign potatoes into this country was almost entirely a myth, a story concocter by speculators to frighten American farmers into dumping their potatoes upon an unprofitable market? It is amazing that such papers as the American Cultivator will aid and abet such schemes against their own people.

Up-to-Date

DENATURIZED ALCOHOL

The bill removing the internal revenue tax from denaturized alcohol; that is, from alcohol that has been so treated as to take it entirely out of the list of beverages or of the possibility of use for beverage purposes in any way, has become a law. Ordinary alcohol may still be manufactured, but on it the revenue tax must be paid. It is said that denaturized alcohol, without the payment of the revenue tax, may be manufactured and put upon the market at about the price of ordinary kerosene or coal oil.

Mr. W. O. Dungan, a general organizer of the American Society of Equity in Nebraska, recently called a meeting of local unions in that State to establish a plant for the manufacture of denaturalized alcohol. He says:

> We can now manufacture a cheap light, fuel and power material, thus utilizing all spoilt grain, such as rye, wheat, barley, oats and sorghum, cornstalks, potatoes and numerous other articles that are now going to waste, thus furnishing a cheaper and better fluid for lighting our houses, driving our machinery, cooking our food, thus enlarging our markets, benefiting our cities, and helping ourselves. This alcohol is safer and will last twice as long as oil, and it will serve for any purpose that gasoline now serves. It is much safer than oil, as it can be extinguished with water. It is already in use for these purposes in Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Argentine, and in many other places, where it has been of great value to the farmer.

If only a reasonable portion of what is said of denaturized alcohol proves to be true, it will serve at least two valuable purposes—it will solve the problem of surpluses of perishable products, and it will break the standard oil monopoly in one direction at least, both of which are consummations devoutly be wished.

WHEAT AT HOME AND ABROAD.

As is usual about the time for any harvest in this country, reports from abroad indicate heavy yields of wheat. Bradstreet's recently gave advices from the Punjab district of India, which harvests wheat in June, claiming a yield of 131,600,000 bushels for that district. This would indicate, and speculators so figure it, a yield for India of 345,000,000 bushels, the largest yield that country ever produced, except once, the crop of 1904, which was reported to be 359,936,000 bushels. Of course, these reports are used by the "bears" to pull down the prices of wheat just as the United States is entering upon the threshing season, and it is a little strange that such reports always come just at that time.

American growers, however, need not be alarmed even if we concede that these reports are true. Home consumption of wheat is increasing at the rate of 12,000,000 bushels per year. Hence, we actually need twelve million bushels more of wheat this year than we did last, and 24,000,000 bushels more than we did the year before. Consumption is increasing in like proportion, and even in greater proportion, in all the countries of the Old World. Japan and China are just awakening to the use of wheat, but not to the production of it, while the disturbed condition of Russia impedes production, but its enlarged liberties of the better classes, the creation of the Douma, and the broader feeling of independence lead to better living and increased consumption of wheat. These are matters which American papers seldom or never bring before their readers, but all of them publish the scare reports of great yields. Were all engaged in a conspiracy to scare American farmers into dumping their products upon an already satisfied market, thus voluntarily surrendering their profits to speculation, the general and agricultural press of the country could not do differently.

We are not prepared to say that the world has before it an unusually large crop of wheat. In fact, the preponderance of evidence is that it has not; but it is a fact that the world is prepared to take care of a larger crop than ever it was before. This should assure the American wheat grower that his path is not beset with dangers; that whatever may appear to be such are only scare crows erected by those who are not his friends, and he can pass them by without the slightest fears or apprehensions. The dumper is the only wheat grower who will lose his full profits.

Up-to-Date

The newspapers treat our movement much more seriously now than formerly. It is really surprising how they have changed, as evidenced by their reports of the Chicago convention. They're "seeing thing" as they did not see them before!

Up-to-Date

The International Office for the Propagation of Publications Devoted to Trade and Industry, Milan, Italy, has asked that Up-to-Date Farming be sent there regularly. Next!

Up-to-Date

"A BAD BOOK"

This is what the "papers that oppose" call the "Third Power" book. But farmers who have read it say: "It portrays the true condition of agriculture as no book or paper ever did before, and points out the only practical remedy for the troubles."

You cannot know which is right until you have read the book.

Up-to-Date

A livestock growers' convention to build a marketing machine for livestock. Keep it in mind. It will be held with the annual meeting of the National Union at East St. Louis, Ill., October 23-26.

THE CHICAGO PACKERS

There is no question but that the Chicago packing-house revelations are far reaching in their effect. So far as they affect the packers themselves the public need not be greatly concerned, for the loss of a few millions out of the many millions accumulated by the packers need not disturb the packing industry. Besides, minds so fertile and so unscrupulous as to conceive and work out those great enterprises, and to permit, for the sake of gain, the horrible methods now laid open to the public gaze, will not fail to find means to recoup their losses by compelling the stock raisers, the meat consumers and the laborers in the packing-houses to bear them.

And this is the element in the situation which make the revelations most serious. All losses are ultimately taxed against the first sellers and the last purchasers. In this case the last purchasers have at least a partial remedy in the fact that they cannot be compelled to purchase. People do not have to eat meat in order to live. A vegetable diet is strongly advocated by learned people even in the midst of cheapest and most wholesome meats, and meat consumption has fallen off tremendously since the publication of the packing-house revelations.

This leaves the packing-house laborers and the stock-raisers to bear the burden of whatever losses may inure to the business, and, since the packing-house laborers constitute but a small element, well protected by union organization, it follows that the unorganized and powerless stockmen must bear the losses in being compelled to accept lower prices for their stock. Oh, that the stockmen, at his imporant juncture, were organized, as we have so often urged in these columns, so that they could say to the packers in this emergency "Pay us our price or do without our stock." Then the losses resulting from the revelations would have to be borne by those responsible for the conditions. But it is a fact that in an age of organization like that in which we live the unorganized are compelled to bear the burdens of the organized.

We do not regret the revelations, but we do regret the conditions that made them necessary. We cannot agree with Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, as to the propriety of the publication of the Neill-Reynolds report. In a recent speech in the House on the subject Mr. Mondell said:

"I, consider it most unfortunate for the great packing and cattle industries; for the peace of mind of our people; for our good name abroad, that it should have been deemed necessary in order to call attention to the somewhat careless handling in some packing houses of certain meat products constituting an infinitisimal proportion of the entire product, and to certain unsanitary conditions affecting some workers in the meat packing industries with a view to securing or recommending an extension of federal inspection, to place before the country in a manner calculated to magnify their contents certain reports which bear on their faces the stamp of hypercritical criticism, if not visionary bias."

If the report was sensational, and if the President's method of presenting it bordered upon the sensational, Congress alone is responsible therefor. For years it has been so that no matter what was brought to the attention of Congress affecting the so-called "great interests," interests in which immense wealth figured, there have been powers in Congress sufficient to smother the matter or to treat it with contempt. No one has learned more certainly than President Roosevelt that to get a matter of general interest before Congress it must come like a clap of thunder sufficient to arouse the people to such a degree that Congress dare not ignore it. This packing-house scandal has already proven itself a matter of this kind. Had it been brought before Congress in a mild, diplomatic way, what attention would Mr. Mondell himself have paid to it? It was only because it startled the world that he felt impelled to take it up, and then as a criticizer of the report and an apologist for the packers.

We are rather in accord with Mr. Ames, of Massachusetts, who, speaking in Congress on the same subject, said:

"I have no sympathy whatever for the packers who deliberately brought this storm of righteous indignation against their methods and upon themselves; and I have the greatest sympathy for the executive who, to rectify a crying evil, was forced against his desires and earnest appeal to make public the report that he well knew would reap a whirlwind of horror and reproach for one of our greatest indutries."

* * *

"Not content with the shameless acquisition of countless fortunes from tainted sources, safe in their belief of their own immunity, arrogant in their escape from the processes of government, violators of our laws against illegal combinations, spreaders of the white plague, slaughterers of humanity, in order to save a paltry two millions by threats of lowering the price of cattle, they would drive their very victims to their own defense."

As proof that Congress, as well as the people, needed a shaking up, we may quote some remarks made by the chairman of the House Committee before which the proposition to compel better management of the packing business came:

"I am a friend of the packers and a friend of all other American industries. I don't believe in fouling our own American nest. We are here as members of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives to promote American agriculture, not to injure it nor to cast aspersion on it.

"This report has cost the agricultural interests of this country millions and millions of dollars."

To show further that the sympathies of the committee are with the millionaire packers, rather than with the masses of the people and the stock-raisers, who have suffered so much at the hands of these Chicago packers, we may state that the committee refused to hear the testimony of Mr. Upton Sinclair, who really started the investigation by making a study of the packing-houses and writing a book thereon.

But Mr. Sinclair is not to be turned down so easily. He promptly addressed the following letter to Representative J. W. Wadsworth, chairman of the committee:

"On Friday morning last I wired you requesting a hearing before your committee, and the request was refused. I again wired you protesting against this decision, and have received a reply to the effect that the committee adheres to it.

"I have, of course, no appeal from the verdict, except to the sense of fair play of the American people. It was because of my charges that the investigation was begun into conditions in the Chicago packing-houses, and the question of my honesty is inextricably bound up with the subject. I have been quoted before your committee as making all sorts of statements I have never made, and I should have an opportunity to be heard.

"I am able to speak from first-hand knowledge of conditions in Packingtown, and of the need of legislation. I spent seven weeks there, living with the men, and studying the plants, inside and out, before the packers had had any warning and had done any cleaning up.

"I saw with my own eyes spoiled hams being doctored in Armour's, the stench of them being so great that I could scarcely remain.

"I saw sausages hanging in vats to be dyed, in order to save the time and loss of weight incidental to smoking.

"I saw poisoned rats lying near sausage meats, and waste ends of smoked beef stored in cellars, in damp barrels, moldy and defiled by the workmen.

"I saw men sitting upon piles of fresh meat, and washing their hands in water which was ladled into the sausage hoppers while I stood and watched.

"I stood for 40 minutes in Armour's and saw cattle killed with no inspector on duty; I saw cattle killed in Morris's under the same circumstances for nearly as long.

"I consider that these things should be of concern to your committee. You wire me that conditions in the packing-houses have been fully reviewed.' Possibly you think so, but I can assure you that the public does not think so.

"As a matter of simple fact, not one shred of evidence unfavorable to the packers has been allowed to get before your committee, excepting only that of Messrs. Neill and Reynolds, which you could not get away from.

"That your hearings were held, not to elicit any facts, but solely in order to whitewash the packers, was proved by the treatment which you accorded to these gentlemen.

"A paid agent of the beef trust was received by you with open arms; you heard his statements with cordial approval—and the commissioners and personal friends of the President you treated as criminals before the bar of justice, browbeating and insulting them outrageously.

"You will doubtless continue in your present course to the end; but I predict, sir, that you will live to regret the insult which you have offered to the intelligence of the American people. They are thoroughly aroused upon this question and bent upon justice.

"They realize that your committee has been largely to blame for the continuance of the condemned-meat industry, since it has been your task, year after year to smother the request of the Secretary of Agriculture for funds to maintain an efficient inspection.

"And now that you have been forced into the open, as the servant and champion of those involved, I shall be surprised if the people do not find a way to make you feel the weight of their displeasure."

But we do not care to pursue this matter further. Its horrible details have startled and disgusted the whole world. The Chicago packers have been the leaders in beating down the prices of livestock and of putting up to extortionate figures the prices of meats to consumers, while between these two, the producers and consumers, there was not only a mountain of profits to the packers, but these sickening practices as well. It is unfortunate that Congressional sympathy should be so strongly with these classes, and whatever the outcome, so far as the public is concerned, to the packers will be the odium, but the stockmen will pay the bill.

But whatever Congress may do, and however laws may be enforced, the packing-houses will clean up. They may have enough millions to make them care little for Congress, or laws, or courts, but they do care for the people. They know that their products must be purchased or their business and profits must stop. As they cannot compel people to purchase, they must induce them to do so by assurance of the wholesomeness of the products offered.

But we doubt if the most rigid government inspection can entirely cure the evil. An army of inspectors could not know the contents of every package, nor the methods of handling all the meats. But this subject, for the present at least, must be left with Congress and the courts.

There is one matter, however, which it seems must be settled by the producers and consumers themselves, and that is the matter of price. So long as the packers, inhuman and unprincipled as they have proven themselves to be, are permitted to fix the prices that are to be paid for livestock and also to fix prices that shall be paid by meat consumers, stockmen and consumers are alike powerless in the hands of the packers, and will be robbed by them alike.

The remedy for this is in organization. The stockmen must get in a position where they can unitedly put a minimum price upon stock and be able to say to the packers, "You must pay the price or not get the stock," and then they must be able to so regulate the shipments as to meet the demand at the price, with no surplus to be carried over from one market period to another. And consumers must be able to say "We will purchase only wholesome products and at prices in equitable proportion to what is paid for the raw material."

This, it is true, is a radical change from past and present methods, but it is not visionary. It is entirely practical. Organization has worked wonders in this age. It has revolutionized methods that were thought to be fixed and so perfect as to be beyond the possibility of improvement. What it has done it may still do, and must do to bring safety and equity to the great masses of the people.

True, the power suggested involves the danger of the extreme as greed might manifest itself on one side, as well as on the other. But wherever greed appears, let arbitration throttle it, and guarantee EQUITY TO ALL.

MINUTE-MEN

The term Minute-Men was probably used first in the American revolutionary war and applied to men who were ready to fight at a minute's notice.

Minute men are needed today amongst farmers to win the strike for DOLLAR WHEAT. They must be men who will be ready every minute to guard their interests when approached to sell at a less price. Men who will absolutely refuse to sell at prices made by others.

The price has been made by the farmers themselves and the order has gone out that no crop of wheat, no difference how large it is, shall sell for less than ONE DOLLAR. This price will be paid if enough farmers will follow instructions.

Every reader of this paper admits the equity of the price and knows the power of the farmers to enforce their demands when cooperating. But there must be more readers so a mighty host may move as a mighty army for a common object.

We therefore want each reader of Up-to-Date Farming to enlist his neighbors. Readers of this paper are not dumpers. All that is necessary is to get enough readers.

Use the blank below and get every wheat grower in your neighborhood as soon as possible to subscribe for three months, 10 cents. This will cover the critical period. DOLLAR WHEAT must be won. In this way it will be won.

The Minute-Men Army

Publ. Up-To-Date Farming
Indianapolis

Enroll me in the Minute-Men Army. I agree to send..... recruits to the Army during July, August and September. I enclose my first list of ..... names herewith.

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.....

The price of broom corn has not advanced materially, notwithstanding the trust inspired articles predicting $200 a ton, and which were printed in many papers. Up-to-Date printed it also, but only to emphasize our warning to not increase acreage.

—o—

'We are bound to win," so said the delegates to the Chicago convention of fruit, potato and perishable crop producers. We're bound to win because the people will have equity when there is a way to get it, and now we have the way.

—o—

If it is important that we continue to furnish our quota of wheat for the European market, two prices must be established—one for the home demand and another for the foreign demand.

—o—

Dealers, manufacturers and others understand this, and are constantly magnifying the importance of the foreign demand so as to keep home prices low.



A Cooked Goose

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION

It is unfortunate, but it is a fact, that the country has lost faith in Congressional investigations, and even in government inspection, and it could scarcely be otherwise. No matter what the subject of investigation, the Congressional committee necessarily goes about it in a public way. Whatever or whoever is to be investigated is fully prepared for it, and the committee never sees, nor can see, real conditions. As Members of Congress they are naturally, and properly, honored and feted; everybody puts on his Sunday clothes, gets upon his best behavior, puts his "best foot foremost;" the committee has a good time, and returns to report that all is lovely, etc.

It is natural that the bomb thrown into the Congressional camp by President Roosevelt's message and the Neil-Reynolds report on conditions and practices at the Chicago packing houses should create a stir, and, as in all other such cases, Congress availed itself of an opportunity to catch its breath by proposing a Congressional investigation.

The committee cannot expect to find things as Messrs. Sinclair and Neill and Reynolds found them. They will find every evil practice abandoned, and the packing houses will have on their "Sunday clothes." The object of the packers will be not only to save themselves, but to discredit the gentlemen who led to their exposure, and, judging from the tone of the committee before whom the reports came, any committee sent by Congress will be entirely willing to second the efforts of the packers in this regard. But no matter how honest the committee may be, their report cannot agree with Sinclair and Neill and Reynolds, for they will not see what these gentlemen saw, and they will find altogether different conditions.

Hence, the report of the Congressional committee cannot be otherwise than different from that of the private investigation and detective work. Were the discovery of crime left to Congressional committees, it is entirely safe to say that crime would flourish and soon overwhelm the country. This action of Congress, therefore, intended and sure to discredit the reports that precipitated the storm, has a tendency to make responsible people slow to undertake such work and report the truth even at the instance of the President of the United States, for in doing so they know they are placing their honor and reputation in the hands of those who will not hesitate to destroy both.

THIS PAPER

Has but one purpose in view—that of establishing a reliable and definite system for marketing all farm crops. Such a system as will guarantee profitable prices for all the crops grown and marketed; such a system as will allow farmers to control their production if necessary, as well as their marketing. People who have read the papers in the past know this is true. They also know that this paper is THE FARMERS' OWN PAPER more than any other paper published. They know that it has been published in the most unselfish spirit, with the most unselfish aims, and for the greatest good for the greatest class of our people.

Whatever increase in circulation this paper realizes increases the power of the farmers for their own good. No person can gainsay this. There is no other paper like it—not one. Any other farm paper might have a million subscribers and the farmers' business would not feel even a thrill of business uplift. But if you were to give Up-to-Date Farming a million subscribers the whole agricultural industry would be revolutionized by an uplift surpassing anything the world ever witnessed before.

Hence, build up the circulation of this paper, your paper, and it will bring farmers to the front, never to be put in the rear again.

—o—

The more who help, the quicker the gamblers in farm products will be routed.

—o—

Make less effort to double the crops and make more effort to double the profits.

—o—

In the past farmers had a hard time to raise money to build warehouses, elevators, canneries, etc. In the future, when marketing on the A. S. of E. plan, they will add enough more to their prices to provide all these. Great improvement.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets--How the Farmers' Strikes Are Progressing--Notes

GRAIN.

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports on the dates named was as follows:

	June 9.	May 26.	Feb. 24.
Wheat	30,902,000	32,968,000	49,735,000
Corn	7,892,000	5,491,000	23,002,000
Oats	11,982,000	13,348,000	32,838,000

The visible supply of grain in Canada on the same dates was as follows:

	June 9.	May 26.	Feb. 24.
Wheat	7,898,000	8,922,000	20,127,000
Corn	41,000	25,000	48,000
Oats	392,000	347,000	181,000

COTTON.

The total world's supply of cotton, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, was on the dates named as follows:

	June 8.	April 25.	March 3.
American	2,158,010	2,345,018	3,606,123
Other kinds	1,463,000	1,501,000	1,504,000
	3,621,010	3,846,013	5,110,123

(Figures all bales.)

Cash prices of cotton in New York:

June 16 .....11.20@11.45c
May 15 .....11.95@12.20c
March 17 .....11.25@11.50c

Note.—The price of cotton has suffered a decline on account of a bearish report of acreage planted, as sent out by the government. We may expect the price to advance again, because the receipts of cotton have greatly diminished, as shown below:

Receipts of cotton for week ending:

May 18 .....107,781 bales
May 28 ..... 98,041 bales
June 1 .....100,998 bales
June 8 ..... 75,263 bales
June 15 ..... 45,927 bales

This shows control of supply in a very emphatic way, quite in contrast with a couple of years ago, when a decline in price precipitated a panic to market.

COMPARATIVE GRAIN PRICES.

(Chicago Prices of No. 2 Grain.)

	Cash.	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat—				
June 16	86⅛@87¼	83⅜	83¾	84⅜
June 2	87	81½	79⅞	80⅜
March 8	80½	77½	77	
June 16, '05	1.03	88	88	
Corn—				
June 16	54¼@55	53⅞	54¼	52⅞
June 2	51 @51¼	49⅝	49½	48
March 8	41½	43⅝	44⅛	
June 16, '05	54	53	51	49
Oats—				
June 16	43 @44	42⅛	38⅝	39
June 2	33½	33⅞	31⅞	32⅞
March 8	30	29	28	
June 16, '05	30	31	29	

CASH PRICES IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Cash prices in the principal markets on June 16 were as follows:

Chicago—Wheat, 86⅛@87¼c; corn, 54¼@55c; oats, 43@44c.

St. Louis—Wheat, 87@88½c; corn, 51@52¼c; oats, 43c.

Kansas City—Wheat, 84@87c; corn, 51@52½c; oats, 41@42c.

Cincinnati—Wheat, 90@90½c; corn, 54½c; oats, 42@42½c.

Indianapolis—Wheat, 85c; corn, 55½@55⅝c; oats, 42c.

Indianapolis Wagon Market:

Wheat, 85c; corn, 58@61c; oats, 37@40c; hay, No. 1 timothy, $14@16.



VICTORY. With God, Nature and Equity on our side who will doubt of success? God's promise is, "I will help those who help themselves." Nature's laws compel the average crops and considered over a series of years there has never been a surplus, but all the crops grown have been used. Equity demands that the laborer shall have his reward.

God is in Nature, if, indeed, Nature is not God, and the laws of Nature are God's words. Transgress the laws of Nature and you will suffer. The laws of Nature have stamped on agriculture a certain average of yields. The yields will be more sometimes and they will be less sometimes, but the average has been maintained with very little variation for many years.

If farmers will keep this fact constantly before them it will sustain them in times of real or apparent superabundance, because a season of less production will follow. If they will be wise, when the greatest effort is made to break their prices, in the knowledge that the world has always consumed all the crops that have been produced, they will not be in a hurry to dump at the first offer. If they will remember that dumping does not amount to consumption, and no difference whether the crops are in their hands or in elevators or store houses, they still figure in the supply, they will see the great importance of controlling them themselves.

All of these things are doctrines of the A. S. of E., and are taught by this paper. In 1903 the A. S. of E. began to set values on crops, and those who followed its advice won. In 1904 it did the same, and won in nearly every particular. In 1905 it set a value on all important crops, and in nearly every case those who accepted its advice and were faithful have won.

The price on cotton was set at 12 cents in New York. Cotton sold at the price for a long time and was only knocked down by a bear government crop report of acreage. Notice the variation: June 1, 1905, price at New York, 8¾c; June 1, 1906, 11¼c, and sold for 12c or a little more for about two months previous to the report referred to. We may expect some fluctuations as long as the monthly government reports and speculation continues, but the A. S. of E. will in time do away with both.

The price of corn was set at 50 cents up to April 1st and 55 cents for the balance of the year. The dumpers sold out at 42½c in December, 1905, 42½c in January, 1906, 43c in February, and 41c in March, but the controllers are now getting 55c, the A. S. of E. minimum. All on basis of Chicago markets.

The price of oats was set at 38c. The dumpers sold last September at 27½c; October, 28½; November, 30c; December, 31c; January 31c; February, 30c; March, 29c; April, 31c; May, 33c. But the A. S. of E. farmers are selling for 43c to 44c on basis of Chicago market.

The price of barley was set at 45c for good malting barley. The dumpers sold much at lower prices, but the controllers have sold, and are selling, for 52c to 56c, on basis of Chicago market.

The price of potatoes was put at 65c. They sold below 50c, and the dumpers dumped many at the low prices. But they also sold for the minimum price or over for much of the year, and as high as $1.00. Those who took equity advice got their price, unless they were defrauded by shippers.

We might make similar illustrations on hay, beans, broom corn, hogs and wool, the price of each of which rose to the minimum or higher. The only important exceptions in the whole list are wheat and cattle. On the latter we don't pretend that the society can exert much force to make the price until the producers equip their industry with its special system of marketing. With the latter it has been a case of too many dumpers and not quite enough controllers. The dumpers built up an enormous visible and the club was powerful enough to drive the price down and keep it down.

We want our readers to go back with us a few months, to about March 1st. That was the time when we called the farmers' strikes to stop the declining prices and send them upward. We want you to recall our advice to get rid of the visibles or keep them low, and prices would advance; also demand would at once improve. This is a good time to review the results and see whether the advice was good. The following table shows the visible supply and price of wheat, corn and oats on dates named:

WHEAT.

Date.	Visible Sup.	Date.	Price.
March 10	48,804,000	March 8	.80½
March 31	46,708,000	April 4	.86
April 14	44,137,000	April 17	.89
April 28	40,557,000	May 5	.88½
May 19	37,062,000	May 15	.90
June 2	31,647,000	June 2	.87
June 9	30,902,000	June 16	.87¼

CORN.

Date.	Visible Sup.	Date.	Price.
March 10	24,463,000	March 8	.41½
March 31	20,761,000	April 4	.43½
April 14	15,048,000	April 17	.48
April 28	7,646,000	May 5	.47¾
May 19	5,114,000	May 15	.50½
June 2	7,324,000	June 2	.51¼
June 9	7,892,000	June 16	.55

OATS.

Date.	Visible Sup.	Date.	Price.
March 10	31,942,000	March 8	.30
March 31	29,419,000	April 4	.30¼
April 14	25,694,000	April 17	.31¾
April 28	21,660,000	May 5	.31½
May 19	16,275,000	May 15	.35
June 2	12,430,000	June 2	.33½
June 9	11,982,000	June 16	.44

A careful study of these figures will prove conclusively that our advice was good. With each grain we see that, as the visible decreased the price advanced. Wheat decreased 18,000,000 bushels and the price advanced 10c, but fell back 3c. If 10,000,000 more bushels can be cut off of the visible promptly the strike for dollar wheat will be won, and we care not how large the crop.

Corn decreased 17,000,000 bushels and the price advanced 13½c, to the A. S. of E. minimum. Keep the visible as low as at present and there will be no trouble to keep the price at 55c.

Oats decreased 20,000,000 and the price advanced 14c a bushel (6c above the minimum).

"Wonderful!" a friend of the writer said, and continued: "How can you tell in advance how the market is going to act? Do you guess?"

We don't guess. We know if farmers will control the supply and keep it out of the hands of speculators, that the demand must seek it and then if the farmers know what to ask, which we tell them, the price must rise to that price. If the farmers run the visible supply below a point where speculators become panicky, then the price will go above the minimum. It is not guessing, but it's just common sense. Remember, we told our readers that it was as possible for farmers to throw buyers into a panic of buying as for buyers to stampede the farmers to sell on falling markets, as they did many times in the past.

We will not present figures to show how much has been lost to farmers on the 1905 crops or how much more money they would have had if they had all become members of the A. S. of E. last fall, and been faithful to its teachings. This experience has just been a repetition of what has been occurring since this society began

Continued on page 8.

Minimum Prices

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimaet profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

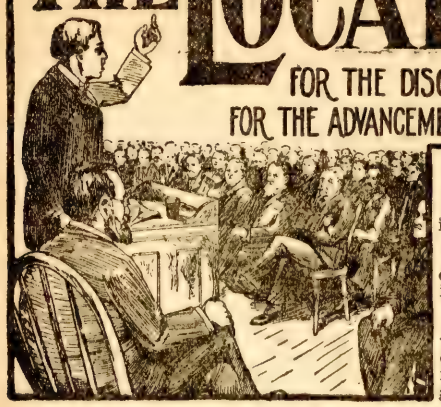
Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per Bushel	$ 1.00
Corn, No. 2 Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906	.50
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	.55
Rye No. 2, Chicago	.75
Oats No. 2, Chicago	.38
Barley, good malting, Chicago	.45
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, per ton	12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit	2.00
Cotton, Middilngs, New York, per lb	.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	$85.00 to 100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$6.00 to 6.50
Cattle, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$5.00 to 6.00
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb	.30
Potatoes, Chicago	.65
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market	.75

Other prices will be made in season.

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

THE NATIONAL UNION

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies.

The unit of organization is

THE LOCAL UNION

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the intersts that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

STATE AND COUNTY UNIONS

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

CHARTERS AND FEES

All charters are issued by the National Union, and the fees are: For a local union, $1; for a county union, $2, and for a State union, $5. All charter fees are transmitted to the Secretary of the National Union.

MEMBERSHIP FEES AND DUES.

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1, payable when becoming a member. The membership fee is applied as follows: 60 cents to the organization fund and 40 cents to the National Union expenses, and includes subscription for the official paper. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local union if one is in his neighborhood.

The dues are $1.20 a year, and they are applied as follows: 40 cents to the National Union, 20 cents to the county union, 10 cents to the State union, and 50 cents to the local union; provided that where no county union is organized the county union fund shall be retained in the local union treasury, and may be used for the general good of the Society as other local union funds are used; provided further, that, on the organization of a county union, the local union shall pay to said county union its proportion of said dues (20 cents per member) for the year in which the said county union is organized, no matter in what part of the year the county organization may be effected, and for each year thereafter; and on the organization of a State union the same rule shall apply regarding the portion of the dues to the State union.

and thereafter the organization fund above pro-

The organization work in a State having a State union, devolves upon the State union, vided shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the State union.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, for which is included the subscription in his membership fees and dues.

Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request how to organize local and county and State unions and all information about fees, dues, etc.

The Emblem of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of theLabel an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.

The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come through Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS AND BUTTONS

It has been found the most satisfactory to issue membership cards and badges to members at the time of securing them. To do this all organizers and all local unions must have a supply. They are furnished at 1 cent each set (1 badge and 1 card). In cases where members lose their badge they should pay 5c each for a new one.

THE FIELD

M. E. Chitwood organized Excelsior Union 2287 at Unionville, Ind.

P. C. C. Canady, Purley, Texas, writes of the great need of A. S. of E. doctrine in Eastern Texas.

We doubt if there ever was a time when organizers and the membership generally, were more active. It stands them in hand to be active; farmers are actually getting to the front.

There will be a county convention of the A. S. of E. for Chipewa county, Wisconsin, held at Chipewa Falls July 7, 1906.—John Prince, Co. Sec.

The county union for Franklin county, Mo., will meet near Sullivan July 7, at 10 o'clock a. m.—J. B. Hulsey, Pres.

Reinhold Liebau, Chipewa Falls, Wis., writes to tell us that he thinks Up-to-Date is getting better and better all the time. Mr. Liebau does not find cream separators so useful a machine a smost dairymen seem to regard them. He believes in having cows come fresh at all times of the year, and drops an excellent hint as to farmers keeping accounts, so that they may know exactly what they are doing.

Thos. J. Rice, of Hamburg, Mich., suggests A. S. of E. excursions as being a good way to awaken an interest in the society and what it teaches. Excursions and picnics are fully in order.

W. O. Dungan, Minden, Neb., thinks the law removing the internal revenue tax from denaturized alcohol will assist very materially in solving the problem undertaken by the A. S. of E. in that it provides a profitable means of disposing of waste farm products, and that it will be especially important in case of an actual surplus of perishable and semi-perishable products. It must be understood that denaturized alcohol cannot be used in anyway as a beverage.

An Equity picnic is to be held at Modoc, Randolph county, Ill.; July 21. C. O. Drayton, President Illinois State Union, will speak, and an effort will be made to put an Equity badge on every farmer present.

C. O. Drayton, President, Illinois State Union, A. S. of E., will speak July 4 at Evansville, Ill., at a celebration to be held by the local unions of Randolph county.

The meeting announced for June 20 at McPherson, Kan., to organize a State Union was postponed on account of the busy time in which it came.

L. T. Love is still doing effective work in North Dakota. He reports several locals from Cass and Trail counties.

A. L. Daniel, acting for Crooked Local 2121, has organized a new local, Davis Creek 2289, at Lobelville, Tenn.

Theron Fisk is still organizing repidly, and receiving members by the score in South Dakota.

Pleasant Ridge Local 2277 was organized in Pendleton county, Ky., by E. Barton.

J. L. Shutt is busy around Slaughtersville, Ky., and recently organized a strong local there.

National Organizer Sherman, reporting two local unions organized June 2, in Ellis county, Kan., says. "The farmers in two counties here are discouraged. There has been no rain to do any good in this section since last July. Wheat is an entire failure. The machine will not touch one acre in ten in two counties here."

A Great Fair

The Southern Minnesota Agricultural and Industrial Association will hold its great fair at Winona September 11, 12, 13 and 14. Mr. Thomas B. Hill, the Secretary, informs us that the afternoons of the first two days will be given to the American Society of Equity, and Mr. W. C. Weber will supply speakers for the occasion. Minnesota giving us so prominent a place in her great industrial fair, and Virginia doing the same thing in her great Institute at Roanoke just about covers the country.

In New Jersey

Mr. John M. Meyers is assisting effectively in the work of the A. S. of E. in New Jersey. Of course he meets there just what is met in the beginning everywhere else, "smart" men, wise in their own conceit, who are ready to interpose their "littleness" in the way of every progressive movement that has not their peculiar stamp upon it. But such petty opposition does not last long, it dies of its own selfishness, and Brother Meyers is to be congratulated on this fact, and his success.

Illinois State Union Program

The Illinois State Union of the A. S. of E will meet in the courthouse in Edwardsville on Saturday, July 28, at 9 a. m.

1. Reading minutes of previous meetings.
2. Appointing committees.
3. Report of State Secretary.
4. The best way to organize Illinois solidly for the A. S. of E. Opened by State President. Open discussion by State Union.
5. The government system of crop reporting. Discussion opened by State Vice-president.
6. The A. S. of E. plan of crop reporting. Led by Julius Reinhart, Highland, Ill.
7. Election of State Officers.
8. Reports of committees.
9. How to get $1 wheat. G. W. Wilson, Sparta, Ill., and F. C. Hershback, Ft. Gage, Ill.
10. Farmers' Elevators and Warehouses, J. W. Glover, Dahlgren, Ill.
11. Farmers' Stock Yards, L. A. Staats, Trenton, Ill.

Every local union in Illinois is urged to send two delegates to this meeting, besides as many members as possible. We want one thousand farmers to hear these important questions discussed and to take part in the discussion of them. Every member who attends this convention is booming the organization which is to give him a good price for all his products.

Members are urged to have this entire article published in their county papers. This meeting will be more valuable to farmers than any institute ever held.

C. O. DRAYTON, State Pres.
L. N. STAATS, State Sec.

From Louisiana

Editor Up-to-Date Farming:

Walker Local Union meets twice every month, on Fridays before the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 1 p. m. The teacher is Mrs. M. E. Coburn, and she encourages the children to have nice speeches for us. At last meeting we had a lively debate on Mr. Smith, an organized farmer, and Mr. Jones, a dumper. It was decided that the dumper robbed not only himself, but his wife and children, and his neighbors. It was resolved that the dumped should quit making anything for market, or that he should fly to some sandy desert where he couldn't make anything, for we have no use for him in the land of production.—J. C. Williams, Walker, La.

In Eastern Texas

Editor Up-to-Date Farming:

I am a reader of Up-to-Date Farming. I like your doctrine of equity, and I long to see it flourish here. This is a cotton growing country, and it also produces fruits and vegetables; but the farmers are all dumpers, and seem never to have heard of controlled marketing. I have given out almost every copy of Up-to-Date I have received, having held back only such as I wish to file.

When I see farmers haul their produce to town, five, ten or fifteen miles over wet, slushy, roads that are dangerous to travel on horseback, and then take whatever a speculators' market offers, I feel that we need to be filled full of the doctrine of equity and controlled marketing.—P. C. C. Canady, Purley, Texas.

Liked Well in Texas

Editor Up-to-Date Farming:

We are very busy down here now (last of May), and after most of our work is done, I will send you a big order for the Third Power Book.

Cutting of oats and wheat will close about the end of this month (May). The average yield of oats is 35 to 40 bushels, and of wheat about 15 bushels. There has not been much wheat raised here for some years, but since we have had dollar wheat it is profitable again. We are badly needing rain for our corn.

I think there never was worked out a better plan to better the condition of farmers than has been worked out by our President, J. A. Everitt; and I hope this movement will soon reach the point where Mr. Everitt wants it to be. For a long time we have not had such good and steady prices for our products as during the last three years.

Mr. Everitt does not need to feel discouraged if the society does not grow as rapidly as he wishes it should. Thousands and thousands of farmers, though not members, have an open ear for his lessons. You should have seen how determined the farmers were in holding their cotton last fall, and now they are getting good prices. —Moritz Rompel, Bulverde, Texas.

[Mr. Rompel was the first to order a copy of the German edition of the Third Power, hence the first copy received from the printer will go to him.—Editor.]

To A. S. of E. in Illinois

You are urgently requested to see that a copy of the program of the Illinois State Union meeting at Edwardsville, July 28, at 9 o'clock a. m., is printed in full in all your county papers. Send to me for printed copy if you have none. I mean you who are reading this now.

C. O. DRAYTON, State Pres.,
Greenville.

To Organize Every County

J. A. Everitt, Pres.:

I believe we have the right plan, and our Executive Committee met at Owensboro May 10 for the puprose of pushing the work of organization. It is our purpose to organize every county as soon as it can be done. I am more hopeful of the future of the American farmer than I have been for years.—J. H. McConnell, Princeton, Ky.



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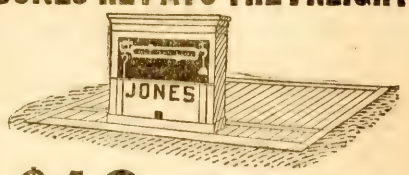
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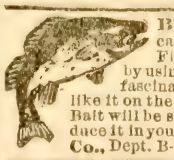
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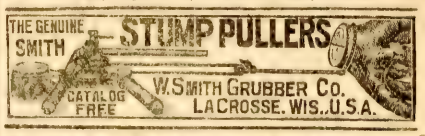
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National Organizer—H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind.
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IMPORTANT NOTICES

FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS.

Following are the frequency of meetings for the organized unions of the A. S. of E., as provided by the Constitution and By-Laws:

LOCAL UNIONS—Shall meet twice a month.

COUNTY UNIONS—Regular county union meetings shall be held quarterly, January, April, July and October.

STATE UNIONS—Regular meetings of state unions shall be held semi-annually, in January and July.

DELEGATES

COUNTY UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the July state union meetings at their April meeting. If this was not done it should be attended to promptly.

STATE UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the National Union annual meeting at their July meeting.

The annual meeting will probably be held in October. The exact date will be announced later.

SOCIETY BUTTONS

A series of four beautiful A. S. of E. buttons will be offered soon. The price will run from 35c to $1 each. Organizers and officers who want samples should apply.

CONSTITUTIO AND BY-LAWS

Revised constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. can be had for a 2c stamp or 10c a dozen.

A LOCAL UNION

Of the A. S. of E. is needed in every neighborhood. Any person who reads this notice is invited to send for necessary blanks and instructions to organize one.

REPORT PROMPTLY.

All organizers are directed to send in the names of members and subscribers very promptly. If held several days the individuals are likely to write to headquarters.

REPORT BLANKS.

Secretaries of local unions are requested to to send to headquarters for blanks to report new local unions, to report new members and to make quarterly reports. These will be much more satisfactory than to send reports on odd sheets of paper.

ORGANIZERS WANTED

The National Union of the American Society of Equity wants more organizers. Write for terms and instructions. There is a good business opportunity for one or more good people in each county.

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Organizers are urged to keep their appointments at least thirty days ahead, so as to give abundant opportunity for publicity. This is very important. Send the list to headquarters for publication; also hand it to your local papers and they will usually print. Also this invitation is extended to local and county unions to publish any special meetings.

KENTUCKY STATE MEETING will be held at Owensboro, Tuesday, July 10, to elect delegates from that state to the Nation Union, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary or advisable. Address for particulars S. B. Robertson, State Union, Calhoun, Ky.

Tompkins County, N. Y.

A county convention in and for the county of Tompkins, State of New York, will be held at Renwick Park, Ithica, N. Y., on July 2, at 1 p. m. M. Wes. Tubbs, National Secretary, will address the convention, and all local unions in Tompkins county are urged to elect delegates in accordance with Art. V of the by-laws, and to make a special effort for a proper representation of the farming interests of this section. Every farmer should get busy, and enthuse. For further particulars address

J. B. WHITING,
Vice-Pres. Nat. Union,
Interlaken, N. Y.
Or, H. K. STONER, Co. Organizer,
Peruville, N. Y.

Portage (Wis.) county Union will meet at Ploven in G. A. R. Hall, July 10.—M. O. Wrolstad, Sec., Peru, Wis.

Ohio and New York Meetings.

M. Wes. Tubbs, National Secretary, is in the field. He will address meetings as follows:

New York Meetings.

Tompkins county, Ithica	July 2
Cayuga county, Moravia	July 3
Cayuga county, Venice Ctr.	July 4
Courtland county, Cortland	July 6
Oneida county, Bridgewater	July 7
Otsego county, Richfield Spgs.	July 9
Schoharie county, Esperance	July 10
Broome county, Tunnel	July 11
Steuben county, Campbell	July 12
Tompkins co., Ithica, State Con.	July 13

Ohio Meetings.

Holmes county, Millersburg	July 17
Hocking county, Logan	July 18
Fairfield county, Amanda	July 19

Remember the dates. Many of these will be picnic meetings. See hand bills, and notices in local papers for further particulars.

During the busy harvest season you may be too busy to do much organizing or to attend meetings regularly. But you can read Up-to-Date, help to increase its circulation and control your crops.

BUILD A GRANERY. It will be the best investment you can make.

A COLD STORAGE HOUSE. Think about it and if you will have fruit to control, your union or unions better think about building it.

A POTATO WAREHOUSE. There is no use of going contrary to your own best interests. The supply of potatoes has got to be controlled, and you must have the facilities to do it. If there are enough warehouses in your town, buy or rent. If there are not, build.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY. The larger it is, the longer will be the club to beat down your prices.

"There can be no peace between laborers and employers." This is from the Socialist platform of 1904. "There is no fight by the American Society of Equity against any individual, institution, corporation or organization engaged in legitmate business." This has always been the declaration of the A. S. of E.

The American people gaze in horror at the spectacles of corruption in business revealed almost daily. No sooner do they begin to recover from one shock when another and greater one paralizes them. But the development of the A. S. of E. goes steadily forward. It ushered in the dawn of the Age of Equity in Business three years ago, and it will educate and organize until all graft and inequity will disappear and the bright day of equity will always be at its zenith.

Local unions and large shippers, in fact hundreds of readers of Up-to-Date Farming, should correspond with the large commission house of F. H. Keeler & Co., 104 Murray street, New York City. They pay highest prices for hay, straw, fruits, produce, eggs, etc. Send for free booklet and market quotations. Say that you read this paper—it's to your interest to do this always in writing advertisers.

A. S. OF E. ANNUAL CONVENTION AT EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., OCT. 23, 1906

The annual convention of the American Society of Equity, which is the annual meeting of the National Union, will be held at East St. Louis, Ill., beginning October 23, and continuing in session, perhaps, four days, or so long as shall be found necessary to transact the business that may come before the convention. The business will comprise the routine work of the National Union, the determining of minimum prices for the current crop year of all farm products, the election of national officers for the society, possibly the organization of a livestock branch thereof, and to enter into the arangement of details for controlling the marketing and maintaining equitable prices on livestock, and any other business that may pertain to the building up of the society and the best interests of farming in all its branches.

In this convention each local union is entitled to one representative, each county union is entitled to a representative at large, and an additional one for every two hundred members in the county, and each State Union is entitled to a representative for every five hundred members in the State. State and county representatives should be chosen at the July meetings, and local union representatives may be chosen at any time before the national meeting. Everyone should strive to make this national convention the greatest meeting ever held by the A. S. of E., or of farmers in this country. Local unions, etc., in Canada and Mexico are entitled to the same representation of those in the United States. Be sure to have as full a representation as possible.

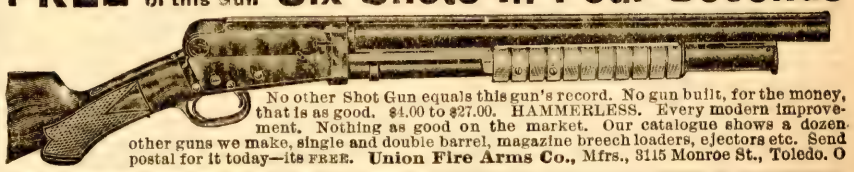
East St. Louis, Ill., is a thriving city, located on the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the great city of St. Louis, Mo. It is the site of many institutions of interest to farmers, including the great National Stockyards. It is one of the greatest railroad centers in the country, and it is accessible from all points by the main trunk lines of most of our great railroad systems, all of which, we are assured, will give representatives the very best rates that are made for any gathering.

The business people of East St. Louis welcome the convention to their city, and guarantee the most cordial treatment and the very best hotel rates.

An interesting feature of the great convention will be the meeting of the livestock men, which is called for the same time and place to consider their interests in connection with the farmers, to devise means of directing the shipments and controlling the marketing and to compel fair prices of livestock, and, perhaps, organize a livestock branch of the American Society of Equity.

Everything indicates, even thus early, that this will be one of the most noted conventions that ever assembled in the Mississippi Valley, if not in the entire country.

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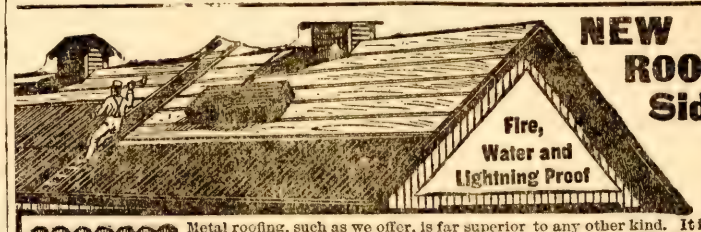
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DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. **Do not think of buying** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it **now.**

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Special to the Friends of Equity in Wisconsin

How thankful the great family of A. S. of E. workers should be for the privilege of greeting each other in the home circle of Up-to-Date Farming.

I request the friends of equity in Wisconsin to give careful attention to the following account of the A. S. of E. News Bureau in this State.

Several months ago a friend placed in my hands one of President Everitt's books. I read it with indifference at first, but next with absorbing interest, and, as the whole plan dawned upon me, I laid down the book and walked the floor, thrilled with the idea that at last a light had shown through the darkness that surrounded the business of the farming classes.

It was not long until my pen was at work for equity. Some of the articles furnished the local papers reached the desk of President Everitt, who, after some correspondence with me on the subject, recommended that I undertake a department of publicity in Wisconsin, and to such a work I was chosen by the State directors last March.

The funds of the society were insufficient to meet the expense of such a work, and it was decided to ask the Wisconsin local unions to hold ten-cent socials or entertainments to create a Wisconsin press fund.

Knowing how busy the farmers are during the spring months, I have so far conducted this department at my own expense, and I will now say a word as to the great work for equity that may thus be done in Wisconsin. One paper alone, the Augusta Times, of Eau Claire county, which requested these articles for publication, has a circulation of 15,000 copies; another in the same county, has a circulation of 11,000, making 26,000 homes reached each week in one county alone. Then consider the thousands of readers reached in the twenty counties to which we gained access in a month's time! From marked copies of county papers sent in, I believe it would be but a short time until at least two papers in each county would be printing weekly articles teaching equity doctrine. It, therefore, follows that this press department could reach more people in one week's time than all county organizers can do in a year.

I now request all friends of the cause—local unions, farmers' wives, lady teachers, etc., to interest themselves in the A. S. of E. socials, in July, or as soon as possible, sending proceeds to State Secretary S. D. Kump, Cambridge, Wis., for a press fund. These socials of themselves will have the effect to build up the local unions. It is necessary to make a little personal effort to utilize the press of Wisconsin for equity.—Mrs. C. E. Ryder, Menominee, Wis.

For the Nation's Life

J. A. Everitt: I enclose 50 cents to renew my subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. You and Roosevelt are making a fight for the nation's life. The Third Power is a ten-ton sledge hammer blow to monopoly, and Up-to-Date Farming is a one million candle power arc light.—S. L. Parsons, Mt. Sterling, Mo.

Have you tried the new feed for live stock? Did you accept the generous offer of an advertiser who recently used our columns? He offered to send 100 pounds of Mueller's Molasses Grains free. I call that a very liberal proposition. It's one, too, that a man would be foolish to make if his feed were not all that is claimed for it and more. Mr. E. P. Meuller, 500 Commerce street, Milwaukee, Wis., must know what his feed will do. Mueller's Molasses grains contain all health and strength making properties needed by horses, cows, hogs, sheep, colts, pigs and poultry. They thrive on it. Send for a 100 lb. free sack to test, or send for descriptive circulars full of convincing arguments and proof of this feed's valuable qualities.

The season is now here when every owner of live stock should be prepared for any emergency that may arise. Your live stock is valuable. If it is not taken care of when sick or injured you will lose their use and they are liable to die. All progressive stock owners are using the Pilling Instruments. We advise our readers to send to George P. Pilling & Son, 2237 Arch street, Philadelphia, for any of these three books. Sent free to readers of Up-to-Date Farming:

Artificial Impregnation of Mares.
Milk Fever and other Ailments of Cattle.
Complete Guide for Caponizing.

These instruments are "Easy to Use." Any farmer or live stock owner, or their employe can very easily use them. It is not necessary to have veterinary skill, because these are made for the farmer to use himself.

Local Union Program

We do not deem it essential that all particulars of local union programs should be published in each issue. The regular order of business, as published from time to time in Up-to-Date Farming, should be clipped from some paper in which it appears and kept in the secretary's book for use at meeting. In each issue we shall give questions for discussion, and contest and recitations and speeches for use in local union meetings.

Question for Discussion

What is the extent of the farmer's power, and how may it best be exercised for good?

Subject for Contest

May equitable prices be had for bumper crops, and how may such prices be secured without regard to the size of the crop?

RECITATIONS AND READINGS

Plant the Price

Joe Cummins was a farmer true,
Who toiled while other people slept;
His stock was fine, and all about
Was in the best of order kept.

He plowed in season, deep and well,
And harrowed till the soil was fine,
And then he planted best of seed
In rows as straight as measured line.

He fertilized with liberal skill —
Left naught undone to make a yield,
And people praised his methods rare
Whene'er they passed Joe Cummins' field.

But still Joe failed to get along;
And constantly his burdens grew;
His debts increased from year to year,
And Joe was getting rather blue.

At last he got an Up-to-Date,
And read it once, and twice, and thrice,
Said he, "I see where I have failed;
I clear forgot to plant the price!"

"Whate'er I grow from this day on,
I'll plant the price with every seed,
And then, you see, 'twill be my own
In spite of schemes of godless greed."

"When my good products leave the farm,
The price must come before they go;
And Up-to-Date shall have the praise
For teaching me to market so."

William Green

Speech for Boy or Girl.

A happy man is William Green,
As happy as a king or queen;
His farm well tilled, his stock first-class,
No neighbor can his yields surpass;
And when he sells he gets his price,
By taking Up-to-Date's advice.

If all the farmers in the land,
With men like William Green would stand,
'Twould not be long 'til tilling soil
Would be the greatest work of all,
And this fair land would then be free,
Wrong swallowed up in Equity.

Hurrah! I say, for William Green;
Hurrah for such wherever seen;
They make up the A. S. of E.,
And that's enough for you and me.
With graft and speculation o'er,
We'll richer be than e'er before.

Success

Two ships sail over the harbor bar,
With the flush of the morning breeze,
And both are bound for a haven, far
O'er the shimmering summer seas,
With sails all set, fair wind and tide,
They steer for the open main;
But little they reck of the billows wide,
Ere they anchor safe again.

There is one, perchance, ere the summer is done,
That reaches the port afar,
She hears the sound of the welcome gun
As she crosses the harbor bar.
The haven she reaches. Success, 'tis said
Is the end of a perilous trip,
Perchance e'en the bravest and best are dead,
Who sailed in the fortunate ship.

The other bereft of shroud and sail,
At the mercy of wind and tide,
Is swept by the might of the pitiless gale,
'Neath the billows dark and wide.
But 'tis only the one in the harbor there
That receiveth the meed of praise;
The other sailed when the moon was fair,
And was lost in the stormy gale.

And so, to men who have won renown
In the weary battle of life,
There cometh at last the victor's crown,
Not to him who fell in the strife.
For the world recks not of those who fail,
Nor cares what their trials are,
Only praises the ships that with swelling sail,
Comes in o'er the harbor bar.

Equity's Song

By G. Randall.

Down the lane to the old homestead,
'Neath rustling leaves of the elms o'erhead,
With songs of birds and droning bees,
And clouds aglow o'er the towering trees,
Where the tinkle of bells at the pasture gate
Is heard, while the cows come trooping late
Up past the spring lot, to the old, old barn,
I say, God bless it! Hurrah for the farm!

Hurrah for the man with the hoe,
Hurrah for the farmers, strong,
Hurrah for the banner where'r we go.
Hurrah for Equity's song.

Hurrah for the field of golden grain,
Whence the song of the farmer's sweet refrain
Comes, echoing up from the damp brown soil,
Where he garners the sheaves of his honest toil.
There the pride of earth's warrior is centered. Ah, see!
He provides for the millions and millions to be.
Then all honor, sir! to the sinewy arm,
I say again, bless him and God bless the farm!

Hurrah for the man with the hoe,
Hurrah for the farmer strong,
Hurrah for the banner where e'er we go,
Hurrah for Equity's song.

THE SITUATION

Concluded from page five

price setting in 1903, and farmers have made many hundreds of millions of dollars through better prices. But the full benefits will not come until enough producers absolutely refuse to dump their fine crops into other people's granaries, elevators and warehouses, where they are manipulated against every person who holds his produce on the farm, and the minmium price is paid for the first of the crop, as well as for the last.

Neither will we refer to the benefits to business of all kinds if the prices set, which were all fair and equitable, would have prevailed over the whole season. What shocks would have been saved to legitimate business, what losses to legitimate handlers who were on the wrong side of the market? Yes; we will say what fortunes would not have been made by the shrewd speculators who were on the right side of the market, but this money would have been distributed among hundreds of thousands of families on the farms and would have brought to them inestimable comforts.

The critical point now is with wheat. The new crop is beginning to reach the market, and all the machinery of shippers, millers, elevator interests and speculators is brought to bear against the price. They will buy as cheaply as they can, and no person need blame them. But they can not buy chaper than farmers will sell. Therefore it is up to the farmers, as we have often said. Will you, Mr. Wheat Raiser, after reading this article, doubt that the 1906 crop of wheat will sell for $1.00 or more some time during the year? You may doubt if you will, but we are willing to go on record now as saying that part of the 1906 crop of wheat will sell for $1.00. That part will be what is controlled and held for the dollar. We know enough will be controlled to compel it some time. We also know that the more that is controlled the sooner the price will be realized. Therefore no farmer should sell except from dire necessity, and then he should sell only enough to meet his pressing engagements. This class of farmers will not be one-tenth enough to supply the demand, hence they can not be important factors in making or breaking prices.

NOTES

Where is the surplus of crops raised in 1905, the biggest crop year for America?

Will farmers in the future be stampeded to market by the cry of over-production?

When we called the farmers' strike to stop the declining prices of grain many editors of farm papers advised their readers to not take our advice to hold but "sell at once before prices went lower." We have not heard from those editors since on this subject.

As the club of "visible supply" increases in size it pounds the prices down lower. As the club decreases in size the prices spring up.

If the price of corn, oats, hogs, cotton, or any crop that has reached the minimum goes below your price quit marketing that minute. If you have a load of produce in town haul it home. A few doses of control of supply like this will cure the most stubborn case of market dropsy.

You don't hear so much now-a-days about "farmers can't hold." They have demonstrated that the can hold their crops until they get their price.

As the A. S. of E. grows in membership and as supplies are held for definite prices the probability of any person or clique cornering the market decreases. This, we think has been evident in the markets for the past couple of years.

The minimum price is based on the chief market for the crop. The farm price is enough less to equal freight and handling. It does not, however, follow that all points must conform to this rule. There are many places where the local demand is large and the price should be as high or higher than at the central market. Also the farther east the higher the prices should be.

Sell at the minimum. Don't speculate on corn going to 75 cents. It is far better to have a steady, profitable price than an unstead price fluctuating between violent extremes.

The plan of the A. S. of E. is to keep all prices equitably as they relate one to the other. This will prevent neglect of some crops and overproduction of others.

There were the usual number of complaints of lack of profit for strawberry growers this season. We hope the fruit growers' branch will be ready to guarantee them profitable returns by next season.

Local or district organization is very little better than none at all. All producers of all sections must be banded together and must market through one head.

"A Dark Secret" is the heading to an article in a produce paper. The interpretation followed: "Profits on green beans were invisible." The fruit and produce branch will soon make such reports unnecessary.

"Berry Growers Lost Money" is the heading of another article in the same paper. The article says of the berry growers in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., "practically none of them came out ahead this season." Referring to the future, the paper says: "Growers need not expect to get the prices in the future that they have in years gone by for there is every reason to believe that the crop will continue to increase from year to year and such being the case growers may expect low prices." The amount of shipments covered in the above report was 2,629, car loads. Just think of the enormous effort represented by this number of cars and the effort to go unrewarded. But the time of deliverance for growers has arrived if they are wise.

O. W. Clapp & Co., St. Louis, say: We are now looking forward for wheat to follow the lead already given in corn and oats. Watch out for $1.00 wheat by September. Dollar wheat is as certain as was 40c oats and 50c corn.

Spring wheat states have had too much rain. Many important winter wheaf sections had too little. We expect the shrinkage from preliminary estimates of yields to be more than usual this season, when the crops are harvested.

The Kansas City Star says: "The consumption of wheat in the United States is increasing at the rate of about 12,000,000 bushels annually," and further makes the prediction that in ten years this country will need for home consumption all the wheat it produces.

Farmers must quit regarding their business just one to produce crops—a mere pastime—and raise it at once to a profitable business. Your business should be the medium through which you acquire everything to make life pleasant and worth living. It can be done by a little effort by each and a very, very, small investment at the start which will return a thousand fold.

The farmers' strike circulars (grain) take on added value as harvest arrives. We supply them at 25 cents a hundred, postpaid. If you have not supplied all your neighbors with this circular do it now.

Some one said when referring to specie payments, "the way to resume is to resume." We may say the way to get dollar wheat is to not let the buyers have any for less. The bug-a-boo of supply and demand and exportable surplus need not scare you. They are myths that will disappear

The time was (and still is believed by some editors of farm papers) when nearly everybody thought that boards of trade and speculation in farm products were good things. And if we did not have the boards of trade and bulls and bears there would be no prices on our farm products. But it looks to a man who has recently come down off of a tree that if the farmers have all the stuff when the demand wants it that they (the farmers) can see that there is a price.

There are 242 counties in the United States that have 200,000 or more apple trees each. It will not be such a terrible job to organize these into the A. S. of E. and control the supply which will guarantee the price for all that are marketed.

There are sixty-four counties in the United States that have 200,000 or more peach trees each. It will not be a large job to organize these into the A. S. of E. for profitable prices. If our peach grower friends will get busy it can be done for the main 1906 crop. Remember the marketing machine is built and ready to work.

Keep in mind the twelve counties of great potato production as follows:

	bushels.
Aroostook county, Me.	6,466,189
Wild county, Col.	2,821,285
Steuben county, N. Y.	2,702,304
Portage county, Wis.	1,978,344
Waushara county, Wis.	1,905,737
Monroe county, N. Y.	1,946,943
Montcalm county, Mich.	1,408,333
Kent county, Mich.	1,513,547
Erie county, N. Y.	1,903,974
Oakland county, Mich.	1,351,160
Waupacco Co., Wis.	1,572,554
Ontario county, N. Y.	1,274,242
Total	26,844,512

If you live in any of these counties help to organize the A. S. of E., or extend the circulation of Up-to-Date Farming. If you don't live there send us names of residents.

PAPERS THAT OPPOSE THE A. S. of E.



The editor that opposes, in tackling the A. S. of E., has bitten off more than he can "chaw." "And still there's more to follow!"

In this list appears the names of those papers that have recently opposed and hindered the development of the American Society of Equity, consequently have delayed the time when controlled marketing, profitable prices and many other things farmers need can be realized.

OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, O.
RURAL NEW YORKER, New York, N. Y.
PRACTICAL FARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCKMAN, Pittsburg, Pa.
WALLACE'S FARMER, Des Moines, Ia.
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, Albany, N. Y.
FARM, STOCK AND HOME, Minneapolis, Minn.
UNION FARMER, Murphysboro, Ill.
NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST, Minneapolis, Minn.
WISCONSIN FARMER, Madison, Wis.
DESERET FARMER, Salt Lake City, Utah.
HOMESTEAD, Des Moines, Iowa.
ORANGE JUDD FARMER, Chicago, Ill. and Springfield, Mass.
MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, Boston, Mass.
AMERICAN CULTIVATOR, Boston, Mass.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming and members of the A. S. of E. are requested to send clippings from other papers that oppose this movement, and such papers will be added. Also to be entirely fair, they are requested to report the first evidence or expression from above named papers of fairness in their relation to the society and the name will be removed from the list.

We want all to understand that this is not an attempt to injure any publication, but it is an act of self-defense in the highest spirit of equity. We ask no more than fairness, and one of the principles of the A. S. of E. is to not be content with less than fairness. We do not demand the support of any paper, but will resent its open opposition.

A. U. S. Crop Reporter Gets After Orange Judd Farmer

To the Editors Orange Judd Farmer:

In your issue of May 26 your editorial, evidently aimed at the organization known as the American Society of Equity, in which you caution farmers against "grandiloquent schemes," officered by men who, etc.," would, by inference at least, make the society all O. K., if it were headed by a Morgan, a Rockefeller, an Armour or a Schwab. Did you ever stop to think about who originated the Patrons of Husbandry? And that organization, by the way, endorsed at their last annual meetng the idea of price making, as taught by the A. S. of E.

You further say past failures of cooperation in buying and selling among farmers, etc. You display a wonderful degree of ignorance of the teaching of the A. S. of E., for it proposes to make selling the products of the soil the principal business of the farmer, with no attempt to put a price upon other men's efforts, as was, and is, taught by the Grange, and all farm organizations, except the A. S. of E.

You say great results are not to be accomplished by spasmodic, partial, incomplete and misdirected effort. Did you ever know any great reform to originate and envelop the whole country spontaneously like an earthquake or prairie fire? If so, we would be glad to be shown in Missouri. And, while you are on the carpet, please give a few pertinent reasons why farmers, the producers and owners of all the raw material of life's necessities, should be ostracized and brow-beaten for desiring to have a say in pricing farm products, the things upon which even the lives of all people depend. You lug in labor union ideas to more effectually discredit our efforts to obtain profitable and equitable prices for farm products, knowing, as you well do, that extreme labor union ideas and practices are unpopular with the conservative reading public.

Your talk about capital and efforts only displays your further want of information of the requirements of the A. S. of E., as it is not a secret society, the membership fee being but a nominal sum to meet the most economically managed expenses. There is no capital

Concluded on page 11.

well fed with rich food and well sheltered and cared for. A good cow, properly fed and cared for, will give milk to within four or five weeks of calving, and bring a good calf, but no cow fed on barley or wheat straw, and kept shivering in the cold, or with half enough to drink, will give milk up to near calving and bring a good calf.

German and French farmers raise no surplus and secure high prices for their crops through tariffs against foreign supplies. In our great scramble for foreign markets we lose sight of the importance of the immense home demand and allow the exportable surplus to price the entire crop.

Gas engines are all right. Pretty nearly every farmer should have one—many have. But once in awhile they will balk. Some horses do that. Nine times out of ten the trouble is caused by faulty ignition. This is remedied now by a new invention by the "Wizard" Thomas A. Edison. Send to Mr. Edison for book "Battery Sparks" explaining. It is free. Address Edison Mfg. Co., 27 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

Dairymen, stockmen and every farmer should send for a free trial of the new feed manufactured by E. P. Mueller, 500 Commerce St., Milwaukee, Wis. It is called Mueller's Molasses Grains, and wonderful things are claimed for it. From investigations made we find it worthy of our readers' consideration. You ought to try it. Mr. Mueller offers to send 100 pounds to any reader of Up-to-Date Farming with the understanding that it costs nothing if not satisfactory. Accept this free trial offer. Send a letter so stating to Mr. Mueller at above address. Don't forget—you won't regret it.

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Wagon Scales

$25 On trial. Pay when satisfied.
TRUE WEIGHT CO.,
Box 58 BINGHAMTON N. Y.



"I used Fly-Fuma last year on 50 cows in dairy. I am now using it with perfect success. The cows like it, will stand quietly and await their turns. One man with Electric Sprayer will go over the entire herd in ten minutes. The cows, after it is used, look as if they had been well groomed. By using night and morning the cows are not troubled with flies at all. I also use it on horses with fine results and found it one of the best things for sore shoulders and all harness galls I ever saw. I used Fly-Fuma on dogs for fleas and on chickens for lice with perfect success." FRANK MCGAVOCK, Nashville, Tenn.

Letter from David Dobetter

NO. 66.

Near Williamsport, Ind., June 15.

Dear Mr. Everitt: When we came up from the city to-day we brought a new hay loader. We think it will be a valuable addition to our farm equipment. Last spring we bought a manure spreader. I forgot to tell you about this, I guess—so much else to write about—but I want you to know every step we take in the direction of making this farm more up-to-date and progressive, because you are the one that first gave us the start in the right way. I don't know but we would have been plodding along in the same old rut if it had not been for the inspiration we gained from your paper and from the kindly personal words you have from time to time sent us. All the success we have had, and all we ever expect to realize, we owe to you.

And so I am sure you will want to know about the hay loader. What a change it is from putting the hay on with a pitchfork! Take the low-wheeled wagons we have now, and with the hay fixtures in the barn for unloading, haying will be nothing much but a picnic. Another implement to be used in haying, too, is the rake with the side delivery, and still another, the tedder. You may think I am getting extravagant in the way of buying new tools for the farm. But I don't believe I am. These things all help to do the work quickly and on time, and they do more than that—they help to prolong life. I suppose some men will keep right on working themselves to death, but really they do not need to do it in this day and age of the world. If we were all temperate in the use of our bodies we would live a great deal longer.

But I must not stop too long on this part of my letter. I am in a hurry to tell you that we have the new house so far along that the old neighbor folks will move in next week. They are as tickled as boys with a new toy. You ought to see how interested they are in everything that is done. The old man had turned right in and done all he could to help things along. I have been over myself and lent a hand whenever I could get away from the farm work. I never thought I could do much with tools, but I have learned that the trouble with me was that I could not set myself about it. Every farmer should be handy with tools. There are times when he can save himself a good many dollars and a lot of time by getting right at it and doing things himself.

So the old house over on the new farm will be vacant by the time I write again. Or, no! Let me correct that. You remember what I told you, we kind of suspected John was about to do? Well, that's so. We had a letter from him last night, saying that he is coming home about the first of July, and bring a new daughter for Hannah and me! Think of it! Hannah and I at our age having an addition to the family! All right. Four Leaf Clover Farm will be here in great shape to welcome them. Ben and Mary will be here in about a week. While old man John is off skylarking with his new wife, we will get things ship shape for them, so that they can move right into the home over on the adjoining farm. We are going to give them a little bit of a surprise about it. Just as soon as the old folks move out, we are all going to turn in and give that house a regular overhauling so that it will be fit for the new king and queen.

It will be great, won't it, to have John back here with us? The best of it is, he loves the farm just as much as he ever did. School has not weaned him, as they tell about it's doing with so many young men, and it is the same way with the other children. Ben likes the work so well that he is going to have a good place in the State University at a good salary. He will have charge of the Dairy Department, if things work as he expects they will. Mary writes that she thinks it is about time some one helped mother out with her home work. She says she is going to do it, too. Dear, good Mary! She realizes that mother and I have done all we could for our children, and she appreciates it enough to be willing to come back and make the best return she can.

So it looks now as if we would soon all find our places in this world's great work. When I think of it, it does make me feel a bit proud. Don't you think I have a right to be? And yet, it is not a vain pride. I don't want to get that way, but I do think that the farmer that has done his best to make a little part of the world better and brighter, and to bring his children up right, so that they may be better citizens, surely ought to congratulate himself. He should be thankful that he has been a blessing to society, for that is what every man is that climbs up the way that has been traveled by

Yours very sincerely,
DAVID DOBETTER.

We have received a copy of catalog No. 187 published by the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt. It's a beauty from an artistic standpoint. The cover is a work of art done in several colors. Inside we find information and instructions for everyone who has cows should know. U. S. Cream Separators manufactured by this company are among the best made. Even tho you think you can't afford a separator send a postal for catalog No. 187. It contains information for you and explains how easy it is to buy a machine.

Time and Money Saver for Farmers and Stock Raisers

A long felt want has at last been satisfactorily filled. An old manufacturer who has been manufacturing tanks for years is at last making a tank that appeals to every farmer and stock raiser—a simple, unbreakable, and durable valveless automatic stock fountain. A watering-fountain that cannot get out of order. One that always works whether the farmer or stockman is at home or away. One that cannot overflow and lets the water down automatically just as it is used.

We wish to call your attention to Gedge's Valveless Automatic Stock Fountain, of which they have a small advertisement in this issue.

This fountain will increase the "fat" of your stock to pay for it in a very short time. We have investigated this fountain and found it one that we can recommend in every respect.

If you are in need of a fountain, write to the Gedge Bros. Iron Roofing Company, 100 Fountain street, Anderson, Ind., for their descriptive circular and prices.

Questions and Answers.

Question.—If $1 per bushel is a profitable and equitable price for wheat, what is a profitable and equitable price for cotton?

Answer.—The cost of production with proportionate profits added.

Q.—If a farmer should raise a heavy crop, will that plenty destroy the value of his produce?

A.—No; it is marketed as consumption needs it, and the largest crops have all been needed during the year.

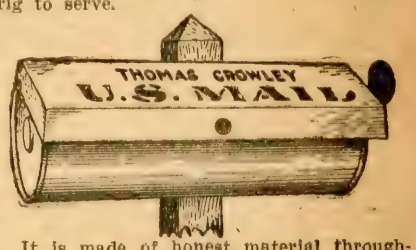
R. R. BOXES $1.25 DELIVERED.

This is the full-sized regulation box; 6¼ x6½x19 inches. Approved by the Postmaster General.

You need not pay $2 and transportation charges for a box. Some people have, but they did not know we deliver Ideal Rural Route Boxes for $1.25.

The Ideal R. F. D. Mail Box is the best medium-priced box on the market and is far superior to most of the $2 boxes. The Ideal will give satisfaction in every way.

The Ideal box has no "jimcrack" attachments to get out of order, break or freeze shut. It's the kind of a box the farmer wants and the kind of a box the carrier wants, for he don't have to nearly break his neck to look inside, or get out of his rig to serve.



It is made of honest material throughout. Lid is made of 20-gauge galvanized steel (very heavy), and body of 24-gauge galvanized steel, thoroughly reinforced.

It has automatic signal painted bright red and poised above the box, making it easily seen by the carrier. Lid cannot blow open or be left open by mistake, as it is self-closing.

The body of the box being round, pennies or mail can be removed with gloves or mittens on. There are no cracks in it around the edges, as in the square boxes, for postal cards and change to lodge in. Both mail and change are always in plain sight of the carrier. The Ideal is rust proof. Screws for attaching to post are sent with each box.

The Ideal Mail Box is sold at $1.75 and even more every day. Because we want to move this lot at once, the price is 80c each; $8 per dozen; $15 for twenty-four. We have only a limited number and the first orders get the preference. Special price: Box delivered to your station for $1.25. Freight paid on dozen and two dozen lots at the price quoted. FREE: We will place name of patron on box free of charge. This is an opportunity to supply your entire route and make a good profit. This paper guarantees advertisers. We return money if not satisfied. Order right now. Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

U. S. CROP REPORTER GETS AFTER ORANGE JUDD FARMER

Concluded from page 9

invested, and no chance for graft, were any contemplated. When you have shown sufficient interest in the farmer (in whose interest you ostensibly print a paper) to suggest a cheaper and more practical plan of organization, we will gladly substitute it for the one you so loudly condemn; but again, I say, we must be shown in Missouri, and until that time we shall think all such editorials as the one referred to are inspired by some influence very unfavorable to the farmer.

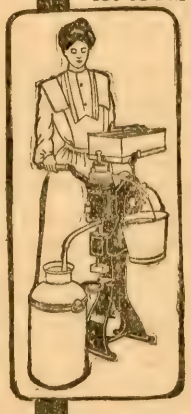
Pray, tell me if you can, how my report to Mr. Snow (which goes by this mail) can benefit anyone but the gamblers on the boards of trade? The farmer cannot change crop conditions in the slightest degree by knowing any particular crop is unpromising or otherwise. But at the close of the season one full report from each school district will give a basis for price making in accordance with the actual supply and demand, and it will eliminate the gambler, because all men can then buy at the same price, and that price would be practically stable, as much so as the price of your publication, which is fixed by yourself or those who own it. Were you to do as you have so long urged farmers to do, set your presses to going and print all the papers their capacity could turn out, and then ask the reading public to come and get them at their price—methinks a court would very likely inquire into your sanity at the instance of your friends. That is exactly what the farmer is doing all the time under your able instruction as to how to grow larger crops, without a thought as to its price on the market. At the same time, some farmer in each locality is furnishing information which can be used as a club to beat down prices until the product has changed hands, and then the same club is used to boost the price up for the consumer.

Mr. Editor, there may be two sides to this question, but only one is right and equitable. THOS. DAY,

U. S. Crop Cor. for Henry Co., Mo.

Buying a Cream Separator

A little thought before buying a cream separator will save you a lot of hard work later on. Don't be talked into buying a machine with a high milk supply can—it's like pitching hay to pour milk into one. Besides it does n't cost any more to get an easy running



U.S. Cream Separator

with a low milk tank that a child can reach, a simple bowl that's easily washed, and a set of entirely enclosed gears, protected from dirt and danger. The U. S. holds the World's Record for clean skimming—it is the most profitable machine for you to buy, and will last a life time. Our handsome new catalogue describes in detail the operation and construction of the United States Separator. Many fine and accurate illustrations aid in making perfectly clear to you the advantages the U. S. has over all others. If you're keeping cows for profit, ask for our catalogue No. 187 It points the way to the biggest profits.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Prompt Delivery.
18 Distributing Warehouses.

438

FOR EMERGENCIES AT HOME
And for the Stock on the Farm
NOTHING EQUALS



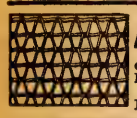
SLOAN'S LINIMENT

The Great Antiseptic
Price, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

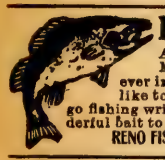
Dr. EARL S. SLOAN,
615 Albany St., Boston, Mass.

SPORTING and Pet Dogs, Pigeons, Ferrets, Rabbits and Swines. 8 cents for forty page illustrated catalogue. G. G. Lloydt, Dept. XG., SAYRE, PA.





FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Bull-strong chicken-tight Sold to the user at Wholesale Prices. We Pay Freight. Catalogue free.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 88 Winchester, Indiana



FISH BITE Like Hungry Wolves
Any season of the year if you use MAGIC FISH LUCK. Best bait ever invented for all kinds of fish. If you like to catch a big string every time you go fishing write to me and get a box of this wonderful bait to help introduce it in your locality.
RENO FISH CO., Dept. E 1 Des Moines, Iowa

LICE on Poultry costs the average Poultryman and Farmer more money in a year than he ever dreams of. 75 per cent. of poultry ills are directly caused by lice. These pests torment the fowl and get it out of condition, when it is an easy prey for disease. Your hens will lay more and young stock grow faster and YOU WILL HAVE NO LICE if you use **Leak's Lice Exterminator.**
All Lice and Mites surely **EXTERMINATED**
Inexpensive, easily applied and guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Quart 35c; Gallon $1.00; 5 gallon can $4.00.
WM. H. EVERITT, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Indiana

BRED for EGGS and MEAT
Business White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Single Comb White Leghorns
We use trap nests, and breed only from our best laying stock. Eggs for hatching: Wyandottes and Leghorns—$1.50 per 15; $4 per 50. Light Brahma and selected brown Wyandotte eggs—$2 per 15; $5 per 50. Circular free.
MICHAEL K. BOYER,
439 Bellevue Avenue, Hammonton, N. J.

NO TALENT required to learn
—DRAWING—
I represent a correspondence course that makes an artist of you in a short time. Terms very reasonable. Don't delay. Write me enclosing sample of your drawing. Address E. E. Cornet, Art Department Up-to-Date Farming, INDIANAPOLIS, IND

GET THE BEE FEVER Hundreds glad they got it. You'll be too. Write for amateur's story of his first season's fever rearing bees. It's free. He found money in it. Sample copy GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE free also. (6 mo. trial 25c.) Money back if not satisfied. The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

Stop Wash-Day Drudgery
You are tired of the work it causes and poor results a washboard gives. Why slave away for hours on washday, with all its tired arms and backaches? DON'T DO IT.
Perhaps you have already decided that a washing machine is made for your convenience. Good. Then let us advise you to not pay an exorbitant price for pretty talk and "mechanical wonders." Perpetual motion has not been invented nor discovered.
The Pedigo Perfection Washer is the machine for you, reader. Here is a picture of it Nothing complicated. It will not get out of order and give a mechanic gray hairs to keep it running. The Pedigo is just a washing machine. A slight forward and back movement of the arm runs it without tiring one's back. Thousands have been in use for years. Strength con not be saved better than this washer does. It will wash to perfection a lace handkerchief or a carpet. Made of Galvanized iron, and will last indefinitely. The most wonderful part of our proposition is the price, only $3.00. Why pay $10.00 or more for a complicated machine? Your money back if not satisfied is the way we sell Pedigo Perfection Washers. Try one on our guarantee. If you send 50 cents extra, or $3.50 in all, we will pay freight east of the Rockies.



COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE The Poultry Yard

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

Co-operation for the Poultrymen

There is no crop produced that has a more steady demand than that of poultry or eggs. And, again, we doubt if there is a crop that has more "ups and downs" in prices than eggs. We need not refer to the value of either eggs or poultry as an article of diet—we need not bring out the food composition of these articles to create a demand. The demand is here. But poultrymen need interest themselves in a matter equally important: the profitable marketing of the same.

Poultrymen should get together. There should be co-operation. The plan of the American Society of Equity, as it fits other farm crops, will equally fit poultry. There is no reason in the prices going up and down, like the waves on the ocean, whenever it seems expedient by the "Noble Order of Commission Merchants." There should be a fixed summer and winter price, and eggs as a rule should average at least two cents each the year round. If the poultrymen will go in with the general farmer in a formation of a local society on the American Society of Equity plan, they will soon find it to their greatest advantage. There will be no more discouragements over the price, nor will there be any disputes with commission men, who, as a general thing, are far short of being angels.

Why be tied down to the rulings of men who wish to use the farmer and his products to making themselves rich? Here is a plan that will better equalize matters, and the producer will not only get better and more steady prices, but the consumer will be assured that they are not overcharged, and that the quality of the goods delivered will be of the very best. Think well of this.

The Commercial Duck

Pekin ducks are no wanderers.

The average weight of the Indian Runner duck is four pounds.

Sawdust is a good bedding for ducks during the summer and fall, but hay should be used in winter.

It is a mistake to breed from small, undersized birds.

A breeding duck house should measure about 15x24 feet, for forty ducks.

The Indian Runner duck, unlike the Pekin, does not do well in confinement. They thrive best on free range.

Properly fed, the Indian Runner duck is ready for market at 7 or 8 weeks of age.

After the ducklings are a week old, it is better to give them mashes mixed with cold water.

Start fattening the market Pekin duck at about seven weeks of age, giving them a mixture composed of three-fourths meal, one-fourth flour, and 15 per cent. beef scraps, with all the green food they will eat.

To show how great a loss in duck culture one could endure without failure, John Weber says that if only one-half the eggs put in the incubator hatched, and only one-half of those hatched lived, there would still be enough in it to encourage one to stick to the business without taking into account the fertilizing value of the vanquished host.

The causes of mortality among young ducks are overheat, dampness, getting wet, lack of grit, grey head lice, sudden showers, delayed hatches, exposure to sun, lack of fresh water, drinking vessels too shallow, and breeding stock out of condition.

The runs should be disinfected every now and then.

During the hot spell shade must be provided for both old and young.

The houses should be cleaned out at least once a week.

Too much heat is fatal to young ducks.

Hens are poor mothers for ducklings as they over-exercise them.

Put fresh bedding in the house daily.

Ducks kept on land should have fresh water three times a day.

July and August are good months to get out market ducks.

Overfat is apt to kill ducks during laying season.

The fresher the egg the better the hatch and the stronger the duck.

It is more easy to overfatten land ducks than those allowed bathing water.

It is a good plan to have double runs for the duck houses so that while the birds are occupying the one, the other can be sown to rye or some other green crop.

The drinking vessel must be deep so that the duck can get its head under the water. A failure to make this provision is apt to cause sore eyes.

Diseases—Remedy and Prevention

Lice soon reduce the vitality of a fowl and invite disease.

Cleanliness is a death blow to diseas germs.

Nip the slight colds in the head, for summer colds are hardest to cure.

Close houses in summer will cause sickness. Open fronts, protected by wire netting, furnish the best sleeping quarters.

Keep a lookout for the feather-pullers. When you are sure you have caught the guilty one, it is best to kill it and have a chicken dinner.

While summer rains are not as harmful as the cold winter rains, provision should be made so that the fowls can get under shelter during a heavy storm.

It has been said that common baking soda, mixed in water, using plenty of it, is an excellent remedy for severe dysentery or cholera in fowls. The dose is a tablespoonful three times a day until the fowl recovers. From three to six doses should effect a cure.

Here is a formula for a cheap and effective insect powder: Two pounds of tobacco dust, two pounds of sulphur, one ounce of carbolic acid. Mix and allow to stand for 24 hours, when it can be pulverized and is ready for use.

Always promptly remove an ailing fowl from the well ones the moment it shows droopiness. Very often if penned alone for a few days it will right itself without medicine, although it is advisable to give it a family liver pill to clean it out.

Ailments are really not diseases. They are more of an indisposition.

Lice, by debilitating the fowl, very often cause diarrhoea.

See that the drinking vessels are kept clean. Do not allow the scum to accumulate on them, as that in itself will cause sickness.

During the summer it is a good idea to put a piece of rusty iron, or a handful of rusty nails, in the drinking water. This gives the fowls an iron tonic that does them a lot of good.

We do not believe that contagious diseases in fowls can be entirely cured. We believe that if contagion roots itself it cannot be eradicated, although the bird may seem all right. The trouble will transmit itself to the offspring.

The principal causes for disease are poor houses, dampness, filth and improper feeding.

Overfat not only debilitates the fowls, but impairs the action of every organ in the body.

Impure drinking water is as dangerous to the health of the fowls as is musty food.

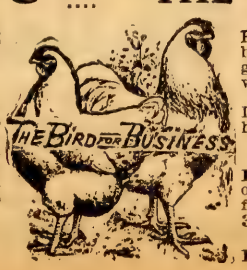
We have seen it stated that certain soils seem to be more conducive to scaly legs than others, and that the clayey kind should be avoided.

The air in the hen house is often contaminated by gases arising from

GET MORE MONEY FOR YOUR EGGS

Hager's Egg Preservative Keeps Fresh Eggs Fresh
And enables farmers, poultrymen and dealers to hold summer eggs for winter prices and double their money. Thousands have used and endorse it. ONLY METHOD PATENTED. GUARANTEED TO SATISFY or money refunded. TRIAL PACKAGE, postpaid, 25c., enough to preserve 25 dozen. Defies expert examination. Keeps egg and shell perfect. Booklet and sample free.
HAGER'S EGG PRESERVATIVE CO., (Inc.) 4159 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
National Bank References. We Want Agents. Liberal terms. Exclusive territory.

WHITE Y &



"THE BIRD FOR BUSINESS"

READ WHAT ONE CUSTOMER WRITES:

A. R. TUBBS & SON,
I had splendid success. Hatched eight chickens out of the 15 eggs. Raised all of them. One cockerel we sold. Now have two cockerels and five hens. They are just fine.
MRS. J. B. THIESS, Fisher, Pa

White Wyandottes are endorsed by 27 State Experiment Stations as being the BEST all round breed. A little larger than Plymouth Rocks—quicker growers and no discoloring from dark pin feathers when dressed.
Our strain "The Bird for Business" equals the Leghorn for egg production and are 100 per cent. hardier and heavier.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET
Eggs for hatching—prepaid to any point east of the Mississippi-Missouri river $1.50 for 15—$2.75 for 30. Eggs **not prepaid** $1.00 for 15—**$2.00** for 30—$3.50 for 60. Valuable pricelist free.
A. R. TUBBS & SON,
Box A Westons Mills, N. Y.

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days ago, and break it up into five two-frame nuclei (an eight-frame hive would, of course, give only four). With every two frames which you put in a new hive by themselves you must take all the bees that adhere to them, and each pair must at least have one nice large queen cell. It is best if this queen cell is somewhere near the center of the comb, and it must be between the two combs in the hive so the bees can keep it snug and warm until the young queen hatches. Two frames and a queen cell you leave in the old hive on its stand, the other four nuclei carry to new stands after you have closed the entrances with grass. Leave the bees to gnaw their way out. In two weeks you will find a laying queen in each nucleus. You may then use the queens wherever they are needed, or you may build these nuclei up into full colonies by giving each a frame of hatching brood from strong colonies every two weeks. Including the swarm you will then have six colonies for the original colony, and a crop of honey from the swarm besides. Should you not wish to wait for your breeding colony to swarm, then you may rear queens from it, as soon as it is strong in the way outlined above, by taking away its queen and breaking up the colony after ten days.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Never approach a bee hive from the front. It aggravates the bees.

Read some bee journal! Read, think, act!

Do not think that you must try every new hive that you read about and for which the enthusiastic inventor claims wonders.

There is a great advantage in using standard goods. They can be bought of every dealer in beekeeper's supplies, thus saving freight charges, and whenever you wish to sell out they will soonest find a buyer. Besides they are tried and have not been found wanting, as in the case with many new fangled ideas in hive construction.

Keep the grass down in front of the entrances.

When bees hang out at entrances there may be a lack of three things: Ventilation, shade or super-room. If the evil is not remedied they may contract the swarming fever.

UP-TO-DATE
Orchard and Garden
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

"Watch and wait," is now the orchard motto. It is about all that can be done, except to remove specked and defective fruit as it appears.

The early apples may have special attention. A few years ago early apples were not thought to be remunerative commercially speaking, but this idea has undergone a change, and early apples are proving quite profitable. They do not bring so much in the market as the standard winter varieties, but they are not culled so closely. They come in at a time when the market is comparatively bare and the demand good; consumers are not so choice, and, as they are not bought to be kept, buyers, and even shippers, are not so particular as to quality.

During the hot, dry weeks of summer more failures in the flower garden may be traced to the method of watering than to anything else. The usual way is to give the plants a sprinkling every evening, wetting the ground just enough to make it form a crust around them. This crust is very harmful. It is better to give the plants a thorough watering only once or twice a week, covering the ground around the stems with a fine mulch of some kind, or working it up on the surface so soon as it is dry enough, so as to prevent the formation of a crust.

Speaking of a mulch, there is nothing better for plants in summer. Its object is to exclude the heat, and even the light, from the root bed and feeding ground, so to speak, of the plants. Of course, for flower plants it must be of some fine substance. Chaff, if free from seeds, is good. If in a dry time, the plants should be thoroughly watered before it is applied, and then it should be pressed down tightly and evenly, and held in place in some way so that it be not blown away. Once placed, it should not be removed, and all future watering should be done through the mulch. Mulched plants do not require so much watering as those that are not mulched. Grass clippings from the lawn make an excellent plant mulch.

The rhododendrons are on duty in July, and those who have them are reaping a rich reward.

The honeysuckle is likely to need some attention in midsummer. Its trailing habit must be looked after. Wherever a vine reaches the ground it takes root and begins to trail or wander, sometimes actually becoming a nuisance in occupying too much ground. The vines should be kept up from the ground.

I believe the dahlia is being neglected, as it should not. When our older readers were young it was a great favorite, and, indeed, it is a favorite still, but it does not seem to be sought now as its merits deserve.

Remember, that weeds never take a vacation. They are always with us, and they are always busy. But whether there are weeds or not, the garden soil must be cultivated. The ground must not be allowed to become crusted around either flowering plants or vegetables. This brings up the importance, not often realized, of cultivation after every rain, not while the ground is wet, but as soon as it becomes crumbly and before it has had time to form a crust.

The toad in the garden! Dont disturb him for the lands sake, or rather for the sake of the growing plants and vegetables. He will destroy more hurtful insects during the night than you could destroy in several days, and then, as if realizing his own ugliness and sympathizing with your sense of beauty, he retires to his modest home so that it is an accident if you see him during the day.

We cant say as much for the ant as we have said for the toad, and unless you are a special admirer of the wonders of insect life, it is well to destroy ant colonies whenever you find them in the garden. The ants themselves may not be so harmful, but almost every colony keeps a "dairy," and their "cows" are miserable things to pasture in the garden. They are the aphis or green plant louse, and where there is a colony of ants you will always find these plant lice, which the ants seem to take special care of and to—milk. On the posterior of plant lice there are two small protuberances not unlike teats, which exude a substance of which ants are very fond, and they have been seen to take this substance almost like they were, indeed, milking the insects.

The early pea vines are now ready to be removed, and beans for pickling or late snaps may be planted in their places, thus securing two crops from the same ground.

Very early maturing sweet corn may be planted anywhere in the central portions of the United States during the first half of July, the worst trouble being the depredations of the nose worm, which is very likely to injure the green corn for table use.

The new strawberry bed, if it has been properly cultivated and cared for up to now, may be left free to put out runners in July, but the runners should be trained along the rows. Further cultivation may still be necessary to keep down the weeds, so that the plants may go into winter quarters in good shape.

If turnips were sowed early, as we recommend in the spring, they should have been ready for use some time ago. Now is the time to sow the main crop for fall and winter use. Farmers would do well to give more attention to root crops.

Of all the valuable advice there is none to equal this: Interest yourself in the fruit and produce branch of the A. S. of E. Read the report of its founding in this issue and prepare to cooperate with your brother orchardist to secure profitable prices for this year's fruit crop, particularly your winter apples.

Can You Answer These Questions

Where did Alfalfa come from? What soil is best suited to Alfalfa? What are the advantages of growing it? How is it best harvested, cured and fed? What kind of grain should be fed with Alfalfa? How does it enrich the soil? How should Alfalfa be sown? What is the best method of selecting seed corn? How should it be stored? How can you improve the stand and increase the production of corn per acre? What is the best method of testing seed corn? What is a Germination Box? How is corn best prepared for the planter? what is necessary to get rid of the barren stalks? What are the best methods of cultivating corn? How can the wheat yield per acre be increased? What constitutes a good seed bed? should clover be plowed under for wheat? Is corn stubble a good place for sowing wheat? How should wheat be sown in order to produce the best results? How should wheat be fertilized? Why does your soil run down? What are the leading elements of fertility? How can you secure them and keep them in the soil? How much fertility does each crop take from the soil? How should it be applied to produce best results? Will grain crops make good hay? What is the best method of seeding for hay? Is the modern gasoline engine a good power for the farm? What is the best size gasoline engine to buy? What is a four cycle engine? What does it cost to operate a gasoline engine? Is ensilage the best and cheapest food for dairy cows? What is summer soiling? What are the correct proportions of lean and fat producing materials in a dairy ration? How much milk and how much butter should a good cow produce? Is wheat good in the farm crop rotation? Does any crop leave a poison in the soil? Can the yield be increased by seed selection and breeding?

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UP-TO-DATE Tobacco Department

BY C. HAYES TAYLOR

The First Semi-Annual Tobacco Report for 1906

In the last issue was printed a blank crop report. Every member should have filled that blank and sent it to his local union Secretary before this, and those that have not already done so should delay no longer. This is business, and must be attended to in a business-like way, with precision and promptness, if we, as a class of business men, are ever to know what we are doing. Local Secretaries are again urged to see to it that each member makes a report. This is one of a local secretary's duties.

Another blank appears in this issue. The local secretary will fill this in, with the totals obtained by adding the amounts sent in by each member. He should also get the statistics from non-members in the neighborhood, and if these cannot be obtained they should be estimated as nearly as possible. The blank in this issue is to be mailed by the secretary of the local union to the secretary of the county union.

The purpose of these reports is to enable us to know how much tobacco of each class will be grown this year, so we may know the FACTS. Such facts will be invaluable to our selling committees. We need them, and good business requires them. We have started in this work to win, and if we fail it will be because we did not do what we could and should have done.

Each local union secretary is urged to secure a full report from his neighborhood, and to make his report at once to his county union secretaary. In counties where there is no county union, or where the secretary is not known, these reports may be made direct to headquarters. All communications regarding these reports should be addressed to C. Hayes Taylor, Secretary Tobacco Growers' Branch, A. S. of E., Indianapolis, Ind.

Tobacco Reports

Nearly every section of the southern tobacco districts reports a decrease in acreage over that planted in 1905. Unless the tobacco growers produced enormous surpluses in past years, there is sure to be a great shortage in supplies, and the farmers can expect good prices.

The organized growers have demonstrated their ability to curtail production. If they do nothing more they have done a great work of untold value to the tobacco growers. But let it be remembered that one year can make a vast difference in supplies. Farmers can increase production fifty per cent. in one year, with a favorable season. If good prices should lead them to do this, then dealers and speculators will take advantage and force down prices, unless marketing is controlled.

The Kentucky State Union of the American Society of Equity meets in Owensboro, July 10th. This will be the first business meeting the State Union and the State Secretary will report the present condition of the organization in the state. It is an important meeting, and should be attended by the best men from every county, and each local union entitled to representation.

The Stemming District Organized

Delegates from the four counties of Henderson, Hopkins, Webster and Union met in the city of Henderson on Saturday, June 16, and proceeded to organize so they might successfully handle their tobacco in co-operative selling. After the usual business of temporary organization was transacted, committees on by-laws and resolutions were appointed and immediately withdrew for consultation. The Committee on Resolutions consisted of T. G. Nance, Webster County; Loyd Green, Henderson County; George Puryear, Union County, and C. C. Major, Hopkins County. The committeemen on by-laws were: T. T. Barrett, Henderson; E. G. Thompson, Webster; John Puryear, Union, and F. F. Brown, Hopkins.

The resolutions and the constitution are too lengthy to be published in official paper, hence a very brief synopsis must suffice.

The resolutions express a desire to promote thorough organization for all farm crops, and especially for all tobacco districts. Gratitude to John Allen of Tennessee, for his assistance in extolling the merits of organization was expressed.

The constitution is a complete document, and provides first, that each county shall have a county board, composed of one member from each magisterial district. The management of the work in the county will be placed in the hands of this board. The district, comprising the four counties above mentioned, will later include such other counties and portions of counties that produce the same type of tobacco, will be under the management of th district board, to be composed of one member from each county board. The district board will have supervision over all the business of grading, prizing, storing and selling. Members pledge their tobacco to the district board, and the pledge is as follows:

We, the undersigned, for and in consideration of the benefits to be derived from having our tobacco handled and sold by the Stemming District Tobacco Association, do hereby irrevocably pledge to the said Association the number of acres of tobacco set opposite our names to be raised during the season of ———, and we do constitute it our agent for the purpose of receiving, grading, handling and selling the same on such terms as the Association may prescribe in accordance with its constitution and by-laws. We furthermore adopt said constitution and by-laws as a part of this contract, and make this instrument an application for membership in said Association. Witness our names:

We print here Articles IV and V of the by-laws:

ARTICLE IV.

Expense of the Association: All tobacco handled by the Association shall bear its proportionate share of the general expenses of the Association.

ARTICLE V.

Power of District Board: The District Board shall exercise a general supervision over all the affairs of the Association; shall make all contracts for the handling and sale of such tobacco; shall receive and disburse the proceeds of all sales; shall have power to employ such agents in the management of the business of the Association as they may deem advisable; and in general shall have power to do all things that will promote the welfare of the Association and its members.

An effort was made to organize the four counties into the Dark Tobacco Growers' Association, and Messrs. John Garner, Jno. Allen and Bradley Wilson, representatives of that organization, made speeches, but the delegates thought proper to form an association of their own. In this, we think they were wise. There should be, and must be, cooperation between the different districts, but each district should be alone and supreme in the control and management of the tobocco grown in that district. The type of tobacco a farmer produces should decide in which district he belongs, no matter where he is situated, and the entire district should stand together, and allow the majority to rule. It will be bad to have part of a type of tobacco in one association and part in another, especially if there is not perfect harmony and absolute cooperation between the two associations. The Regie growers should confine themselves to Regie tobacco. The Burley growers to their own type; the Green River growers to Green River tobacco, and so on, all down the line.

The American Society of Equity wants every member of every district to become a member of the National Union. There are many reasons for this; reasons that have been given in this paper many times, and reasons that every reasonable man will admit. There is need for and benefit to be derived from a national union, and all the district organizations and crop associations can operate as successfully and as independently within the National Union as without it.

Owen County, Kentucky, Forms a County Union

Owen county, Ky., met in Owenton on May 28 and organized into a county union, with L. H. McGraw, President, Otto Smithers, Secretary, and Linden Kemp, Treasurer. Organizer John Y. Lott was present and made a strong presentation of the plan and scope of the organization. Another strong county union has been formed in the Burley tobacco districts.

Notice to Kentucky Local Officers

State Secretary S. B. Robertson requests that names of all delegates chosen to attend the State meeting in Owensboro be sent him as soon as possible, and not later than July 6th. Give name and address of the delegates, and mail to S. B. Robertson, Secretary Kentucky State Union, Calhoun, Ky.

Free Book to All Readers

For the benefit of those of our readers who may be in need of advice or are seeking information regarding some affliction of the eyes, ears, nose or throat, we call attention to Dr. W. O. Coffee, Eye and Ear Specialist, 68 Century Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa, whose advertisements have frequently appeared in Up-to-Date Farming. Dr. Coffee has recently published two books, either of which he offers to send free of charge to those who write for the one wanted.

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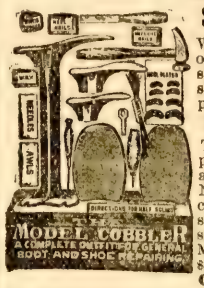
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THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the National Tobacco Growers' Branch of the American Society of Equity at Clarksville, Tenn., October 10, 11, 12, 1906

The third annual convention of the National Tobacco Growers' Branch of the A. S. of E. will convene at Clarksville, Tenn., on Wednesday, October 10, 1906.

Each county having a county organization is entitled to one delegate for each 500 members therein, or major fraction thereof.

Counties having no county organization, but having local unions, are entitled to one delegate for the county.

All associations and organizations of tobacco growers are invited to send representatives to this convention. The first day will be given to a joint conference of all associations to agree if possible on the following subjects: (1) Uniform price among all for same grades and types. (2) Controlled marketing to secure the price. (3) The sale of the old crop before the new is offered. (4) Any other question of mutual interest.

All organizations other than the A. S. of E. in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, Kentucky and Wisconsin are urged to send full representation for the object of harmony and uniformity on the most essential points.

By order of Board of Directors Tobacco Growers' Branch. L. N. Robertson, D. T. Hamill, David Moreland, J. M. Rice, W. D. Rice, C. N. Stacy, O. O. Lein. E. L. DAVENPORT, President.

C. HAYES TAYLOR, Secretary.

J. A. EVERITT, President of the A. S. of E.

From Kentucky's Secretary

Reports from all counties in the Green River District indicate that the tobacco crop will not come up to the Equity acreage intended to be planted, and will not exceed 70 per cent. of an acreage crop. Prices are steadily advancing and the advance in prices of tobacco has caused a general upward tendency on prices on all other products.

There is a list of prices and some of our leading products as compared with two and one-half years ago. Tobacco today, 9c, two and one-half years ago the price was 3½c.

Wheat 90c, and farmers are holding and will hold for $1.00. Two and one-half years ago wheat sold for 70c, and farmers were afraid it would go down.

Hogs 6c, and plenty of them in the county, compared with 4½c two years ago.

Hay is selling at $12 a ton, compared with $8 two years ago.

As we compare these prices and see what great benefits have come to the farmers and owners of the land we see still another great and deserving class of our people who are being benefited in the same ratio. Instead of the day laborer gettings 65c for a day's work, as he did two and three years ago, he is now getting his $1.00 for every day he wishes to labor. Now, would you say that the investigation of the meat trust or the agitation of the Rate Bill that so much has been said about in the political papers, or any other cause than the one idea of controlled marketing has brought about this happy result. We say that there is one cause for these good prices and that is the putting in practice of the doctrines of Equity. —S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.

Calhoun County A. S. of E. Fixes Price on Local Produce

Livermore, Ky., June 6.—Pursuant to a call of Livermore local, No. 1, the following locals of the A. S. of E. of McLean county, Ky., met for the purpose of establishing an equitable price on farm products: Livermore, No. 1; Rumsey, No. 4; Buel, Nos. 1 and 2, and Nuckols, No. 1.

The house being called to order, C. S. Pearce was elected chairman and H. T. Nailey was elected secretary. R. G. Weaver, A. B. Cabbage and R. E. Thomas were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and reported as follows:

We, your committee, recommend the following: That we put a cash price on butter, eggs and chickens, prices to be as follows: Butter, first grade, 18 cents per pound; second grade, 15 cents per pound. Eggs, 12 cents per dozen. Hens, 8 cents per pound. Friers, 15 cents per pound, and we further recommend that each local elect a committeeman to see after the market and prices, and said locals should cooperate with each other.

The report was adopted and was to take effect June 15, 1906.

Mammoth Equity Meeting at Providence, Ky.

Fully 2,000 persons attended the Equity rally held in Providence, Kentucky, Saturday, June 9. They came from all quarters of Webster county and formed a line more than a mile in length. Earnest, enthusiastic and determined, they gave every evidence of a people who will accomplish all their purposes within the bounds of possibility.

The meeting at Providence was a fitting climax to the work done by Louis Hancock, organizer; N. M. Ashby, Ben Watson and others. John Allen, from Tennessee, was present and made a magnificent speech. There is no longer any doubt as to Webster county. You can depend on her. Let other counties do as well.

Official A. S. of E. Tobacco Acreage Report for 1906

Report of Local Union Secretary.

(Instructions: The Local Union Secretary should fill this blank as soon as members report and should secure a report from each member. The approximate amounts for the non-members should also be given. This blank, when filled, must be sent to the County Union Secretary, who will make up statistics for the county. In counties where there is no County Union, this blank must be sent direct to C. Hayes Taylor, Secretary National Tobacco Branch, A. S. of E., Indianapolis, Ind.)

Name of Local.....; No. of members.....; No. of members not reporting.....; Name and address of Secretary.....

Crop.	Year.	Total Acreage.	Class.	Quality.	Pounds.	Value.
Tobacco	1904					
Tobacco	1905					
Tobacco	1906					
Tobacco pooled..	1904					
Tobacco pooled..	1905					
Tobacco unsold.	1904					
Tobacco unsold.	1905					

Number of acres planted by non-members in 1905 ..... 1906 .....

Number of pounds raised by non-members in 1905 ..... 1906 .....

Number of pounds raised in the neighborhood in 1905 ..... 1906 .....

Remarks: .....

Only $38 THE GREATEST BARGAIN ON EARTH KEEPS OUR COMPETITORS AWAKE NIGHTS TO TELL HOW WE DO IT.





DESCRIPTION—Selected second growth hickory wheels and gears; Norway iron clips and bolts; inch axle double collars, full length body loops, long body, any width. Solid spring bellows back; sanitary spring cushions. Trimmed in dark green, tan or maroon leather, cloth or plush. Ideal spring cross bar in place of wooden cross bar if preferred. All wool top lining, leather quarters and back stays, curved top joints if desired, complete with storm apron, side curtains, boot and full length carpet. Nickel dash rail, hand rail and lazy back rail. **Send for Big Free Catalogue of Vehicles and Harness in colors.** A buggy factory selling direct must pay all of their expenses, salaries, etc., out of a few thousand buggies. Our expenses are all paid out of our agricultural implement factory. A buggy factory would starve to death on the small profit we get on a buggy. Write us before buying. **The only plow factory in the world selling direct to the consumer at wholesale prices.**

HAPGOOD PLOW COMPANY, 801 FRONT ST., ALTON, ILL.



H. L. SIMMONS, Pres.

I Will Send Free to Every Farmer in America a Copy of Prof. P. G. Holden's First and Only Book on Corn Culture.



PROF. P. G. HOLDEN.

Dollars *and* Millions of them for *the* American Farmer

If you can be shown—as thousands of farmers in Iowa have been—how to secure $200.00 from a piece of land which now only yields you $100.00 in a year's time will you not be interested to know how you can accomplish so much. I can furnish you that almost invaluable information. It's a fact—proved—and 30,000,000 dollars greater profits in the pockets of Iowa farmers is the proof, and it's good enough for you, isn't it?

Professor P. G. Holden, Vice-Dean of the Iowa State College, has devoted the best part of his life to studying; along scientific lines, the subject of Corn Culture—corn—the greatest and most profitable of all crops raised by the American farmer. Professor Holden has by actual experiments made on the farms has made it easy for farmers to know how to raise corn to the value of $200.00, when by the old method thousands of farmers were and are now only getting $100.00 and less from the same field of corn. Last year the Iowa farmers did with their corn planting just what Professor Holden told them to do, and what was the result? $30,000,000 more profits from their corn-fields were yielded to the farmers of Iowa—$30,000,000 more than they ever made—or ever hoped to make. Why drudge along year after year, with little money and smaller profits. You alone must answer that question, and I think you will answer it in the right way when you read my unparalled offer. Professor Holden has contracted with me, as publisher of FARM NEWS, America's national and most interesting agricultural paper, to write a book on corn culture, giving in plain, simple and easily understood words just what you should do and how, in order to make thousands of dollars from corn crops where now, perhaps, you are making almost nothing. This is the only corn book written by Professor Holden and is undoubtedly the most important, valuable and greatest book ever placed in the hands of the American farmer. Every step of the work is perfectly illustrated from photographs taken from actual experiments made on Iowa farms. You can go through the book, and see exactly as if you had been present, what this amazing money making work was, and how it can be done by every farmer who wants to get the most out of his lands. I want you to have a copy of this great $30,000,000 Corn Book, the first ever written by Professor Holden, and you can have a copy free.

Here's the Easy Way you Can Secure a Copy.

You will naturally want FARM NEWS, the most interesting and valuable agricultural paper in America. FARM NEWS is published monthly, and is brimful of just the things you are most interested in—for you, your good wife, and the younger folks of the home. The subscription price is 25 cents a year, 12 numbers. Send me 50 cents and I'll place your name on the subscription list for three whole years—36 beautiful numbers, more than 1,200 pages of the most interesting and instructive reading you ever saw, and in addition a copy of Professor Holden's $30,000,000 Corn Book free, all mailed without any additional cost to you.

Isn't that fair and square, and the most liberal and the best chance ever offered you? When you see FARM NEWS and read the first pages of the Corn Book, I know what you'll say. If you don't find the paper and the book all that I promise you, let me know and return the Corn Book and I'll return the 50 cents without question, also the postage you have paid.

Write me to-day—let me enter your order. Thousands of wide-awake farmers are already joining FARM NEWS' Great Corn Club, and you ought to be one—in a hurry. All orders are filled in order of their receipt, so let me hear from you promptly. Simply address me as follows:

H. L. SIMMONS, President,
FARM NEWS, Springfield, Ohio.

Enclosed find 50 cents, for which please send me FARM NEWS three years, 36 numbers, also, free, one copy of Professor Holden's $30,000,000 Corn Book. It is understood that the 50 cents will be returned to me should I not be satisfied with FARM NEWS and the Corn Book.

Sign your name, giving Town, County and State in which you live.

Yours for more money for the American farmer

H. L. Simmons

President THE SIMMONS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publishers of FARM NEWS,

The National Agricultural Monthly,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

BARRELS OF AIR BURNED AS FUEL

New, Remarkable Stove---Ohioian's Great Invention---Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of Common Kerosene Oil Making Oil-Gas---the New Fuel That Looks and Burns Like Gas!

Wood, coal and oil all cost money. **ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR!** Unlimited supply—no trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike. We can't burn air alone, but see here! **Our wonderful stove burns air and gas—very little gas—principally air. Takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere.**

A miniature gas works—**penny fuel for every family**—save one-half to one-third on cost—save dirt and drudgery—no more coal or wood to carry—ashes unknown—absolutely safe.

See How Simple! Turn a Knob—Touch a Match—Fire Is On. Turn Again—Fire Is Off! That's All.

Astonishing, but true—time tested—proven facts—circulars give startling details—overwhelming evidence.

NO SUCH STOVE SOLD IN STORES—UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF

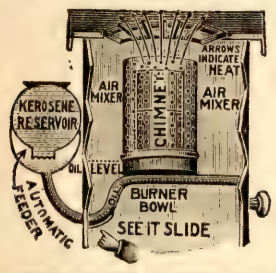
Because air is the only free fuel and no trust in control inventors have tried for years to find a way by which properties could be drawn from the atmosphere and used as fuel for general household purposes, thus producing the cheapest fuel obtainable.

To a Cincinnati genius heretofore unknown to fame must go the credit of solving this great question. Understand, you can not burn air absolutely alone, but this new air generator actually takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere, so much so as to take in 395 barrels of air while consuming one gallon of oil.

The time has come at last when our readers are no longer compelled to continually drudge in fiery, hot kitchens with coal and wood fires so ruinous to health and looks, for every family who desires can cook, bake and heat with oil and air gas, the wonderful new fuel which frequently saves from one-third to one-half on fuel bills. What a blessing this is to women folks, who for the first time in their lives can say, no more coal or wood, nor deadly gasoline to burn and kill, nor smoky oil wick and valve stoves.

Thousands a Week.

Upon calling at the factory we find that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the United States—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders, and the company's representatives and agents are making big profits, as they offer splendid inducements.



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR.

As will be noticed from the engraving, this oil-gas and air generator is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—and durable—last for years—no wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control—no leaks, nothing to close or clog up.

Your hand upon a knob—a turn to right or left, the oil is automatically fed to a small steel burner bowl or open trough, when it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-hot perforated steel chimneys, all the while drawing in about one barrel of air to every large spoonful of oil consumed, making quick, intense heat, which is condensed into a small space for cooking or distributed through oven for baking.

Every drop of fuel consumed—goes into heat——making hottest gas fire—nothing wasted—requires no pipes or flue connections—use it anywhere about the house, office or store—move it about as often as you like.

This invention has been fully protected in the United States Patent Office, and is known as the Harrison Valveless, Wickless, Automatic Oil Gas and Air Generator, the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of kerosene oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas makes it, we believe, the most economical fuel on earth. and the reason for the great success of this generator is based on the well known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with common air.

Kerosene oil from which oil-gas is made is sold by all grocers—buy as consumed—as you would for a lamp—gallon lots or two—let pennies do the work of dollars and save the difference. At last humanity is blessed with a cheap fuel that makes no dirt, ashes, soot—removed forever the greatest nuisance that women folks ever suffered.

What a pleasure to just turn the knob—touch a match—a beautiful gas flame appears—hottest fire—always ready——day or night—on or off at will—self-regulating—no more attention—could anything be more perfect?

It generates the gas only as needed—simple, handsome, durable, easily operated, and another feature is its perfect safety.

Not Dangerous Like Gasoline.

Which is liable to explode at any moment, causing fire, loss of life and property. This stove is so absolutely safe it won't explode and if a match were dropped in the oil tank it would go out.

This Oil-Gas and Air Generator does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for kitchen, laundry, summer cottage, washing, ironing, canning, picnics, camping, and by placing an oven over the burner splendid baking or roasting can be done.

Combination Cooking and Heating Stove.

Another important feature is the invention of a small Radiator which placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove for cold weather, so that it is adapted for any time of the year, and many people do away with the ordinary stoves entirely by using this stove with radiator for both heating and cooking.

While at the factory in Cincinnati, the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment, but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction, and as a few extracts may be interesting to the readers, we reproduce them:

L. S. Norris, of Vermont, writes: "The Harrison Oil Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50 to 75 per cent. over wood and coal."

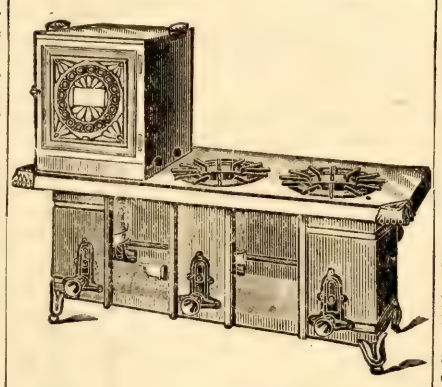
Mr. H. Howe, of New York, writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple any one can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Nebraska, writes: "That he saved $4.25 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove; that his gas range cost him $5.50 per month, and the Harrison only $1.25 per month."

J. A. Shaffer, of Pennsylvania, writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer



and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, can not explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wisconsin, writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Charles L. Bendeke, of New York, writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing, ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in ten minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke, no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents Are Doing Fine—Making Big Money.

Wonderful Quick Seller.

Head & Frazer, of Texas, write: "Received stoves yesterday and have already disposed of them. Enclose order for $81.00. Rush—we need them now. Sell like hot cakes. Prospects very bright. Sold 50 stoves in our own town."

J. H. Halman, of Tennessee, writes: "Already have 70 orders."

C. W. Workman, of Ohio, writes: "Sold 15 to 18 stoves the last week."

J. C. Waterstraw, of New York, writes: "Am having wonderful success getting orders. Been at it four days and received 33 orders."

B. L. Huested, of Michigan, writes: "Been out one day and sold 11 stoves. They sell themselves."

This is certainly a good chance for the readers to make good money.

Thousands of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel, and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw the Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working and after a thorough investigation, can say to the readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout, thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickle trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satify and delight every user, and the makers fully guarantee them.

How to Get One.

All the lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasure of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save one-third to one-half on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at small expense should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, **World building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and The World Manufacturing Co., 6230** ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention, and also letters from hundreds of delighted users, you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these stoves is remarkably low, only $3.00 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

Don't Fail to Write To-day.

For full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Manufacturing Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible



and reliable, capital $100,000, and will do just as they agree. The soves are just as represented and fully warranted and sent to any address.

Don't fail to write for catalogue.

$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents, and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position, paying big wages, by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitment has swept over the country, for where shown, these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of the readers have spare time, or are out of employment, and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before eight or ten people and you will excite their curiosity, and should be able to sell five or eight and make $10.00 to $15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an oportunity of this sort is open?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT *Our Object,* EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan,* CONTROLLED MARKETING

VOLUME IX | INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 15, 1906 | NUMBER 14

CALENDAR 1906

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
June						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	F. Q. 29			F. M. 6			
	L. Q. 13			N. M. 21			

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
	F. Q. 28			F. M. 5			
	L. Q. 13			N. M. 21			

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
August	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
	F. Q. 1			F. M. 9			
	L. Q. 15			N. M. 23			

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	F. Q. 1			F. M. 9			
	L. Q. 15			N. M. 23			

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a Year

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Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by (name)."

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If a mark like this appears on the first page it is to notify you that your subscription or renewal has been received. The publisher thanks you and he hopes you will be benefitted by Up-to-Date Farming and take it many years.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns. We guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date Farming fail to keep his promise as advertised and not give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in this paper only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write.

INDEX

Three Notable Laws 3
Packinghouse Inspection 3
Packers, Railroads and Corporations Convicted 3
Rural Education in the Schools.. 3
Virginia Farmers Protest 3
Which is Wiser 3
Not Within Their Province 4
Change in the Postal Laws 4
To Protect Farmer Shippers 4
Tariff Revision 4
Annual Convention A. S. of E .. 5
Credit the Farmers 5
The Situation 5
The Price at Chicago 5
Direct from Canada 5
Local Union 6
Among the Buckwheat Growers .. 7
Growing in Virginia 7
The Season's Enjoyments 8
To Illinois Farmers 8
Local Union Program 8
Farmers Should Study Farming.. 9
Live Stock and Dairying 10
Business Success 11
Poultry and Bees 12
Orchard, Forum, etc. 13-16

FARMERS TO THE FRONT.

—o—

The farmer that does his work as well as others is entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by others.

—o—

Are any so thoughtless as to believe that farmers are accorded all the privileges others enjoy? All manufacturers, no matter of how unimportant an article, say what that article shall sell for, but when farmers produce the food to save the world from starvation they must hear from the boards of trade in the trade centers before they know what their products are to sell for!

—o—

Wheat is the only one of the field crops that has not reached the A. S. of E. minimum price, and that is held down only by the exaggerated stories of surplus production that are always circulated at this time of the year. Just a little more control would have beaten even these annual price-breaking tales.

It is not at all out of place to appeal to fruit and vegetable growers everywhere to line up on this proposition. The weakness of local shipping associations has been too often demonstrated to need argument as to their inability to accomplish the desired purpose. But a national organization in touch with every producing as well as every consuming center must be able to put every shipment exactly where it is most needed, and by the very cheapest route.

—o—

The Fruit and Produce Growers' Branch of the A. S. of E. that was organized at Chicago is for the South as well as for the North, for the East as well as for the West. Every person interested in these products should get promptly in touch with it. Communicate with headquarters at Indianapolis, or with your State union if one is organized in your State, or with the officers of the Branch itself. Addresses are in this paper.

WOULD BE PLEASED TO SEE ALL UNITE

The official paper of the American Society of Equity, the Up-to-Date Farming, is a good paper for every farmer to take whether he is a member of the organization or not, and each member must take the official paper. However, the end that the society wishes to accomplish will be sooner gained if the papers in general will become interested in helping to further the movement.

* * * * * * * * * * *

We recognize the fact that what benefits the farmer benefits the business man and we would be pleased to see all unite in this cause for the advancement and prosperity of the tiller of the soil.—The Journal, Empire, Mich.

Who ever heard of a grain of wheat going to waste because there was too much of it? Every grain that has ever been produced has been needed and consumed. And it will continue to be so. Consumption is increasing much more rapidly than production; hence there can be no glut of the market unless it be made by selling too fast. That which is not needed should be kept by the growers until it is needed, and that is the whole secret of proper selling and maintaining prices.

—o—

The marketing of perishable products may be controlled and prices maintained. The folly of rushing fruits and vegetables to market centers without any regard to the demand for them there is on its last legs. The shipping agencies of the Fruit and Produce Growers' Branch of the A. S. of E., recently organized at Chicago, will so direct shipments that the commodities will go direct to the points where they are needed, instead of piling them up in mountains where the demand is already supplied.

Live-stock men are aroused; and they ought to be. It is a pretty pass when one of the greatest interests in the Nation realizes that less than a dozen buyers and packers can tax the producers of live stock to make them pay the fines and losses sustained by the exposure of their own wickedness. Means will be found at East St. Louis next October to forever make such a thing as that impossible. And it is time.

—o—

We want the farmer and stockman to know his power. Doing a business that runs into the big millions, it is a sorry spectacle to see them cowering before a few paltry packing concerns whose methods have literally made them a stench in the nostrils of the public.

—o—

Within the last month carload after carload of melons have been shipped from the South to the North. Did any one have any idea when shipping them whether they were going to a place where they would be welcomed or to a place already supplied? Suppose there had been shipping agencies that could have directed every carload to a point that needed it. Would not the business have been much more pleasant, more remunerative and yet such as to more entirely supply consumption? Direct the shipments, control the marketing, maintain fair prices, supply the universal demand and co-operate together for the good of everybody. That is right, and it is the A. S. of E.

—o—

We are now pretty well in the midst of the peach crop. Where shipments are being directed and controlled fair prices prevail; where unsystematic dumping is going on there is the same old story of glutted markets, slow demand and falling prices. Oh, that growers would exercise the business ability displayed by so many others in working to success in their respective lines. But they are learning, and will soon understand and command the situation.

—o—

Usually, the biggest crops are raised before harvest. Don't get panicky now about your crops. The past season was another illustration that the world will take all you raise. Corn went to the minmum; potatoes, ditto; oats, above; wheat, nearly there. Oh, how easy it would have been to get $1 a bushel for all the wheat and the minimum prices for all the corn and oats and barley and potatoes and cotton, if even one-tenth of the farmers would have taken the advice of this paper. You see it now, don't you?

—o—

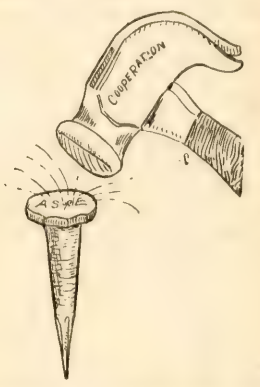
The A. S. of E. sheep raisers of Hancock county, Ky., pooled their wool and sold it altogether to the highest bidder, through the medium of sealed bids. Every day develops some new progress and some new benefit to the members of the A. S. of E.

—o—

Many newspapers still head their articles "to down the middlemen," but the A. S. of E. has no intention to down anybody. We need the middlemen. All we will "down" will be the old bad system.

—o—

"There is no department of labor that is so overworked and underpaid, and in whose compensation such a large element of gambling enters, as that represented by the farmers."—Charles A. Cyphers, Buffalo, N. Y.



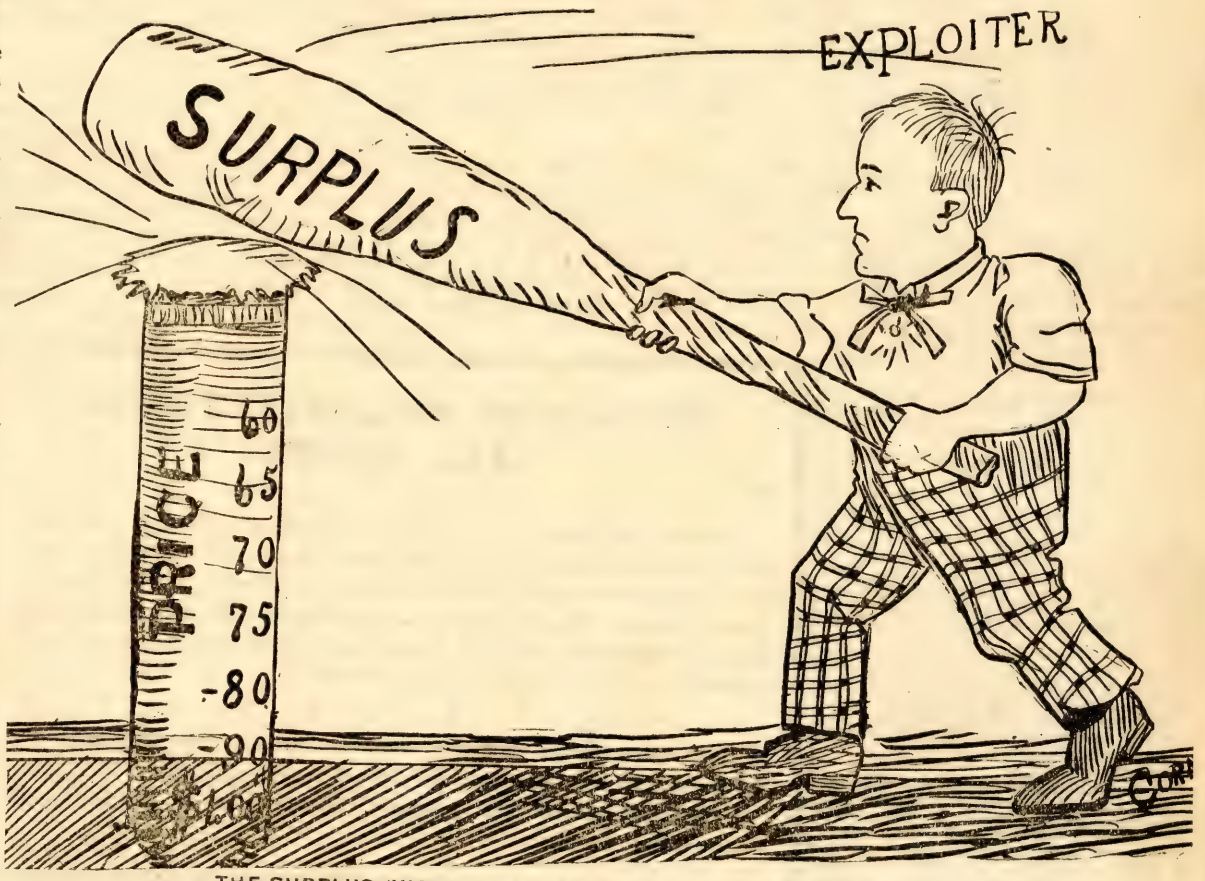
Cooperation hits the nail on the head.

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

Farmers' Strikes on Grain are Won With Only One Important Exception

Corn, Oats and Barley Sell for Minimum Prices —Wheat the One Exception—It Demands Our Attention

Every Wheat Grower Is Called Upon to Refuse to Sell Until the Price Reaches One Dollar at Chicago —Farmers Can Win Easily



THE SURPLUS (VISIBLE SUPPLY) CLUB BEATING DOWN THE PRICE

DOLLAR WHEAT Is there a single farmer who has raised a crop of wheat who does not want dollar wheat?

We know you are all enthusiastic for dollar wheat. You can contemplate the consumation of long desired improvements or possibly gratify a long cherished hope of a trip back home or a visit to sons and daughters in the west, or education of some younger sons and daughters, if you can get $1.00 a bushel for your wheat.

You know that dollar wheat makes the cheapest food that goes on the tables, hence you can have no conscientious scruples about asking the price. You have seen the price of corn and oats and barley advance until the minimum prices were reached. Also the same with cotton and hogs and some other crops.

If you study the market pages of newspapers you have observed how, when supplies are large some days the price goes down; when they are small the price goes up, and when just enough to equal the demand they are steady.

You have observed this no doubt and it is truly wonderful how many people have learned to watch the price and refuse to market except at the known price—the minimum price we will say. Hog raisers have learned this as well as grain raisers and as long as they refuse to sell at less than the minimum price they can get it.

But there are not enough wheat raisers controlling their supply. There are too many who are waiting to see "how it will work." There are many who were afraid if they let others sell first they will have to take lower prices or not be able to sell at all. In this idea they have been encouraged by editors of some farm papers. But it is all wrong and we do hope farmers will think for themselves and use common sense in business matters in the future. Instead of waiting to see how it will work don't you know that it will not work at all unless you work it. Or if others would work it (control enough supply) are you so mean as to want to take the benefits having contributed nothing?

This is the time for every farmer to do his part. Wheat must go to **one dollar**. It **will** go to the dollar. Whether it will be in July or August, or September, or December or May we will not try to say. This all depends on **you.** If **you** (and this means each of the 160,000 farmers in over 2,700 counties in the U. S. and many in Canada who receive Up-to-Date Farming) will do your part dollar wheat will be realized in July. If many of you shirk your duty (it is a duty) you will postpone the time. But, if you refuse to help, dollar wheat will be realized for those who do help and who hold their supply.

There will be so much wheat controlled (held for $1.00) that the world cannot do without this portion. Therefore, after the dumpers dump, and the exploiters exploit and the speculators "spec" on the dumped portion the demand has got to have that portion that is held for one dollar. There can be no doubt about it. The theory is sound. In fact it is no longer a theory but a fact. It has been demonstrated many times in wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, cotton, etc., in the last three years. Read "The Situation" in this number for recent proofs. Why, if any disaster was to visit the wheat crop now that would reduce its yield ten per cent, the price would go to $1.00 very quickly. If the government would issue a report in July showing prospects for the crop ten points lower than in June the price would go to $1.00 in a few days. But, farmers can do more than these. They will hold off of the market much more than ten per cent and as they will hold it for a definite price they will produce exactly the same condition as though that much wheat was destroyed as long as their price is refused. To make this plainer; if you have dollar wheat and your buyer has a 90 cent demand; as far as the demand being supplied is concerned, there might as well be no wheat and if the demand does not become a dollar demand it would surely perish (starve).

But we want enough controlled at once so the price can be received for all the crop instead of for a part. We want all wheat growers to get $1.00 (or on that basis for Chicago) for all their wheat. We have shown how this can be done in recent issues of this paper. It all depends on control and the visible supply. This **visible supply** must be kept low. Then the club will be small and the price will rise.

Dumpers of the past must quit dumping.

If you have not a granary, build one at once. Or, local unions may build, rent or buy an elevator. By hook or crook manage to control the supply and the price must come quickly.

Your duty, your part in this work is to get this matter before all your neighbors. Many of them have not heard of this movement, many others don't understand it. All of them will agree that the plan of **The American Society of Equity** as taught by **Up-to-Date Farming** is the only practical one and as they understand fully they will agree it is the acme of perfection.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming are not dumpers. Therefore get all your neighbors to read this paper and the work will be done. Or get as many of them as possible.

See in this paper "The Minute Men." Help to establish the Army of Minute Men.

This is a critical time The visible has decreased about 20,000,000 bushels since March 1st and the price advanced about 10 cents. During the past two years the visible kept decreasing during July, August and September. We must repeat the past experience this year. If we can reduce the visible another 10,000,000 the strike will be won.

In conclusion. Control your own crop. If you cannot hold all of it hold all you can. If you will not market more than one-tenth a month it will be a splendid plan. Next get your neighbor to control his crop. The best way to do this is to send his subscription for Up-to-Date Farming. Send it for 3 months if you cannot do better. See blank enclosed also one printed in the paper.

Finally see that your neighborhood is organized into the American Society of Equity. Help to build a machine for marketing every important crop and all your troubles will disappear. Then you will get as much money for a large crop as for a small one or for a small one as a large one. Then the laborer (on the farm) will get his full reward regardless of weather and speculators.

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Indianapolis, Indiana

Up-to-Date Farming

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THREE NOTABLE LAWS

The Congress has adjourned. And as if done amid the throes of an expiring giant, three measures were made laws that it seems very strange should have provoked any discussion at all in that body; and yet it took all the power of the executive, backed by the imperative and indignant demands of the people, to secure their enactment. We refer to the railroad rate bill, the pure food bill and the packing house amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill.

No one denied that railroad discrimination in freight charges had been practiced to the great injury of the general public—to the destruction of smaller enterprices and the building up of gigantic combines, resulting in virtual monopolies that disregarded the public interest, ignored the law and defied the government itself. Yet when it was proposed that these evil practices and discriminations should cease and the great powers that had been built up should be made amenable to the general government, the monopolistic classes and their allies raised a howl from Dan to Beersheba, and Congress looked like a swarm of carrion-feeding flies in which spirits of turpentine had been poured. Every subterfuge inside and out of Congress was resorted to to defeat the legislation, but the President was firm, and the bill was enacted.

One can scarcely see how there could be any controversy over the pure food bill; but there was. Indeed this measure has been before Congress for years, and the opposing influences have been so great as to keep it to the rear. It was shown beyond any attempt at denial that scarcely an article of food or medicine was what it pretended to be; that almost everything was adulterated, some with most deleterious substances, until health and life were endangered by common food products offered in almost every store (unknown to the retailer most likely), and that many things freely sold as curative agents were actual health and life destroyers. And yet it took a terrible struggle in Congress to secure a measure prohibiting these things!

To the packing house measure we refer sufficiently, perhaps, in another place. After one of the bitterest struggles known to Congress it became a law. Some of its friends are not satisfied with it and it will be a wonder if some hole be not found through which the great combines may creep out, and the law be found to bear heavier on the innocent than upon the guilty. Indeed the same may be said of the other great measures of which we have spoken. Their test must come in their enforcement. The expectations of the people have so often been deceived in legislation that the public mind is doubtful until the effect is seen. But let us not be pessimistic. Let us congratulate the President on his apparent success and be hopeful.

PACKING-HOUSE INSPECTION

The recklessness of greed and the bluntness of conscience which does not halt at methods for increasing gain have borne their fruit, and Congress has declared that the packing houses must be kept under national surveillance and their products be rigidly inspected by the government of the United States. And it declares further that the government itself must pay the bill to the extent of $3,000,000 the first year.

This is not right. The packers alone are responsible for the conditions that were recently disclosed, and if they have proven themselves so dishonest that they must be constantly watched to protect the public from being poisoned in their food, those who necessitate the watching ought to pay the watcher.

But the packers, with their strong organization and the virtual monopoly that organization gives them, are law proof so far as making them pay the expenses of inspection is concerned.

The law could have provided that the packers must pay the bill, and it could have made a specific assessment upon each animal slaughtered to meet the payment, but what would that have mattered to the packers? They make the prices on the animals they butcher and also upon the finished product for the consumers' tables. The usual practice by monopolies is to discount the buying price from three to ten times the amount of additional expenses, and to increase the selling price to the consumer in about the same ratio, so that the tax to pay the cost of inspection, had it been made, would have proved a source of increased profit to the packers, and the stock raisers and meat consumers would have paid the bill, not once only but many times over.

If this is the true situation, and it is beyond doubt, it certainly carries with it a lesson for live-stock men. If organiaztion may thus exploit them, and through its power the packers may shift their burdens upon the already overweighted shoulders of stock raisers, what view does that fact lay before them? A most vivid insight into their own helplessness, and one which calls loudly for relief.

How may relief come? How was the burden imposed? By organization. Relief must come in the same way. Stock growers can organize just as well as the packers can—just as easily and much more powerfully. Their need is to sell co-operatively, to price their own stock and control the marketing. The only requirement to this end is to direct the shipping. Thus organized, the stockmen would carry as big a stick as Roosevelt's. They are the first owners of the stock. They can not be made to sell it. They can only be induced to do so by the offer of a satisfactory price, and that price has previously been determined in national convention.

And the stockmen have in reserve a still more powerful argument—a bigger stick yet. If the packers refuse to pay the price, the stockmen have wealth as well as stock, and they have skill as well as enterprise. They can build stock yards of their own and erect packing houses and operate them. Were it to come to that, the money of the world would be poured into their laps for the purpose, for both the consuming and the commercial world are heartily tired of the old regime.

We mention this only as a final argument, merely to show the ultimate possibilities and power of the stockmen in an organized capacity. Let the packers continue the business. Throw nothing in their way. But let them know that while the United States is compelling them to be honest the live-stock men themselves propose to attend to their end of the business, and to see to it that no additional burdens be placed upon them. In other words, they propose to do their own price-making, control the marketing of their product and, if necessary, compel the packers to be decent in their business so as to encourage consumption.

Is that really the purpose of stockmen? They are intelligent enough; are they brave enough? Have they the courage and the independence? We believe they have, and we appeal to them to make it known by a tremendous gathering at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26, to perfect an organization for these great and necessary purposes.

PACKERS, RAILROADS AND CORPORATIONS INDICTED

We do not write the above caption with any feeling of jubilation, but we do with a sense of satisfaction and hope. It is gratifying to know that law is actually being enforced. We would extend to the strongest corporation or trust every protection of law that we would extend to the humblest citizen, and we would require just as unquestionable and unimpeachable evidence to convict the former as the latter.

But there is a feeling widespread throughout the country, whether well founded or not, that wealth and power may violate law with impunity—that some way is found to evade legal provisions or some means to escape the penalties for their violation. It will be fortunate for the country when this feeling is obliterated and confidence in the courts is restored.

Recently the Federal Court at Kansas City, Judge Smith McPherson presiding, imposed upon various packing companies, one railroad company and a freight broker and his clerk an aggregate of $85,000 in fines, besides terms of imprisonment for the broker and his clerk of four and three months, respectively. The fines assessed are as follows:

C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.	$15,000
Cudahy Packing Co.	15,000
Armour Packing Co.	15,000
Swift & Co. (packers)	15,000
Nelson Morris & Co. (packers)	15,000
G. L. Thomas (freight broker)	6,000
L. B. Taggart (broker's clerk)	4,000

The prosecution was under the anti-rebate clause of the so-called Elkins law, and the result shows clearly that these prosecutions can be sustained and the laws enforced, and this fact must put an end to freight discriminations, which have given large shippers and corporations so much advantage over small and medium shippers as to virtually drive them out of business and give the favored shippers monopolies in their lines. Of course, motions for new trials were made, but they were promptly overruled by Judge McPherson. Appeals were then taken, but the result is decidedly reassuring to the general public.

A similar contest has been waged in Arkansas against the International Harvester Company, with like results. This company was proceeded against as a trust or combination in restraint of trade, and the suit was based upon contracts the harvester company required retail dealers to enter into that they would not handle any implements or machinery but those of that company. The company was found guilty and heavily fined under the anti-trust law. This establishes undoubted precedents for such prosecutions of the International company in perhaps every State in the Union, for such contracts have been required wherever there has been any competition against that company. And the evidence is the contracts themselves, which can be presented in any number and anywhere.

It does seem like the days of hurtful combinations are about ended. The "muck rake" stirs up offensive smells, but it is doing a wholesome work.

RURAL EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS

The question of teaching agriculture in the country schools has had no little consideration for several years, and each year finds more and more attention directed to it. It is well. While the farmer's power has often been conceded in harkening to his demands and granting them, in his actual business he has been woefully handicapped. He has been compelled to educate his children in schools in which his calling is not referred to. They have studied books that lauded other callings than his own and whose heroes were almost always drawn from the professions or the trades. Not a text-book on farming nor scarcely a pleasant story told of farmers.

Yes, we are in favor of teaching agriculture in the public schools, but we must have the whole subject taught. No half-way teaching will suffice. We would teach the farmers' children the very best way to raise the best crops, how to raise the finest stock, how to maintain the fertility of their farms, how to manage most economically and to work most scientifically, but we would teach them also how to market most profitably. We would teach them their power over themselves and their property; that they have just as good a right to name the price of their products as manufacturers have to put a price upon theirs; that while they must ask the selling price of whatever they would buy, they, like the others, have a right to name the selling price of what others would buy of them. This right is conceded and exercised by farmers in isolated dealings with each other, but when it comes to marketing their crops, the products upon which they depend for a living and an income, somebody else makes the price, and they are not even consulted.

Yes, we would teach agriculture in the schools, but we would teach the whole subject or none. We would make farmers of the farmers' children—farmers that could sell crops as well as produce them and that realized their mighty power when acting together in an organized capacity. And if we had our way about it the agricultural colleges would teach this or they would cease to live upon public appropriations, and agricultural papers would teach it—the whole thing, both sides of farming—or they would cease to find their way to the hands of farmer boys and girls.

This is plain, but it is no plainer than the subject demands. We are not inveighing against the agricultural schools and colleges or the agricultural press, we are demanding that they do their whole duty, teach the whole subject and make complete farmers, not the half-idea ones they now make.

VIRGINIA FARMERS PROTEST

The legislature of Virginia, it seems, has appropriated $10,000 of the State's money in aid of a movement to induce foreign farm laborers to come to that State, and a Mr. G. W. Koiner has been sent to several foreign countries to secure such immigration.

Virginia farmers very properly protest against this action on the part of their State legislature. They reason that an influx of foreign laborers would come in direct competition with their home labor, a reversal of the doctrine of "protection" that has given the protected industries such great advantages in this country.

They see in it also the cunnig finger of the tobacco trust. The tobacco growers, through the American Society of Equity, have compelled the trust to pay equitable prices for tobacco. If foreign laborers could be brought into the State in large numbers and set to growing tobacco this situation might be changed, to the great injury of the Virginia farmers. But agriculture in America now has both ears and eyes open, and it will be a shrewd scheme farmers fail to see through. The importation of "strike breakers" is "old," even if the States do undertake it, and it is illegal to import laborers under contract.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

The farmers' institute season is now approaching. These are great instrumentalities for education, and for bringing the beneficial effects of scientific research to the homes of the people. But heretofore these educational instruments have been entirely one-sided—dealing only with the production side of farming. It is now up to the awakened farmers to demand that the other side, the marketing side, be given its proper place in the programs, and that competent teachers of controlled marketing and price making be secured for each meeting. This is no more than right and fair, and it will add amazingly to the practical value of the institutes.

NOT WITHIN THEIR PROVINCE

Wishing to call the attention of our leading agricultural instructors and investigators to the importance of the proper marketing of agricultural products—in other words, to the selling side of farming—we sent, not long since, some Equity literature to the director of one of our largest agricultural experiment stations connected with one of our most prominent universities, and politely asked his attention thereto. Here is the reply we received:

"In Reply to your circular of recent date I will say we consider the function of the station to be along the line of conducting agricultural experiments, and original research work, rather than attempting to control market conditions, which latter we believe to be hardly within our province."

We have no serious objection to the above reply, nor have we the slightest wish to discredit our institutions of learning or the work they are doing; but we wish to see them broaden their field so as to cover all there is of farming.

What doth it profit a farmer to raise a crop if he knows not how to get the benefit of it? If a farmer, happily blessed with a knowledge of all that the schools teach, should, by the aid of that knowledge, grow a magnificent crop, but, having had no previous experience and having received no instruction in school in that part of his business, he found himself when the crop was ripe, entirely without knowledge as to how to harvest it, what benefit would his success in culture be to him? Should such a farmer in such an emergency aply to the director of this experiment station for instruction as to harvesting his crop, would he be informed that harvesting was "hardly within our province?" Would not all the instruction previously given, all the knowledge of production previously acquired, be entirely worthless to that farmer, no matter how well he could produce, if he knew not how to harvest?

The ultimate harvest is in selling. If there be any profit in the business, and if the farmer gain anything beyond the living nature furnishes its creatures, the gain must come from selling at a profit, and all knowledge of agriculture that does not include that is a barren waste. Without the ability to market at a profit it is worthless; but it is of immense value with that knowledge. We wish our educational friends to teach what they do teach, and to teach also that upon which all its value depends—marketing.

After all, education is but evolution. We are reminded of the story told of the old—we don't know whether he was a Dutchman, an Irishman, a Hoosier or a Sucker. It makes no difference. But he was away back. He had been to college and had learned exactly how to produce pumpkins, and he had produced a grand crop, but he had found it "beyond our province" to teach how to harvest them, and he didn't know. He could see but one way (it was old times, you know), and that was to put in a bag one pumpkin at a time and thus carry them from the field.

It was tedious and laborious. The single pumpkin in the end of the bag thrown over his shoulder kept pulling back. He thought if he could only have something to pull forward and balance the weight on his shoulder it would be easier. He found a stone and put that in the other end of the bag. It balanced nicely and worked admirably.

But, then, he had to carry the stone back to the field, which was very much like carrying the single pumpkin out of the field. A thought struck him. Why not carry a pumpkin in each end of the bag? He did it, and took twice as many pumpkins from the field as he had done before, and much easier, for he had nothing but the empty bag to carry on the return trip.

It has been a long time since this educational evolution took place, but what better are agricultural instructors doing to-day? They are teaching production—teaching it well and ably, let us admit—but they have but one pumpkin in the bag, and that makes an uneven load and pulls the farmer the wrong way. What we wish them to do is to throw away the stone and put a pumpkin in each end of the bag.

—o—

If the support to markets, as now furnished by the A. S. of E., was withdrawn, prices would go down with a thump and stay down as long as good crops were raised.

CHANGES IN THE POSTAL LAWS

It is clear that there are to be some changes in the United States postal laws. Just when they will be made, or what they will be, cannot be conjectured, but the trend of public thought is in that direction, and talk in Congress and official circles shows that it is on the way.

A parcels post is one of the things that is receiving attention. Almost all other governments have such a feature in their postal service, and it would be a great convenience and public benefit in this country, especially to our rural population; but the express monopoly stands directly in its way. When Postmaster General Wanamaker was asked why we did not have a parcels post in this country he is said to have replied: "There are five things in the way—the Adams Express Company, the American Express Company, the United States Express Company, the Southern Express Company and the Wells-Fargo Company." This declaration seems like a travesty on the power of a great government, but students of current events are fully prepared to understand its force.

These interests have now enlisted with them the widespread and important retail mercantile interests of the country. Retail merchants have been made to believe that a parcels post would increase the facilities of their local customers for trading with city houses and thus bring them in competition more directly with the great mail-order houses. Indeed, the express companies now seem to be fighting their battle over the shoulders of the retail merchants.

In certain quarters the thing thought to be most important to overhaul is the second-class matter—the pound rate on newspapers and periodicals. This is the matter of most interest to the reading public, which has so long enjoyed cheap literature that a change in this regard will not be accepted without a most emphatic protest.

Those who would impose restrictions and increased postage upon this class of mail matter plead the great burden it is upon the government, and the postal deficit. This plea is not made with very good grace, however, for the same parties who would increase the postage on newspapers and periodicals, or restrict the matter that may be sent at the pound rate, because the department, as they claim, is not self-sustaining, are exerting their powers to cut letter postage down to one cent instead of two. If they really wish to prevent a deficit, why would they reduce first-class rates to half what it is now?

Letter postage is not a matter of such great concern to the masses of the people. In America everybody writes letters and receives them, but two cents a letter is not dear postage, and we never hear it objected to in rural communities, whereas if their papers were shut off, or they were compelled to pay postage upon them, there would be a howl for certain and sure. Such action would be retrogressive. The policy of this government has always been to increase the educational facilities of its people. In this it has stood out in prominent and praiseworthy contrast with many other nations. To bring literature to the doors of the masses was the object of the rural free delivery. To now exclude much of this from the mails, or to place upon it prohibitive rates of postage, as has been proposed, would neutralize this great purpose of rural delivery.

But the postal deficit is only a pretense. As has been well said by another, there is no postal deficit if the accounts were kept as other business accounts are kept. If even one cent per pound, the newspaper rate, were charged upon the tons of matter congressmen send free, the so-called deficit would very soon disappear. We do not object to the congressional franking privilege, but it ought to be reasonably restricted. Matter has been carried free under congressmen's signatures from teething rings for the grandchild to dirty linen for the laundry. Cut out the abuses and there will be fewer burdens upon the mail service.

But to prevent a deficit is not the animus of the fight upon second-class matter and rates—it is rather upon the nature of the literature that may thus cheaply reach the public. It had its origin in 1896. At that time there was going on a tremendous agitation of questions that were almost new to the people. Facts were being brought out quite as startling as the packing-house revelations, but of an entirely different character. It was a fight between the intrenched power of financial institutions and their backed-by-millions lobbyists in Congress and the legislatures and the common people. One side had unlimited capital with which to fight; the other had only the postal laws of the United States, its main support being the pound rate on newspapers and periodicals. Ever since that eventful year parties in high places have been anxious to get a "whack" at the pound rate. It was greatly in their way at that time, has been seriously in their way since, and they dread it in the future. Let the people, the masses, watch this law and resent all tampering with it.

Up to Date

TO PROTECT FARMER SHIPPERS

Farmers have scarcely dared to ship their own products to the general market because of the uncertainty, real or fancied, of commission men. There are no doubt as honest men in the commission business as in any other, but there have been and are yet men in that business who are not so honest, and their indemnity from discovery, and especially from punishment, makes the temptation to dishonesty all the greater and attracts dishonest men to the business.

There is now pending in Congress a bill to protect shippers from this kind of dishonesty. Should it become a law, commission men who falsely report consignments in bad condition, or who fail to make truthful returns, or who improperly grade for the purpose of cheating or swindling shippers, will be liable, on conviction, to severe penalties.

It would seem that this is a matter for the State legislatures to take care of, but Uncle Sam's hand is much larger, and is generally dreaded more by offenders. Such legislation is needed. It works no hardship upon honest commission men, but it makes a rough road for dishonest ones.

Up to Date

TARIFF REVISION

However people may view the American tariff, and without any reference to political prejudice or party bias, there is need for a reconsideration of that complicated question and a revision of that wonderful scheme of taxation.

The San Francisco disaster once more brought the question prominently before the public. As a concession to those who lost their homes, if not their fortunes, in that great disaster, some one proposed that building material to be used in rebuilding the destroyed houses of San Francisco be admitted free of tariff duties. That simple proposition brought out some more startling revelations—facts that had been charged before and had not been denied, but which had not received very serious attention from the public.

It develops, however, that building material, especially American steel, is sold at lower prices in foreign countries than in the United States; and that is true of a great many other American manufactured articles. It is so of farm implements and machinery, and it is asserted upon authority that retail dealers in this country may buy American-made watches in Germany, bring them back to New York and sell them 25 per cent. cheaper than dealers can sell the same watches if bought at home, each making the same profits.

The argument for the tariff has ever been the protection or American labor. Let us accept the argument as one having great weight, and one, if you please, that justifies a tariff, but it does not follow that the tariff should be so high as to enable manufacturers to export their wares and sell them cheaper in foreign countries than they sell them at home. Whatever "protection" such tariffs may be to labor, it is clear they are no protection to the general public, but that they are a means to enable manufacturing interests to excessively tax the users of their commodities at home, and to thus build up gigantic monopolies and trusts. We may very reasonably expect to hear a cry from over the seas to be protected from trust-made American articles that are sold in competition with their labor for lower prices than they are sold to American people at home, and the cry would be a just one and should be heard.

MINUTE-MEN

The term Minute-Men was probably used first in the American revolutionary war and applied to men who were ready to fight at a minute's notice.

Minute men are needed today amongst farmers to win the strike for DOLLAR WHEAT. They must be men who will be ready every minute to guard their interests when approached to sell at a less price. Men who will absolutely refuse to sell at prices made by others.

The price has been made by the farmers themselves and the order has gone out that no crop of wheat, no difference how large it is, shall sell for less than ONE DOLLAR. This price will be paid if enough farmers will follow instructions.

Every reader of this paper admits the equity of the price and knows the power of the farmers to enforce their demands when cooperating. But there must be more readers so a mighty host may move as a mighty army for a common object.

We therefore want each reader of Up-to-Date Farming to enlist his neighbors. Readers of this paper are not dumpers. All that is necessary is to get enough readers.

Use the blank below and get every wheat grower in your neighborhood as soon as possible to subscribe for three months, 10 cents. This will cover the critical period. DOLLAR WHEAT must be won. In this way it will be won.

The Minute-Men Army

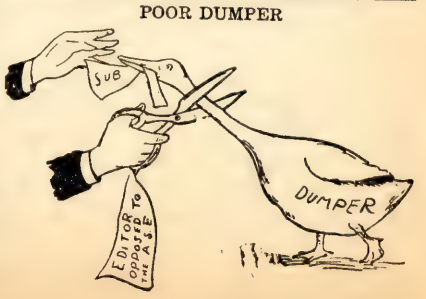
Publ. Up-To-Date Farming
Indianapolis

Enroll me in the Minute-Men Army. I agree to send ..... recruits to the Army during July, August and September. I enclose my first list of ..... names herewith.

.....

.....

POOR DUMPER



He gets it in the neck every time.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF A. S. OF E.

East St. Louis, Ill., October 23-24

As has already been announced, the annual convention or meeting of the National Union of the American Society of Equity, will be held at East St. Louis, Ill., beginning October 23, 1906, and continuing in session three or four days.

This will be a notable gathering. The Board of Directors will be in session, and among other things of very great importance will be appointed the general committee representing all crops and branches of agriculture and rural and livestock production, to receive crop reports and statistics, and to determine minimum prices for current crops and commodities.

Bear in mind that every local union, every county union and every State union, are entitled to representation in this great convention, and it will afford an opportunity for many to attend a great gathering who do not often go from home. The very best of railroad rates will be secured, with the best and cheapest hotel accommodations ,and no doubt farmers and their wives will be there from every State in the Union. And the attendance will not be of farmers only. This is distinctively an EQUITY meeting, and all who are interested in improving the plans and systems of marketing will be welcomed.

The National Fruit and Produce Growers' branch of the society will also meet in connection with the convention referred to. This will be the first regular meeting of the fruit and produce growers for the purpose of arranging for the better marketing of their products. There is no doubt but important measures will be taken looking to the more economical handling and more certain and profitable marketing of perishable products.

Another matter which will add great significance and strength to this convention, is the fact that representatives of the great live stock interests of the country are to convene there in their initial effort to devise means to bring their business more within their own control, and take it out of the uncertainties of speculation, and secure more favorable conditions both for the growers of stock and the consumers of meat.

Taken all in all, East St. Louis will have a notable gathering October 23 to 26.

CREDIT THE FARMERS

J. H. Allen, of New York, secretary of the committee of manufacturers formed to assist in securing denaturized alcohol for industrial purposes, sending us a copy of the law recently enacted to secure that end, says:

This highly satisfactory outcome of the movement carried on by us during the past three and one-half years, is due to our success in securing the active cooperation of the farmers of the country. It was only through bringing the influence of the farmers of the entire country to bear directly on their Senators and Represenetatives, that we were able to overcome the opposition of the antagonistic interests which have so long prevented action by Congress.

In this the farmers have once more displayed their power. In a great agricultural country like ours, when those devoted to that calling speak, the law makers listen. The only difficulty is in arousing and uniting farmers on questions affecting their interests. That they have so long submitted to the spoliation of their products by the most cruel and inexcusable price making and marketing system, when, by a single act of co-operation they could correct the evil, is most wonderful.

The only way to account for it is in the fact that their trusted papers have persistently taught them that they are powerless to do anything; that God has given them the power to produce crops, but that he has given to others the power to make prices on what they produce, and thus put a value upon their labor. It is very unfortunate that agricultural weakness has so long been the burden of the agricultural press, when, by almost every one else, its strength and power are conceded. But the situation is changing. Farmers are beginning to realize that what they WILL to do they can do, and that men,not God—puny men, strong only in greed and assurance—took from them the right to put a value upon the results of their toil. That right must be restored or there will be something doing by and by.

—o—

Toot your own horn and keep on tooting it. Nobody else will toot it for you; everybody is too busy tooting his own.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets--How the Farmers' Strikes Are Progressing--Notes

GRAIN.

WHEAT—The visible supply of wheat July 2 was 25,842,000 bushels, against 14,274,000 bushels a year ago, or 11,568,000 bushels greater than a year ago. The cash price of wheat at Chicago July 2 was for No. 2 red 85 cents. A year ago it was $1.05, which clearly shows the relation of visible supply to price in the speculative market. Compared with last week there is a decrease in the visible of 1,017,000 bushels which is a favorable indication

CORN—The corn visible July 2 was 6,039,000 bushels, against a visible of only 3,560,000 bushels a year ago, an increase of 2,499,000 bushels. The cash price of No. 2 corn at Chicago July 2 was 53 cents, against 56½ cents a year ago. The corn visible increased 1,367,000 during the preceding week.

OATS—The oats visible July 2 was 6,466,000 bushels, against 7,221,000 bushels a year ago, or a decrease in the visible of 755,000 bushels. The cash price of oats in Chicago July 2 was 38 cents for No. 2. The same price a year ago was 32 cents.

Cash prices at Indianapolis July 2 were: No. 2 wheat, 80¼c; No. 2 corn, 53½c; No. 2 oats, 40. The wagon market for corn was 58c to 62c.

It will be noted that grain markets closed rather weak July 2. September wheat closed ⅛c lower, corn was off a cent, and oats were off ⅛ of cent. Weekly statistics, though, were encouraging for better prices. The world's shipments were light, the amount of breadstuffs on ocean passage were 1,472,000 bushels less than a week before.

Rains in the corn belt was a weakening factor in that grain, but reported deterioration in the Illinois oats crop strengthened that product.

OTHER GRAIN MARKETS.

We may quote other markets for July 2, as follows:

BALTIMORE—Wheat, cash 81c; July, 79½c. Corn, cash, 56⅝c; July, 57c.

DETROIT—Wheat, 85c; July, 81¾c; September, 83c. Corn, 55c. Oats, 42c.

DULUTH—Wheat, Northern, 81½c; July, 81½c; September, 80¾c.

CINCINNATI—Wheat, 85c to 86c. Corn, 52½. Oats, 39½c to 40c.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 83½c; July, 79¾c; September, 80¾c; December, 82⅝c. Corn, 52¾c; July, 52¾c; September, 53⅜c; December, 50c.

KANSAS CITY—Wheat, 77½c; July, 71⅝c; September, 72½c. Corn, 49c. Oats, 39c to 40c.

ST. LOUIS—Wheat, 80½c; September, 77⅞c; December, 79¾. Corn, 53½c to 54c; September, 50⅜c; December, 48¾c.

It is evident that speculative influences are very hard at work, July entering with the bears in the ascendant, the producers playing into their hands by in creasing the visible. We earnestly appeal to grain growers to withhold shipments. This is always, under the old system, the critical period for the wheat market, the period for building up the visible, to be followed by reduced prices as certainly as effect follows cause. And other grains sympathize more or less with wheat.

We do not yet know whether the crop is to be a bumper one. The figures given are only estimates. The visible may be increased by unwise selling as well when there is a small crop as when there is a large one, and the effect on the price is the same.

After all, we can only lay the facts before the people. The result depends upon themselves. Keep down the visible supply and maintain the price; build up the visible and depress the price. The proposition is plain.

But a factor enters into the present situation which is not always considered. Dealers in grain are holding conferences all over the country. Of course they want to buy up all they can at the lowest possible price. They expect a certain amount of dumping, and they agree to offer no more as a starting price than will catch the first to be marketed. As soon as they get the first "rake off," the price naturally turns upward. How much this rake off will be the wheat growers must determine. The quicker it is seen that the low prices will not get the wheat the quicker prices will go up. If nobody would sell at the low prices, the visible would go down and prices would go up. Let us urge the owners of wheat to keep it just as they would keep any other property until they are offered a satisfactory price for it. We ought to learn from history if we don't from reason and argument.

Minimum Prices

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimaet profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per Bushel	$ 1.00
Corn, No. 2 Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906	.50
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	.55
Rye No. 2, Chicago	.75
Oats No. 2, Chicago	.38
Barley, good malting, Chicago	
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, per ton	12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit	2.00
Cotton, Middilngs, New York, per lb	.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	$85.00 to 100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$6.00 to 6.50
Cattle, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$5.00 to 6.00
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb	.30
Potatoes, Chicago	.65
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market	.75

Other prices will be made in season.

"THE PRICE AT CHICAGO"

To the Editor:

The longer I read Up-to-Date Farming the better I like it. It brings the people on the straight road. I should think every farmer would be interested in it, and do everything to advertise it. Then the battle would be half won. If it fails it is the people's own fault.

I believe the price of wheat should be $1 straight to every farmer. If we go according to Chicago prices it would bring this Western country only 65c to 75c per bushel on the Chicago basis. For instance, here in Texas we have our home consumers, and our prices are easily within five cents of the Chicago market. But other distant States are differently situated, so I believe we could make the price uniformly a dollar, and let the buyers and the railroads have it out about the freight. We have as much right to demand a certain price for our wheat as manufacturers have to demand a certain price for their machinery.—P. R., Iowa Park, Texas.

NOTE—Minimum prices based upon a prominent or the leading market, is not well understood. Not all of any product in this great country is tributary to the same market, and this is one of the elements of doubt in the minds of many people. But it is not a doubtful element at all.

The minimum price is based upon the market to which the greater portion of that crop is tributary.

Take wheat, as that is the crop at present under discussion. The bulk of the wheat crop of the United States, either in the grain or manufactured state, centers to Chicago, and virtually has that great city for its clearing house.

Yet there are important centers of wheat production whose grain never starts toward Chicago. Our Texas correspondent has a home market which keeps within five cents of Chicago. The minimum price in that locality should hold within five cents of Chicago. Some wheat goes westward to Pacific ports. The price of that should be the western market, or the Chicago price, if they are the same, less the freight not to Chicago, but to the point where it is to sell.

Louisville, Ky., is a strong local market. Local growers cannot always supply it, and Louisville sometimes has to ship wheat from Chicago, or even from the Northwest. It would be folly to say Kentucky and adjacent Indiana and Ohio wheat growers should deduct the freight to Chicago from $1 to find their price. Their price is what Louisville has to pay to get wheat when the price is $1 at Chicago.

So farther east, where the supply must come from Chicago and the West. They may even add Chicago freights to the minimum to find their price, for if the market that requires their wheat must pay $1 in Chicago and then freight from Chicago, should they expect wheat produced in their vicinity for less?

These things present no formidable difficulties. Intelligent marketing and equity overcomes them, and sensible people have quit saying that farmers are not intelligent.—Editor Up-to-Date Farming.

DIRECT FBOM CANADA

No Enormous Crop

To Up-to-Date Farming:

Speculation has been rife for the past six months in regard to the outcome of the wheat crop of Manitoba and the Northwest. In some sections it bids fair to beat the record-breaking crops of last year, while in other sections, especially those further north, it looks as if they would not market a great deal of grain.

Within six weeks the immense field will all be harvested and on its way to the elevators of the East. Already in the districts immediately to the south of Manitoba report that the wheat has reached a height of 25 inches, while in the northern part, near Edmonton, 15 inches is the ruling height. It must be taken into consideration that the Edmonton district grows a sturdier wheat than the Manitoba division.

It is in the Edmonton district where the crops will be the lightest. The winter wheat received a severe blow in the absence of snow, which by all precedent should have fallen to at least the depth of two feet. Instead of that only a couple of inches fell, and when the winter winds blew it left portions of the ground uncovered.

These patches can be observed everywhere in the wheat district lying to the north. Probably not one-fourth of the wheat sown survived the winter. As a result the winter wheat throughout the fields is thin, and much of that which is growing has been spoiled to a certain extent by the frost. The spring wheat, however, in this district is doing extremely well.

In the western part of the country in the vicinity of Calgery, good reports are made of the crops. The homesteaders who broke their land for the first time last year are meeting with good success, and are likely to pay the expenses of the year and the initial outlay with the money received for the first year's crops.

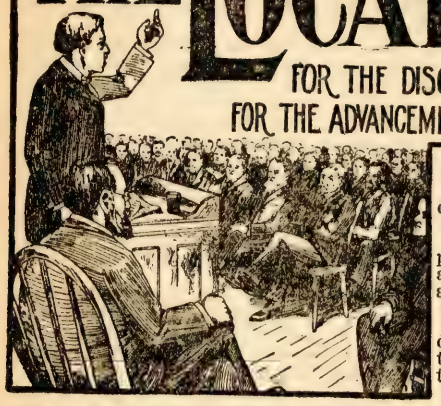
The weather for the past four weeks has left nothing to be desired. The rainfall has been heavy, but not sufficient to uncover the roots of the wheat sown on the sides of the small mounds. It has rather been a drizzle for the past five days. The sun has been intermittent, scarcely ever attaining its full heat. The wheat has made rapid strides during the past fortnight, as much as four inches of growth being reported in that time. CLEMENT PARDOE,

Telegram, Winnipeg.

Disowning Lambs

A ewe which disowns a lamb, or one which is required to adopt a foster lamb, should be confined alone with it in a dark place, and, if possible, out of hearing of other sheep, and she should be held several times a day for the lamb to suck. Frightening a ewe when with her lamb by showing her a strange dog arouses her dormant maternal instincts.

THE LOCAL UNION



FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

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Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

THE NATIONAL UNION

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies.

The unit of organization is

THE LOCAL UNION

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the intersts that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

STATE AND COUNTY UNIONS

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

CHARTERS AND FEES

All charters are issued by the National Union, and the fees are: For a local union, $1; for a county union, $2, and for a State union, $5. All charter fees are transmitted to the Secretary of the National Union.

MEMBERSHIP FEES AND DUES.

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1, payable when becoming a member. The membership fee is applied as follows: 60 cents to the organization fund and 40 cents to the National Union expenses, and includes subscription for the official paper. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local union if one is in his neighborhood.

The dues are $1.20 a year, and they are applied as follows: 40 cents to the National Union, 20 cents to the county union, 10 cents to the State union, and 50 cents to the local union; provided that where no county union is organized the county union fund shall be retained in the local union treasury, and may be used for the general good of the Society as other local union funds are used; provided further, that, on the organization of a county union, the local union shall pay to said county union its proportion of said dues (20 cents per member) for the year in which the said county union is organized, no matter in what part of the year the county organization may be effected, and for each year thereafter; and on the organization of a State union the same rule shall apply regarding the portion of the dues to the State union.

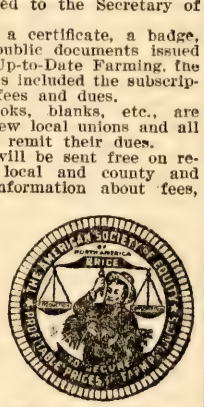
The organization work in a State having a State union, devolves upon the State union, and thereafter the organization fund above provided shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the State union.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, for which is included the subscription in his membership fees and dues.

Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request how to organize local and county and State unions and all information about fees, dues, etc.

The Emblem of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



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MEMBERSHIP CARDS AND BUTTONS

It has been found the most satisfactory to issue membership cards and badges to members at the time of securing them. To do this all organizers and all local unions must have a supply. They are furnished at 1 cent each set (1 badge and 1 card). In cases where members lose their badge they should pay 5c each for a new one.

THE FIELD

Soren M. Fries, Damebrog, Neb., will address equity meetings on call.

The A. S. of E. bean growers of Michigan propose a co-operative bean picking plant, and there is quite a rivalry between towns as to which will secure it.

President Gleason, of the Fruit and Produce Branch of the A. S. of E., has gone to work earnestly to build up that branch to an effective basis.

A county union, A. S. of E., was recently organized in Lake county, South Dakota, of which Mayor A. G. Schmidt of Madison is secretary.

Kentucky is still pushing the work. Louis Hancock recently organized Foxwell local at Providence, and C. S. Taylor organized Cromwell local at Cromwell.

In the wheat belt the energies of every local should be directed to helping control the wheat selling. Hold down the visible.

Fruit and potatoes claim special attention just now, The Fruit and Produce branch is getting ready for business, and every fruit and potato grower should be interested in it.

All the year should be a busy time in the field of organization. Crops must be produced during the growing season, but they must be marketed during the entire year. Hence there is need for organization all the time.

The A. S. of E. cannot depend upon accidental or incidental organization; there must be organizers who can devote their entire time to the work and keep it up winter and summer.

We must appeal to our friends to put Up-to-Date in other hands. Every farmer that reads it will know that reasonable prices can be secured by controlled marketing, and he will help secure them. Hence every new subscriber adds a recruit to the army. Let us hereby appoint every present subscriber a special recruiting officer. Bring in the recruits.

Apple growers should remember the low prices of apples in the orchard last fall, and compare them with prices that were paid in the cities during the winter. There was no equity there. Fruit growers, get organized.

President Drayton is doing an active work in Illinois, and results are following.

N. C. Crawley is reporting new locals from St. Croix county, Wis.

O. F. Hughes reports effective work in Grayson county, Ky.

Harper county, Kansas, is manifesting renewed activity in the work of organization.

Two important responsibilities devolve upon local unions: 1. To constantly increase their membership, making the work of co-operation as complete as possible. 2. To see to it that every farmer who cannot be induced to join the Society, becomes a reader of Up-to-Date Farming. Let us push the work of education.

The organization of the Fruit and Produce Growers' Branch of the A. S. of E., was an event of very great importance to all growers of perishable products. The names of the officers of that body are a standing guaranty of its usefulness. Growers must be alert and active in their own interest.

We still insist that the THIRD POWER BOOK ought to be in every home. It has done more to revolutionize thought along the lines of agricultural independence than any other work that ever came from the press.

We do not ask our friends to aid in extending the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING merely as a favor to us but as a favor to their neighbors. It is necessary that they be taught the reality of controlled marketing for their own good and that of the agricultural world. Up-to-Date Farming is the only paper specially devoted to the teaching of that doctrine.

Our readers need not hesitate to write to our advertisers. They will do what they agree to do. If they do not, notify us.

The A. S. of E. county union of Lake county, S. D., adopted the following resolution: That it is the sense of this convention that we market our farm produce in such a way and at such time as to secure at least the minimum prices as fixed by the A. S. of E., and that we approve and endorse the strike as called by the society for that purpose; that the county union requests each member of the local union to keep himself well informed as to the amount of grain on hand at the leading markets and market his crops accordingly.

MEETINGS

There will be an A. S. of E. picnic and public speaking at Stillwell school house, four miles north of Clarksville, Johnson county, Ark., July 21. All are invited.

Meeting of Virginia State Union, A. S. of E., at Staunton, July 26.

Meeting of Illinois State Union, A. S. of E., at Edwardsville, July 28.

The annual meeting of the National Union, A. S. of E., will convene at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23.

The Fruit and Produce Branch of the A. S. of E. will meet at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23.

The stockmen of the United States are called to meet at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23, for the purpose of organizing to better control the shipment and marketing of livestock.

The Arkansas State Union will meet at Dardanelle, Gill county, July 27, and will remain in session two days, or until all business is completed. County unions are urged to be fully represented.

The county union of Clinton county, Ill., will meet at Carlyle, August 4, at 9:30. Five delegates are desired from each local union in the county.

Oklahoma State Union will be held at Perry, Noble county, July 26 and 27.

Wabasha county, Minn., union will have a great rally at Kellogg on Saturday, October 6.

The county union, A. S. of E., of Payne county, Okla., recently held a splendid meeting, every local in the county being represented. Arrangements were made for holding a grand meeting and picnic in connection with the regular county union meeting, July 14. Mr. Geo. M. Carnes, State secretary, informs us that the State Union meeting will be held at Perry, Noble county, July 26 and 27.

Clinton County, Illinois

The Clinton county, Ill., union, A. S. of E., will meet in the court house in Carlyle, Saturday, Aug. 4, 9:30 a. m. Every local union in the county is requested to send five delegates. The question of organizing farmer elevator companies in the county will be discussed. Also how to establish a complete system of crop reporting in this county, and how to get $1 per bushel for the 1906 crop of wheat. Every Up-to-Date farmer in the county is invited to attend.

J. T. DUNNEWAL, Pres.,
Carlyle.
JOSEPH DIEFFNENAR, Sec.

Wabasha County, Minnesota

Wabasha county, Minn., has organized a county union, A. S. of E., under the most flattering auspices. The officers are: Pres., W. O. Reiter, Plainview; Sec., P. F. Ryan, Kellogg; Treas., W. Heinze, Lake City. The Plainview News says of it:

Some thirty members of the Plainview union were present and a large delegation from Kellogg as well as from other parts of the county, and the organization started out with a large and enthusiastic membership. There is every reason to believe that at the fall meeting the society will see a large and substantial growth in membership.

Wabasha county being one of the best agricultural sections in the state, it should not be long before their county organization should rank with the best in the country. All members are enthusiastic and with united efforts their membership should be increased at a rapid rate.

John Killfoy

We regret to announce the death of John Killfoy, of Uniontown, Ky. Bro. Killfoy was secretary of the local union, and will be greatly missed.

From Pennsylvania

Editor Up-to-Date Farming:

I have been studying the condition of our farmers and I am sure this will cover three-fourths of them. They are in debt or in close quarters financially; they are compelled to sell their products at what they can get, which still keeps them poor and makes the speculators richer. It is a shame that farmers are in such circumstances. What is the remedy? Only one—organization. I am almost tempted to say it should be made compulsory—organize or quit farming. We must have an equitable price and stick to it.—Frank Funderwhite, Chester, Pa.

Having Results

The Court of Appeals has said the Tobacco Trusts must pay taxes. The American Society of Equity has considerably cut the profits of the Tobacco Trust by forcing it to pay more for tobacco, and now to require it to pay taxes will no doubt cause another outburst of editorial indignation on the part of the Trust press, because of this oppression of one of those benevolent aggregations for the skinning of the public.

A Problem

"Now, in order to substract," explained a teacher to the class in mathematics, "things have to always be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears, nor six horses from nine dogs."

A hand went up in the back part of the room. "Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can't you take four quarts of milk from three cows?"—The Argonaut.



Can't You Start Your Gasolene Engine?

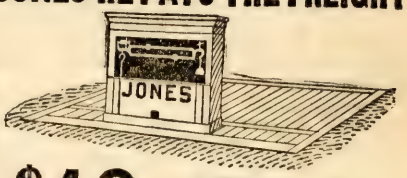
The fault is probably in the sparking devices. The batteries may be old or dried out, especially if they are so-called "dry" batteries, or the spark coil may be out of order. An Edison Primary Battery will run the engine twice as long for a dollar's worth as any dry battery. It doesn't tire out and stop the engine, but stands up to its work to the end of its guaranteed life. Then an Edison Renewal makes it good as new, there is no waste.

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State organizer—N. C. Crawley, Baraboo.

ILLINOIS.

President—C. O. Drayton, Greenville.
Vice-President—N. R. Lessley, Houston.
Secretary—L. N. Staats, Lebanon.
Treasurer—J. C. Eisenmayer, Trenton.
Directors—President, vice-president and treasurer, and J. W. Glover, Dahlgren; F. W. Brown, Cora City; G. W. Shute, Pinckneyville,; Ph. Marti, Pierson.

OKLAHOMA.

President—B. A. Clark, Arnett.
Vice-President—H. E. Rindfleisch, Okeene.
Secretary—Geo. M. Carnes, Marena.
Treasurer—T. F. Lollman, Homestead.
Directors—President, secretary and treasurer, and R. Sasseen, Ames; J. H. Adee, Okeene; P. H. Gallion, Arapaho.

ARKANSAS.

President—J. S. Flake, Coal Hill.
Vice-President—A. B. Ogden, Lone Pine.
Secretary—J. R. Lipe, Prairie View.
Treasurer—H. H. McAfee, Prairie View.

KENTUCKY.

President—David Moreland, Hartford.
Vice-President—Thomas J. Barrett, Henderson.
Secretary—S. B. Robertson, Utica.
Directors—President and Dr. L. W. McGinnis, Newcastle; Ben Watson, Dixon; T. H. McConnell, Princeton; S. B. Lee, Owensboro.
State Organizer—L. N. Robertson, Utica.

NEBRASKA.

President—O. B. Shafer, Hastings.
Vice-President—J. S. Canady, Minden.
Secretary—C. C. Williams, Hastings.
Treasurer—A. G. Bloomfield, Minden.
Directors—President, secretary and treasurer (ex-officio), and T. L. Gibson, Juanita; S. M. Fries, Dannebrog; G. J. Hurlbut, York, and F. M. Westcott, Woodriver.

MICHIGAN.

President—Patrick Hankerd, Munith.
Vice-President—G. W. Merrill, Hamburg.
Secretary—E. N. Ball, Hamburg.
Treasurer—E. W. Van Fleet, Evart.
Organizer—George G. Winans, Hamburg.
Directors—President, secretary and treasurer (ex-officio); also George C. Wattles, Sherwood; L. B. Walton, Attica; John Belanger, Provemont.

VIRGINIA.

President—James R. Kemper, Staunton.
Vice-President—W. U. Kennon, Subletts.
Secretary—T. W. Evans, Concord Depot.
Treasurer—C. N. Stacy, Amelia C. H.
Organizer—A. B. Martin, Concord Depot.
Directors—President, vice-president, secretary and treasurer (ex-officio); also W. A. Giles, Clarkton; F. B. Jones, Spout Springs; J. W. Hebdich, Arcanny; J. W. Copp, Fishers Hill.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS.

Following are the frequency of meetings for the organized unions of the A. S. of E., as provided by the Constitution and By-Laws:

LOCAL UNIONS—Shall meet twice a month.

COUNTY UNIONS—Regular county union meetings shall be held quarterly, January, April, July and October.

STATE UNIONS—Regular meetings of state unions shall be held semi-annually, in January and July.

DELEGATES

COUNTY UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the July state union meetings at their April meeting. If this was not done it should be attended to promptly.

STATE UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the National Union annual meeting at their July meeting.

The annual meeting will probably be held in October. The exact date will be announced later.

SOCIETY BUTTONS

A series of four beautiful A. S. of E. buttons will be offered soon. The price will run from 35c to $1 each. Organizers and officers who want samples should apply.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Revised constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. can be had for a 2c stamp or 10c a dozen.

A LOCAL UNION

Of the A. S. of E. is needed in every neighborhood. Any person who reads this notice is invited to send for necessary blanks and instructions to organize one.

REPORT PROMPTLY.

All organizers are directed to send in the names of members and subscribers very promptly. If held several days the individuals are likely to write to headquarters.

Among the Buckwheat Growers

I find the farmers of New York State alive to the principle of the A. S. of E., and to the importance of controlled marketing. At Seneca County Union, June 29, G. D. Townsend, of Townsendville; L. H. McCluen, of Covert; G. H. Munday, of Lodi; Elmer Wilson ,of Romulus, and Don Travis, of Ovid Center, all progressive business farmers, were appointed a committee to confer with similar committees that may be appointed in other counties and with the buckwheat growers of Pennsylvania, to arrange a joint convention of the two States to meet early in August to decide upon an equitable and profitable price for this year's crop of buckwheat. The sentiment in Seneca county was that a normal crop should not sell for less than 70 cents a bushel.

The committee was also instructed to confer with local business men and buyers to secure their co-operation in sustaining the prices recommended for buckwheat, beans, potatoes, hay and wheat crops that will be largely controlled by the organized farmers this year. This support will gladly be given, as the prices recommended are only fair and equitable, and that kind of prices honest dealers are willing farmers shall have for their products. The committee will also solicit the co-operation of other farm organizations and the papers circulating among the growers of these crops. They will also take steps looking to the enforcement of the pure food laws, so that buyers of buckwheat flour may be protected from adulterated mixtures. Growers everywhere are asked to co-operate with these committees and assist them in this desirable work.

Similar action was taken by the Schuyler County Union June 30, and P. M. Shaw, Trumansburg; Frank Tunison, Searsburg; Andrew Egbert, Logan; George Snyder, Burdett; Irving Moore, Logan; Monroe Dunham, Burdett; Wilmer Culver, Mecklenburg; D. E. Goldsmith, Mecklenburg, and William Hookirk, Valvis, were appointed a committee with similar instructions. They also recommend that reports of acreage be secured, and also reports of production. These are important matters, and should have attention.

Buckwheat growers in Pennsylvania are requested to send names and addresses of buckwheat growers to the National Union at Indianapolis, so that literature may be sent them, and also to correspond with the above committees.

M. WES TUBBS,
National Secretary.

Growing in Virginia

The organization is growing, and only needs to get literature into farmers' hands, and a little study of the prices of 1906 compared with former years to show what we have gained by the A. S. of E. and Up-to-Date Farming's method of the planters setting a profitable price on their products and holding until consumption demands a supply. The uninformed farmer, the speculator, and the petty jealous agricultural press, are the only ones opposing the organization of farmers.

Their cry is, "They won't stick!" "They could be as prosperous as commercial men if they would only stick together." Farmers who won't listen won't learn, won't reason, won't help. They get their information gratis from the speculator in exchange for low-priced products, which the farmer has freely dumped into the speculators' granary.

"It can't be done!" So cried the croaker when Morse announced the invention of the telegraph, and Stevenson the application of steam power and Bell and Graham the telephone.

It is the crawfish class of farmers that are responsible for the slow progress of farm organization. The selfish one who waits till his neighbors get the plan completed and made profitable, is ready to join and reap the benefits. Such should not be the case with co-workers. They should be ready to stand shoulder to shoulder, and willing to give some time to perfecting the organization. By close attention to the work of production, they have allowed themselves to be robbed by commercial bandits—their homes made dreary, their children seeking pleasanter and more remunerative fields of labor. Every other class is organized, and the farmer must unite or be continually shorn of his profits. View the past, and determine to make better the future by co-operation.—T. W. Evans, State Secretary, Virginia.

Business Exchange

This Department is intended to bring Buyers and Sellers together at Moderate Cost.

To bring buyers and sellers together there is no way surer or cheaper than through Up-to-Date Farming's Business Exchange Department. This department is principally for subscribers, but anyone may advertise his wants or goods.

RATES The cost for advertising under this head is 5c a word each insertion. 10% discount when two or more consecutive issues are used. Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. Cash should accompany order.

Agents Wanted

Many Agents read Up-to-Date Farming. Send an advertisement for this column and secure good workers,

Farm Lands

Cash for your farm, If you want to sell send description to Frank P. Cleveland, 958 Adams Express Building, Chicago. I sell farms no matter where located. If you want to buy write me.

OKLAHOMA Farms. Write for prices. H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher. Oklahoma.

Poultry and Supplies

White Wyandottes are best for farmers. Our strain—"the bird for business"—leads. 15 eggs for $1.50 prepaid east of Mississippi—Missouri river. Not prepaid $1.00 for 15, A. R. Tubbs & Son, Box A, Westons Mills, N. Y.

Chick Feed. O. K. Brand is best. $2.25 per 100 lbs. Nothing better. 500 lbs. @ $2.00 per 100. Dealers write for price. W. H. Everitt. Mfr., Indianapolis, Ind.

Remedies

Horse Owners are safe with Absorbine in the barn at all times. Our valuable book 6-B is free. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 102 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Warts Removed. No pain, no burning, no cutting, no trouble. You have the remedy in your house. A common vegetable used raw. Nothing added. I will tell you how to use it for 25. I have absolutely nothing to sell but this information. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

Telephones

Free Book on Telephones for farmers. Write for book F118. Strombe'g-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y, or Chicago.

Telephones We make farmers lines a specialty. Instruction book free. Central Telephone Co., 2143 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Miscellaneous

Gun catalog free. You will find valuable information in it. Union Fire Arms Co., Desk T, Toledo, O.

Free to farmers, a copy of the valuable book, Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Send a postal card. Fleming Bros., 207 Union Stock Ya ds, Chicago.

Davis Cream Separator bought direct from the factory will save you 20% to 30%. Make us prove it. Write for catalog 152. Davis Cream Separator Co , 56R, N. Clinton St., Chicago.

U. S. Cream Separators hold the worlds record for close skimming. Send for handsome catalog No. 187. Printed in colors and it's free. Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Victor Talking Machine in your own home for a free test. Send for particulars to The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 259 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

Scales from Jones of Binghamton, Box 386 A, Binghamton, N. Y., are the kind that are best. We have one to fit your needs and pocketbook. Write.

Hay Press. Write for information about the Eclipse line of hay presses. None better. Eclipse Hay Press Co., 547 W. 7th St., Kansas City, Mo.

DON'T MISS THIS

A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Punkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man" "How to Go a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had his Feelings Upset," "Jones's Baby" "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, postpaid. 3 for 25c. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Ind. **FOR 10c**

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We Don't Ask for Any Money with Order

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CUT THIS AD OUT and send it to us and we will mail you free the most complete catalogue of vehicles ever printed. The cuts are very large, the descriptions are complete and plain. We employ no agents, therefore our prices are the lowest ever made. Don't buy a vehicle of any kind until you get our 1906 catalogue and see our astonishingly low prices and the most liberal terms ever made.

MARVIN SMITH CO. CHICAGO. ILL.

Only $38 THE GREATEST BARGAIN ON EARTH KEEPS OUR COMPETITORS AWAKE NIGHTS TO TELL HOW WE DO IT.



DESCRIPTION—Selected second growth hickory wheels and gears; Norway iron clips and bolts; inch axle double collars, full length body loops, long body, any width. Solid spring bellows back; sanitary spring cushions. Trimmed in dark green, tan or maroon leather, cloth or plush. Ideal spring cross bar in place of wooden cross bar if preferred. All wool top lining, leather quarters and back stays, curved top joints if desired, complete with storm apron, side curtains, boot and full length carpet. Nickel dash rail, hand rail and lazy back rail. **Send for Big Free Catalogue of Vehicles and Harness in colors.** A buggy factory selling direct must pay all of their expenses, salaries, etc., out of a few thousand buggies. Our expenses are all paid out of our agricultural implement factory. A buggy factory would starve to death on the small profit we get on a buggy. Write us before buying. **The only plow factory in the world selling direct to the consumer at wholesale prices.**

HAPGOOD PLOW COMPANY, 801 FRONT ST., ALTON, ILL.

FREE Book Tells of this Gun **Six Shots In Four Seconds**

No other Shot Gun equals this gun's record. No gun built, for the money, that is as good. $4.00 to $27.00. HAMMERLESS. Every modern improvement. Nothing as good on the market. Our catalogue shows a dozen other guns we make, single and double barrel, magazine breech loaders, ejectors etc. Send postal for it today—its FREE. **Union Fire Arms Co.**, Mfrs., 3115 Monroe St., Toledo. O

THE SEASON'S ENJOYMENTS

Notwithstanding farm work is active and out of doors, farmers and their families need recreation and enjoyment. They do not need the activities as do those who live in the towns and cities, but they need the social opportunities.

Picnic gatherings are the first to suggest themselves. It is not necessary to send off somewhere for a speaker, though that is desirable when it is practicable. But your boys and girls have been going to school, and they are as smart as anybody's boys and girls. All must have a start. Give the young people a chance. The preacher and teacher will both help.

Invite the town people to join with you, and all get better acquainted. Talk Equity. Help to solve the problem of price-making. Show to the world that you don't mean harm to anybody, but that you are simply asking a right that is of no great interest to others, but that means everything to you. The local union is the very thing to inaugurate these meetings, and the programmes we publish will help to work them out. Create an interest in the cause and add members to the local union.

If you are situated to reach out so far, get up excursions in the name of the local or of the A. S. of E. A county might, without great difficulty, get up an excursion to some not far away point of interest, and have a whole day of Equity talk and sociability. An excursion to the State capital is always an educational and enjoyable affair. Wear such badges and emblems as will let the people know what and who you are. You might not be able to get the Governor to come to you at your homes, but in an excursion of this kind you could go to him, and he would be glad to meet and talk with you. This is the idea of Brother Rice, of Wisconsin. Where conditions are favorable it is a good thing to do.

Then evening meetings, festivals, entertainments—all these suggest themselves. And wagon and carriage excursions off ten or twelve miles to some point of interest in another neighborhood, visiting another local union, perhaps, or organizing a new one. There is an unlimited way of keeping up an interest—of awakening an interest. Always keep in front the idea of organization and of equity pricemaking.

To Illinois Farmers

The prospects are very bright in Illinois for a strong organization of the American Society of Equity. The farmers follow me from school house to school house eager to hear more of the practical plan for solving farmers' problems.

We find some who are satisfied with a BARE EXISTENCE, others who are deep down in the rut of old-fashioned dumping, and still others who are on the pessimistic roll of "You can't do it," "They won't stick" and "So many can't hold." But we find in EVERY township scores of progressive farmers who can be shown just where our difficulties are, and are willing to apply the remedy by building an organization of farmers, country mechanics and business men which will make us an irresistible power in securing fair, profitable prices for all our produce.

The Rural Routes, Farmers' Telephones and Trolly Lines are all bringing the farmers together, and more and more in touch with the "Business World" and business methods. We could not have induced them to attempt to adopt and put into practice a progressive plan like the A. S. of E. plan twenty years ago. But now they are ready for a grand forward movement all along the line, for a complete revolution in marketing six billion dollars' worth of products sold from our farms annually. They are seeing that the A. S. of E. will defend them against low, unprofitable prices EVERY TIME, in spite of the Beef Trust, Milk Trust and organized buyers generally.

We have a good start in Illinois. I have had the pleasure of starting this work in fourteen of our counties. I propose to organize twenty more counties in the next twelve months.

The work is very hopeful in our State. How much of it are you willing to do? Every member ought to attend every meeting and read his paper more. Every local union should work for members, collect the dues and send delegates to the county and State union. Every county union should see that every township is thoroughly organized and KEPT organized. Our State Union meets at Edwardsville, in Madison county, on Saturday, July 28. We have an excellent program. Read it. Have it printed in your home paper with this letter. We want one thousand farmers at that meeting. Those who are not members are cordially invited. Read this letter in your local union.

C. O. DRAYTON, State President,
Greenville, Illinois.

Additional Local Union

The county union of Osceola county, Mich., will meet at Evart July 28. All unions and everybody should attend.—W. E. Robinson, Pres.

Secretary Tubbs is having splendid success in his New York meetings. His remaining meetings are in Ohio as follows: Millersburg, Holmes county, July 17; Logan, Hocking county, July 18; Amanda, Fairfield county, July 19.

The mid-summer work is going bravely on. The list of local unions shows there is not much let up in the matter of organization. Keep the ball rolling.

National Organizer Sherman, after a brief visit home, is now in South Dakota. Several new state unions will be organized before the annual convention in October.

UP-TO-DATE. To get this paper in the hands of every farmer and business man adds another link to the chain of controlled marketing. We have to depend upon Our Up-to-Date People to put it there.

Our Up-to-Date People may confidently write to our advertisers. They are honest, we verily believe, and will do as they agree to do. Always tell them you are readers of this paper, and they will give you prompt and careful attention.

To the A. S. of E. of Virginia

Your State Union was organized at Lynchburg, April 20, and its second Semi-Annual Meeting will be held in the City of Staunton, Va., on July 26, 1906.

It is very important that this convention shall be a representative one, and I earnestly urge that you shall send a full delegation to the Staunton Convention.

Railroad rates of one-third fare have been secured for delegates attending this convention, and Hotel rates of $1.50 to $2.50 per day, and Boarding House rates of 75 cents to $1.00 per day have also been secured.

I urgently recommend that as full and complete a crop report be made at this convention from each county represented as is possible, as this will be interesting and profitable information, and will be a business beginning in the work before us.

Let the reports contain an approximate amount, as near as possible, of the amount of wheat, hay, tobacco, oats, cattle for market, corn, etc., on hand July 15, 1906.

The State Farmers' Institute will be held at Roanoke, July 10, 11 and 12, and Mr. C. Hays Taylor and Senator A. F. Thomas will speak on the subject of "Profitable Prices for Farm Products" on the afternoon of July 11, and I urge all farmers to attend this Institute who can possibly do so.

Your dues to the State Union should be paid to your several treasurers before July 15, or sent to Mr. C. N. Stacy, of Amelia, your State Treasurer, by that time.

We now have nearly two hundred local unions in Virginia and organizing still continues, and I hope that the July convention will be a large one. The Board of Supervisors of Augusta county have kindly granted us the privilege of holding the convention in the County Court House, a handsome, commodious new building, very suitable for the purpose, located in the central part of the city, and the convention will be called to order on July 26, 1906, at 12 o'clock M

In order to secure the reduced rates for the return trip, you must secure a certificate when you buy your ticket, which must show that you have paid full fare going—this will entitle you to one-third fare, plus 25 cents, for the return ticket, provided not less than fifty attend the convention. Send full delegation. This meeting will be important. Much depends upon the success of our Staunton convention, and I urge a full delegation from each county or local union. JAMES R. KEMPER, President.

Arkansas State Union

The Arkansas State Union will meet at Dardanelle, Yell county, July 27. County unions will see to it that their representatives attend and that settlement be made with the State Treasurer. We expect immediately after the meeting to take up the work of completing the organization in the State. Do not neglect your duty. The work must be done in order to get fair prices for the present crops. Let all who would become organizers present themselves, or their applications at this meeting. Delegates will be elected to the annual meeting at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23. All local unions in counties that have not yet organized county unions are entitled to representation. We wish the entire A. S. of E. of Arkansas to be represented. I change the place of meeting from Dobson Springs to Dardanelle because of greater conveniences. Everybody come, that the good work may go on.—James S. Flake, State Pres., Coal Hill.

I wonder if you have ever considered that a Victor Talking machine in your home would probably produce more enjoyment than could be secured any other way at so little cost. These machines are made in many styles and sizes. There is one to just fit your desire and pocket-book. They play everything—from the latest popular "coon-song" to an opera by Wagner. Records cost little. The machine requires no skill to operate.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming are offered a Victor on trial. See the advertisement of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 259 Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., in this issue. Send for their proposition. On their easy payment plan you may pay for a Victor while enjoying its beautiful music. Every family should embrace this opportunity to get one.

LIST OF

Local and County Unions Chartered in June, 1906, by Number, Name, State and County

Canada.
2374 Springfield, Alberta.

Illinois.
2282 Valmeyer, Monroe.
2283 Harrisonville, Monroe.
2284 Walnut Grove, Monroe.
2285 Mayestown, Monroe.
2286 Comer, Macoupin.
2405 Dagit, Fayette.
2306 Post Oak, Fayette.
2307 Heckathorn, Fayette.
2321 Patoka, Marion.
2350 Chaunce, Marion.
2351 White Haven, Marion.

Indiana.
2251 Tri-District, Posey county.
2236 Dale, Spencer county.
2287 Excelsior, Monroe.
2298 Darnstadt, Vanderburg.
2312 IVa, Pike.
2315 Nunn, Spencer.
2340 Ranger, Perry.

Iowa.
2325 Exline, Appanoose.

Kansas.
2295 Goodhope, Ellis.
2296 Hays, Ellis
2308 Three Mile, Riley.
2314 Inman, McPherson.
2333 La Clede, Pottawatomie.
2334 Mt. Union, Pottawatomie.
2234 Lindsberg, McPherson county.
2240 McPherson, McPherson county.
2241 Windom, McPherson county.
2270 Hays Center, Ellis county.
2273 Haven, Reno county.
2337 Prairie Hill, Dickerson.
2359 Enterprise, Harper.

Kentucky.
2235 Bremen, Muhlenberg county.
2239 Johnson, Christian county.
2228 Sigler, Webster county.
2263 Mint Spring, Owen county.
2264 Owenton, Owen county.
2271 Slaughtersville, Webster county.
2272 Elizabethville, Pendleton county.
2274 Rock Spring, Webster county.
2216 Independence, Edmonson county.
2277 Pleasant Ridge, Pendleton.
2278 Union Hall, Marshall
2279 Utility, Hancock.
2280 Zion Hill, Owen.
2281 Jonesville, Owen.
2290 Lickingvalley, Pendleton.
2298 Oakland, Warren.
2297 Livia, Davies.
2309 Cambellsburg, Henry.
2310 Zion, Henderson.
2316 Sunnyside, Warren.
2318 Sulphur, Henry.
2322 Port Royal, Henry.
2323 Ramsey, Webster.
2324 Bromley, Owen.
2327 McGaws, Webster.
2328 Browder, Muhlenberg.
2330 Cobb, McLean.
2336 Walnut Grove, Butler.
2345 Foxwell, Webster.
2347 Leitchfield, Grayson.
2357 Cromwell, Ohio.
2375 Grayham, Butler.

Michigan.
2242 Paradise, Grand Travers county.
2256 Fenmore, Gratiot county.
2257 Coldwater, Mecosta county.
2258 Duplain, Clinton county.
2260 Grand Center, Grand Travers county.
2261 Mayfield, Grand Travers county.
2322 Gale, Oceana.
2369 Black Lake, Isabella.
2371 Millbrook, Montcalm.
2372 Moorland, Muskegon.

Minnesota.
2237 Erdahl, Grant county.
2249 Balaton, Lyons.
2299 Rock Lake, Pine.
2302 Plum Creek, Redwood.
2332 Cottonwood, Lyons.
2352 Breckinridge, Wilkin.
2354 Rush Point, Chicago.
2356 Plainview, Wabasha.
2358 Rollingstone, Winona.

Missouri.
2388 Gordonville, Cape Girardeau.
2326 Copper Hill, Osage.
2353 Byron, Osage.

Nebraska.
2344 Howard City, Howard.
2238 Blaine, Buffalo county.
2266 Lenaka, Boyd county.
2268 Odessa, Buffalo county.
2269 Nelson S. House, Kearney county.

New York.
2355 Delanson, Schenectady.
2377 Fillmore, Alleghany.

North Dakota.
2292 Argusville, Cass.
2293 Grandin, Cass.
2294 Mayville, Traill.
2300 Jamestown, Stutsman.
2301 Carrington, Foster.
2303 Britton, Marshall.
2313 Alice, Cass.
2341 Page, Cass.
2342 Chaffee, Cass.
2343 Horace, Cass.
2360 Wyndmere, Richland.
2367 Great Bend, Richland.
2246 Galchutt, Richland county.
2247 Ellendale, Dickey county.
2248 Edgley, Lammoure county.
2255 Wheatland, Cass county.
2265 Buffalo, Cass county.

North Carolina.
2254 Severn, Northampton county.

Oklahoma.
2243 Fairview, Cleveland county.
2244 Center, Kingfisher county.

South Dakota.
2267 Butler, Day county.
2275 Sisseiton, Roberts.
2276 Watertown, Codington.
2338 Ipswich, Edmunds.
2339 Butler, Day.
2361 Andover, Day.
2363 Salem, McCook.
2364 Howard, Miner.
2365 Wanbay, Day.
2366 Pierpoint, Day.

Tennessee.
2289 Roans Creek, Perry.
2331 Nineteenth District, Franklin.
2348 Hall Club, Benton.

Utah.
2245 Fountain Green, San Pete county.
2368 Loa, Wayne county.

Wisconsin.
2304 Cady, St. Croix.
2311 Holmen, La Crosse.
2317 Hammond, St. Croix.
2319 South Fork, Pierce.
2329 Kinnie Kinnic, St. Croix.
2335 Fargo, Pierce.
2346 Quincy Adams.
2349 Roberts, St. Croix.
2376 Hay Creek, Eau Claire.
2250 Nelsonville, Portage county.
2259 Shields, Marquette county.

County Unions.
92 York county, Nebraska.
93 Grand Travers county, Mich.
94 Owen county, Ky.
95 Wabasha county, Minn.
96 Lake County, S. D.
97 Posey county, Ind.

In this issue we start classified advertising under the head Business Exchange. About a year ago we ran such a department for the benefit of subscribers. It was however crowded out by more important matter and discontinued. There has been some demand from readers for another such department and we have decided to reinstate it. Give us your support.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming number thousands, yes hundreds of thousands. They are scattered all over our broad land! Many have surplus of some products that others are anxious to get. Let the Business Exchange help you. It will bring buyer and seller together.

Rates are made moderate, much less than a year ago. At 5c a word it will prove the cheapest medium among agricultural papers. Try it.

Ten words will cost about 50c. Twenty words only one dollar. Three quarters of a million people read this publication twice a month. And consider that a dollar puts twenty words before them!

If you have any of these to sell let us have your card in the Business Exchange: Poultry, live stock, wheat, corn, hay, farms, eggs, tobacco, cotton, etc.

Send in your advertisement or write Advertising Manager, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, for information and advice.

Probably no big manufacturing concern in the country ever scored quite as big a success in changing their selling plan as has the American Harrow Company, manufacturers of the American Manure Spreader, the New American Cultivator, and the Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow.

In the manufacturing of their different implements they have never sacrificed the quality for price, and their machines have always been of the highest grade. This is particularly true of their celebrated American Manure Spreader.

The Company for many years sold Spreaders through the jobber and dealer. This last year they adopted a new Selling Plan—the plan of selling direct to the user of the machine, on Trial—and on Time.

Now, to the farmers who are interested in the question of fertilizing—and every thinking farmer must be interested—we would suggest that they write to the American Harrow Co. and get their books—not only their catalogue, but their booklet on the Value, Care and Application of Manure. These books are Free, and will be sent cheerfully on request. You can get them by addressing The American Harrow Co., 5330 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich. Simply say you would like to have their catalogue and literature. Their advertisements appear elsewhere in this publication.

Organizers of the A. S. of E. have wanted something with which to give their audience an inexpensive entertainment and at the same time one that is high class and instructive. The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 259 E. Fourth st., Cincinnati, O., advertise Victor Talking Machines in this issue. This machine, we believe, solves the problem.

There is nothing better for an evening's entertainment. No expense needed. Anyone can produce the most beautiful vocal or instrumental music. Added to this the machine costs little and supplies are inexpensive.

We suggest that organizers, and others, write the Wurlitzer Co. for particulars. Tell them what you want and they will gladly advise what to get.

Dear Editor—We have been holding open meetings and find them most successful. Our numbers are increasing and almost everyone seems to be in sympathy with the movement. Members of our legislature have become interested and we have the assurance of their assistance in this great movement. I believe farmers are coming to the front. The plan of Equity meets with approval everywhere. What we farmers need to do is to teach controlled marketing, where it has not yet been heard of. As soon as people become acquainted with our plan we are sure of their cooperation.

Brothers, let's be up and doing, and under the leadership of our dauntless president we cannot fail. LEWIS N. RICE,
Russellville, Ark.

"Farmers Strike" Circulars, 4 pages size of Up-to-Date. 3 subjects, Grain, Potatoes, Fruit and Produce and Live Stock; 25 cents for 100.

PAPERS THAT OPPOSE THE A. S. of E.



PINCHING THE MUDSLINGER.

In this list appears the names of those papers that have recently opposed and hindered the development of the American Society of Equity, consequently have delayed the time when controlled marketing, profitable prices and many other things farmers need can be realized.

OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, O.
RURAL NEW YORKER, New York, N. Y.
PRACTICAL FARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCKMAN, Pittsburg, Pa.
WALLACE'S FARMER, Des Moines, Ia.
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, Albany, N. Y.
FARM, STOCK AND HOME, Minneapolis, Minn.
UNION FARMER, Murphysboro, Ill.
NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST, Minneapolis, Minn.
WISCONSIN FARMER, Madison, Wis.
DESERET FARMER, Salt Lake City, Utah.
HOMESTEAD, Des Moines, Iowa.
ORANGE JUDD FARMER, Chicago, Ill. and Springfield, Mass.
MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, Boston, Mass.
AMERICAN CULTIVATOR, Boston, Mass.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming and members of the A. S. of E. are requested to send clippings from other papers that oppose this movement, and such papers will be added. Also to be entirely fair, they are requested to report the first evidence or expression from above named papers of fairness in their relation to the society and the name will be removed from the list.

We want all to understand that this is not an attempt to injure any publication, but it is an act of self-defense in the highest spirit of equity. We ask no more than fairness, and one of the principles of the A. S. of E. is to not be content with less than fairness. We do not demand the support of any paper, but will resent its open opposition.

Farmers Should Study Farming

Under the above head we find in the editorial columns of the St. Louis Republic the following stilted paragraph:

Unquestionably the lack of enterprise in farming is one great drawback to the progress of agriculture, but it is not the greatest by any means. The great clog to improvements in farming is the lack of information—of that knowledge necessary to skillful and well-directed labor. A farmer should be educated in his calling, and if he has any industry he will be an enterprising and successful cultivator. Every spare moment should be spent in reading and studying agriculture.

In the above the editor of the Republic does not write from any knowledge, real or assumed. He has seen in the farm papers that reach him as exchanges a constant repetition of articles urging farmers to study farming and he naturally concludes they must be an ignorant class of people, who take little interest in their calling and have no aspiration for improvement. It must be confessed that a constant reader of the agricultural press, which is kept full of like declarations and urgent instruction, can scarcely come to any other conclusion. And so the Republic feels it incumbent upon itself to add its mite to the general testimony as to agricultural ignorance, coupled with the usual declaration that if farmers knew how to farm they could be prosperous.

If farmers are, indeed, so ignorant and know so little about their calling, what is the matter with the agricultural colleges? Scarcely a State but has its agricultural college or university, its experiment stations, and its agricultural papers. The ostensible purpose of all these is to educate farmers in their own calling. If farmers are still so ignorant what must be thought of the efficiency (or lack of efficiency) of these means of agricultural education? No other class of human endeavor, not even the professions, has so many special educational institutions and papers as has agriculture. Hence, such paragraphs as the above, if they express a truth, must mean one of two things—that farmers are the most unteachable class on earth or these means of instruction must be the most inefficient on earth. The former is not true, for farmers are teachable; they prove that they are whenever they undertake any other calling.

That farmers do not lack enterprise is proven by what they have done. We need only to refer to the giant forests they have hewn down and the stubborn prairies they have made subservient to their will. The paths of the Republic, as wide as its broad reach from Canada to the Gulf, and as long as from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is but a single page full of testimonials to the farmers' enterprise, industry and skill. It is high time for newspapers to quit talking about the farmers' lack of enterprise and lack of information, for the eye cannot be turned in any direction which does not give such statements the lie.

Why, then, is not agriculture more progressive We contend that in the matter of progress agriculture is not behind other callings, but it is not where it ought to be. It has, year after year, toiled with enterprise, industry and skill unparallelled to produce crops, and has produced them, only to dump them on markets doubly supplied at the time, and at prices made by others. There is not another industrial calling on earth that could do so and live. And yet the Republic and other papers like it never think of telling farmers they must market differently, and the farm papers, from which the general press take their cue, never intimate that there is anything in farming but production.

If these papers would themselves get in the lines of progress and urge farmers to market their crops, as other industrial enterprises market theirs, they would have less occasion to talk about the lack of enterprise and a lack of information, as they see these things in the results achieved by farmers. Until marketing is taught along with production, and farmers are given the right accorded to all others of putting a price upon the results of their own labor, inconsiderate newspapers will continue to seek a reason for agricultural backwardness in supposed ignorance and lack of enterprise on the part of the farmers. It is entirely untrue, of course, but half open eyes cannot be expected to see more than half truths.

"String It Along"

A co-operative movement to hold produce and string it along instead of rushing it all to market at the same time is a splendid way to get what is due. The great injury to farmers is that farm products are sent to market all at once when harvested. Thus it is that the middle man gobbles up the grain, fruit and vegetables and puts them away, and, later, sells at an advance. What farmers need is to provide storage and hold some of the produce till some time after harvest. This will help the weaker brother to get his due, who, by force of circumstances, is forced to sell as fast as produced. Let justice, not greed, be the ruling passion.

The above is the last paragraph of an editorial in a highly appreciated contemporary, Successful Farming. That is exactly what this paper has taught for many years, and it is what the A. S. of E. is organized to accomplish—what it is accomplishing wherever its advice has been taken and its purposes carried out. Yet the preceding part of the same editorial seems to take issue with something or somebody. For instance, note this paragraph:

Co-operation is intended to eliminate the middle man so that the producer may get greater profits while the consumer pays no more than before. Such combinations are all right. But when farmers desire to combine on such a scale that they can force prices up indefinitely on what they sell, in what respect do they differ from Standard Oil, the Beef Trust, or any similar monopoly? If it is morally wrong to force consumers to pay a price fixed by these trusts, then it is wrong for the farmers to create an unnatural price for what they sell.

Now, that is something the A. S. of E. has never taught. Arbitrary and indefinite price-making is not only wrong, but, if done, it would be disastrous, and that is the greatest sin to be laid at the door of the trusts. But it is a fact that while the trusts have thus boosted the prices of their products, speculators have depressed or lowered prices of farm products as suited their fancy and contributed most to their greed. The A. S. of E., by fair and honorable combination of farmers and other believers in justice, propose to take this price-making power from speculative interests and place it in the hands of the producers and owners of the products, prices not to be made arbitrarily or indefinitely high, but to be made equitably and proportionate with the prices placed upon other commodities, actually based upon genuine supply and demand.

We are aware, and admit that farmers may become greedy as well as other people, and that they might be liable to abuse power as others do; but not on the plan of the A. S. of E. The price making power is not placed in the hands of the producers of any one commodity, but in the hands of the producers of ALL soil products. Thus the whole exercises a check upon each, and by easy and unvarying rules, not at all arbitrary, determine an equitable price for each crop each year, based, as we have said, upon the actual supply and demand of that year. And we propose to enforce that price not by merely proclaiming it, by by holding the commodity off the market until it is needed at the price—stringing it along, as our contemporary says, instead of rushing it to market all at the same time. Do us justice, proclaim the facts and accept the truth.

"Its Aims Are Vicious"

Because the A. S. of E. has said that "any crop of wheat, no difference how large it is, ought to bring at least $1.00," the Wisconsin Agriculturalist says: "This society will fail utterly, as it should, for its aims are vicious."

"Vicious," you say, Mr. Editor of Wisconsin Farmer, for farmers to ask $1.00 per bushel for wheat. You call this "vicious!" What do you call it when the Chicago Board of Trade hammers wheat down to 75 cents?" Is this your idea of purity and goodness? You have never sounded a warning against the gamblers in food products, but as soon as farmers attempt to combine to resist the power that forges their hard-earned profits to its own use you characterize the attempt and the means as "vicious," which, analized, is corrupt, foul, bad, wicked, depraved.

How does the value of wheat at $1.00 per bushel compare with the value of your paper at $1.00 for 52 numbers, or the price of your advertising space at 40 cents per line?

Or how does the effort the farmer puts forth to produce a bushel of wheat compare with the effort you must make to produce a dollar's worth of your paper, or 2½ lines of advertising space for which you ask as much as the farmer asks for a great big bushel of wheat?

Or if it is not the price, but the principle, that is "vicious." That is, if the farmers have no right to price their own crops, which is probably what you are driving at, and this is the contention of nearly all editors of farm papers, then is is not "vicious" for you to set the subscription price on your paper and the rate for advertising? If farmers must continue to let others price their products, which is this editor's edict, then to be consistent let this editor issue a new rate card and announce that the farmer may make the subscription price of his paper, and the advertiser may decide the price for advertising.

The A. S. of E. has many thousand members in Wisconsin, and they are of the untamed, unruly, refractory, yes, "vicious" kind. They are going to set the price on every crop they grow just as soon as they have the power, and that's not going to be a very long time either, and they are just "vicious" enough to stop this Wisconsin agriculturist until the editor sings a different song.

Members of the A. S. of E. in Wisconsin do this, and it will not be long until you will have the support of this paper or its passive tollerance instead of its opposition.

Controlling the Market

If we believe the newspapers to-day, we see that the big coal operators are practically forcing a strike simply because they do not want to have sufficient coal produced to demoralize the market. They are simply attempting to control the market. That is, they do not intend to put any more coal upon the market at any one time than the market will stand. Why haven't farmers the same right from a business standpoint to do this as the coal barons? Again, it is a matter of history that the United Fruit Company has actually dumped carload after carload of bananas into the water and destroyed them rather than put them upon a market which already had all the bananas it would stand, simply because they did not want to demoralize that market. This is another instance of controlled marketing by withholding the product. Agricultural implement dealers do the same thing. The great harvester trust was organized primarily to control the market. They figured there was no use in selling binders and mowers for a lower price than they were being sold for and that they might better produce fewer machines than demoralizing the market. The consequence was an organization which controls the manufacturing for the express purpose of controlling the market. Furniture dealers do the same thing. Instead of manufacturing furniture and putting it onto the market faster than people want it, they either store it or curtail the manufacturing for the purpose of keeping the market active. Now, why isn't it proper for farmers to withhold their products from sales unless the market will pay living prices? To my mind, it is mighty poor business sense for every farmer in this country to rush his wheat and his beans and every other staple article onto a falling market and sell at ruinous prices, only to have the speculator pick them up, store them in his elevator and hold them, only placing a sufficient amount on sale to supply the demand at fair prices. The farmer ought to do this, and he could do it if he was properly organized.—C. C. Lillie in Michigan Farmer.

Correct You Are, Brother

Under the head "Trusts and Farmers' Associations," the Memphis Commercial-Appeal replies to another publication which compares the American Society of Equity to a trust for the purpose of boosting the price of coal. The Commercial-Appeal replies as follows:

In the first place a dozen or more individuals control the coal mining situation, while many millions of the citizens must be reckoned with as the farming class of the country.

The very numbers engaged on the one side remove it altogether from the atmosphere of the combine or trust surrounding a compact for a like purpose entered into by a limited few who may find themselves in control of a given product.

The doctrine of live and let live is operating at its best when it gives to the greatest number the greatest benefits, and political economy is a reality when the products of the country enrich the many instead of the few. Consequently this question of numbers must be considered as a material difference between two combines.

The one would result in mulcting the many to pour money into the pockets of the few. The other would be, perhaps, also, the mulcting of the many, but the profits are divided among the many. The old argument that the consumer has to pay is true enough, but when the consumer also receives some of the profits the burden is by no means the same as when he pays and gets no share whatever of the proceeds.

In fact, there can be no trust formed as between the many and the people, because whatsoever of unearned profit might accrue by raising a price is more or less equally divided. It is only when the few seize a commodity and control its price that the trust springs into existence; for it is this few who benefit by the profits which have not been earned either through the operations of nature or by the acts of legitimate labor, but have been forced from the people held in a state of duress.

A second reason for denying the analogy of the two combinations is found in the fact that as far as we know the product of coal mines has no horde of heavy-fisted bears pounding upon its legitimate sale in the markets. It can seek its market unimpeded. It may enter fairly and squarely before the consumer on the sound basis of supply and demand and expense of marketing. But wheat, cotton and other great agricultural staples are not permitted to travel this free and unobstructed path. They are pounded by speculators, figuratively speaking, before they are born, and the pounding is kept up until after they are in their graves.

With a market protected from bears and bulls, it is possible that neither wheat nor cotton would require the organization of growers, but with these animals disputing the roadway at every turn there is no wonder that farmers feel called on to appeal to the strength that is in unity for the purpose of defending themselves and their products.

THE NEW OUTGROWING THE OLD

That these organizations are growing more rapidly than the Grange is not to be disputed. That they are, shows that something is lacking in the Grange that modern social unrest demands.—Michigan Patron.

Certainly, and that something is a failure to meet modern conditions and supply modern needs. The A. S. of E. does that. The public sees it and approves it. Even the Grangers realize it and are joining us. Those who are afraid of and oppose agricultural independence throw "spit balls" at us. And so it goes. But the patron is right. The A. S. of E. is growing more rapidly than the Grange, because it meets modern necessities.

A Western Kansas postmaster wanted to inform the public that the location of the postoffice had been changed, so he inserted this notice in the local paper: "The postoffice has been moved from where it was to where it is now."

Teacher—"Jamie, I wish you would not come to school with your hands soiled that way. What would you say if I came to school with soiled hands?"

Jamie—"I wouldn't say anything. I'd be too polite to notice it."



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kindly and they will return rich rewards. In fly-time use

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WM. H. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind

"I used Fly-Fuma last year on 50 cows in dairy. I am now using it with perfect success. The cows like it, will stand quietly and await their turns. One man with Electric Sprayer will go over the entire herd in ten minutes. The cows, after it is used, look as if they had been well groomed. By using night and morning the cows are not troubled with flies at all. I also use it on horses with fine results and found it one of the best things for sore shoulders and all harness galls I ever saw. I used Fly-Fuma on dogs for fleas and on chickens for lice with perfect success." FRANK McGAVOCK, Nashville, Tenn.

GERMAN MILLET (Also called Golden Millet.) Choice seed. **The true, large headed variety.** This has been considered the best variety and is largely grown wherever its value is known. It helps out wonderfully when a short crop of hay is threatened and produces two or three times as much per acre as timothy or clover; 3 to 5 feet high. Sow broadcast, 1 bu. to the acre for hay; ½ bu. if for seed, from May 1 to August 1. Ground must be rich and well drained. 50 lbs. per bu. Pkt. 5c, lb. 25c, 4 lbs. 75c. By freight or express, bu. $1.10, 5 bu. or more $1.00 per bu. Bags free. WM. H. EVERITT, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Lump Jaw



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and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, **known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure.** Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure** ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

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No Cutting, Pain or Danger. No Knife Used. Absolutely No Loss. Animals grow larger and fatten easier. Racing Mares, Dogs and Pet Stock restrained without injury. **EASY TO APPLY.** Book No. 25 on stock spaying **SENT FREE.** Trial Box spays **TEN SOWS.** Price $1.00 postpaid. Try it and increase your profits.

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The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.



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Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Prompt deliveries of U. S. Separators from warehouses at Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., LaCrosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., Portland Ore., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. and Calgary, Alta.

Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

445

UP-TO-DATE

Live Stock and Dairying

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Jos. W. Grand, 513 East 55th St., Chicago, Ill.

Live Stock Branch

All raisers of live stock for market will rejoice that a call has been made for the organization of a Live-stock Branch of the American Society of Equity. Recent developments in the live-stock industry, but more particularly in the methods disclosed of the packers, and the powers of these great bodies to tax live stock production at their will, makes such an organization imperative. The meeting is called for East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26, in connection with the annual meeting of the A. S. of E. National Union. This action undoubtedly means much to stock growers, and every branch of the business and every section of the country should be represented.

Dairying

The whole strategy of butter-making is based on a theory that there are good bacteria and bad bacteria. Every precaution taken to insure cleanliness in the stable and the dairy is for the purpose of excluding the bad bacteria, which would multiply rapidly in the warm and fructifying environment of fresh milk. To this end the up-to-date dairyman will see that his cows have about one thousand cubic feet of air apiece in the stable; that the ventilation is such that the air is changed every few minutes; that the barn floor is of concrete; that the barn interior is kept well covered with whitewash; that the milkers wear clean white suits; that the cows are curried some time before milking; that the milk pails are of tin, kept clean by scalding.

To Prevent Sows from Eating Their Young

It is well known that sows not unfrequently attack and devour their own young; or, if prevented from this, will not let down their milk, so that the young pigs necessarily die for want of nourishment. When this state of things is not caused by a diseased state of the uterus the sow can be brought to terms by pouring a mixture of ten to twenty grains of spirits of camphor with one to three of tincture of opium into the ear. The sow will immediately lie down on the side of the ear to which the application was made, and remain quiet for several hours in this position without interfering with her pigs, and on recovery from the stupor will have lost her irritability in regard to them. The experiment has been tried in Germany hundreds of times, according to one of the agricultural stations, without any injurious effects.

Care of the Harness

The use of a harness does not, as a general thing, injure it as much as the lack of giving it the proper care. It is soaked with water and covered with m[illegible] many times during the year, and often hung up out of proper shape and allowed to dry so. Leather, to be durable, must be kept clean and occasionally receive a good coat of oil. It is a good plan to wipe the harness with a moist rag when it comes to the barn covered with mud, and also to see that it is in good shape when put up. It will not require oil near as often when attention is paid to it in this way as when neglected, for clay mud appears to destroy the life of leather if allowed to dry upon it. No vegetable oils should be used unless it be castor oil, for they are hardening in their effects and, of course, injurious.

Nothing is better than neatsfoot oil, and it can always be obtained as handily as any other oil.

Take the harness all apart, unbuckling every strap, and wash each piece with a cloth or sponge in warm castile soap suds, and when nearly dry apply the oil with a woolen rag. Such parts as are most exposed to mud or located so as to absorb the perspiration of the horse should receive an extra allowance. After giving it a coat or two let it remain in a warm room until all the oil has penetrated, but never let it hang close to a stove or in the hot sun while drying. To give the harness the appearnace of new leather add to a pint of oil about one tablespoonful of lampblack and about two ounces of beeswax.

Industry and Courage

No point is so essential to success as industry. Without it no great work was ever accomplished. Persistent, faithful work is the key to unlock the coffers all around us, ready to pour forth their treasures; but they have never opened without this key. We look around us on every side and see the stately buildings, the productive farms, the busy railroads, yet none of these could have been brought into existence without faithful and continuous work. It seems mighty slow when we see men working on the railroad with pick and shovel; though slow it be, it prepares the bed on which the great iron horse rushes from town to town, city to city, State to State, ocean to ocean. Hear the sound of the ax in the wood, follow and see the tie choppers, so slow as, stroke after stroke, they chop and hew; yet these persistent strokes enable the roads to lay cross-ties all through the land. The great building in Chicago, twenty-two stories high, was completed by industry; brick after brick, stone after stone was laid, very slow, but persistent industry completed the work. If you would succed you must keep at work. You should appreciate the value of time and know success will come if you keep a keeping on; hard at it, always at it, brings success. You cannot hope to reap unless you sow; sow a big field, reap a big harvest; sow a little field, you will reap a little harvest. During business hours work, and if you loaf go somewhere and loaf by yourself, in the dark, out of sight. But don't loaf; there is no proper place to loaf. But keep busy, and when not at work, study your lessons. Don't think you know it till you do know all about it.

Cultivate the habit of industry. "A bad habit is a liability, a good habit is an asset." Be idle, depend on luck, and poverty and rags will certainly be your portion. Have nerve, industry, pluck, and you will find the way to success.

The Hereford

In numbers the "Whitefaces" are next, in America, to the Shorthorns. In selling value they outrank all other pure-beef breeds, except the Aberdeen-Angus. In form they are remarkably "beefy," compact, thick-bodied, deeply fleshed, their round, full, even bodies resting on very short legs.

They endure hardship well, struggling with unfailing courage for existence in circumstances under which many other cattle would yield and die. When reduced by hard usage and scant fare they recover flesh rapidly and soon begin to fatten when restored to good diet. Their beef is tender, nutritious and finely flavored, and they dress a most profitable percentage of meat to the gross weight. For crossing with other stock they are invariably found potent to greatly improve.

In color the top of the neck and head, the face, throat, brisket and belly are pure white, and the lower part of the legs is also white. The rest of the body is covered by a soft, thick and mossy coat, usually of a deep red. The skin is thick and mellow. This, with the thickness of the coat, serves to protect the animal from changes in weather that would be most trying to less-rugged cattle.

Live Stock Notes

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other, and scarcely in that; for, it is true, we may give advice, but we cannot give conduct. Remember this: They that will not be counseled cannot be helped. If you do not hear reason she will rap you over the knuckles.—Franklin.

By working up a private trade and intelligently catering to it the dairy man may always command better than the grocery price.

A few large pieces of rock salt should always be kept in the hog pen, and throw occasionally some charcoal into the pen. Let the hogs have plenty of fresh water, but never run them to or from watering.

In hotsummer time, if possible, keep your hogs under shelter during the hottest hours of the day (from 11 to 3 o'clock).

It does not follow that a horse, being broke to have an umbrella rubbed over it or even raised immediately over his head, will not be alarmed at it if carried in a buggy behind him. He must become accustomed to seing the offensive article in every conceivable position, and this must be done by degrees in several lessons.

To stop horses from chewing bridles, mix bitter aloes in a solution of gum arabic, rub it on the part of the bridle that the horse is in the habit of chewing, and he will cease depredating. This will apply also to manger-gnawing.

The question is being tested in England whether shoeing cannot be dispensed with in a great degree for farm horses and nature depended on to harden the tenacity and resistance of the hoof to the demands upon it. If it could be avoided, nine-tenths of the disease of the feet and limbs would disappear.

Breeding ewes thrive better and are better prepared in their general physical condition to bring forth well-developed, strong lambs if they habitually receive green food, the best that can be provided, in winter.

Very many of our farmers get the idea that all they have to do is breed their nondescript mares to the coarse so-called coach horses being peddled through the country, to get a valuable colt. They are failures from every point of view.

Brood mares will be successful in producing a larger number of live, healthy foals from the number of mares bred by being worked constantly than if kept in idleness.

The average farm mare can be worked, if in the hands of a careful and intelligent man, right up to the foaling time without fear of injury to her or her prospective offspring.

Storage of Butter

The American Society of Equity is not for one, but for all rural products; and just now much attention is being given to perishable and semi-perishable products. Market control of these products depends upon storage in first hands, or, at least, storage controlled by first hands. Everything we can learn in these lines is helpful.

The dairy division of the United States Department or Agriculture has been making some interesting experiments in the storage of butter. Butter was taken that had been made from sweet cream and that had been made from sour cream; it was packed in sealed cans, filled and partly filled, and also in open vessels; it was kept at 10 degrees below and 10 degrees above, and even at 32 above, which latter is just at the freezing point, and it was lightly salted and highly salted. It was kept in storage about eight months.

Butter in full cans and tubs at the low temperatures scored about the same; that in the higher temperatures showed a slight difference in favor of the cans, and butter in full cans kept better than that in cans only partly filled, which shows that total exclusion of air was beneficial. Butter made from sweet cream gave best results. That made from sour cream and kept at the lower temperatures kept well, but it deteriorated rapidly when taken from storage. Butter but slightly salted came out of storage in better condition than that which had been heavily salted.

This conclusion was reached, which may be of advantage to farm butter makers, even in advance of facilities for storage: That light salting and low temperatures, and making butter from sweet cream, give much better results in storage of butter.

A Business Success

We organized what is known as the Farmers' Store Company of Bloomer, Wis., fifteen years ago, under the State law of Wisconsin, capitalized at five thousand in shares of stock five dollars each. When we had sold six hundred shares, or $3,000, we commenced to do business. We had about three hundred stockholders. We are chartered by the State to do a general mercantile business, operate creameries and mills, and do a general shipping and forwarding business. But up to this time we have not undertaken all of these branches. We are doing what is termed here a general mercantile business, including hardware, farm implements and creameries. We now operate a store and creamery at each of three small villages, and we own all of the buildings and machinery we operate.

Our business has been a continued success from the start, and we have paid good dividends every year. The business has increased each year over the previous one. We add 15 per cent. to the cost of the goods in the market, and pay out of the 15 per cent. freight and all expenses of running the business. But we find that we can not get 15 per cent. on some items, such as sugar, flour, mill feeds, fencing wire, nails, binding twine, etc. We find that our average gross profit for each of the fifteen years has been 13 per cent. on sales, and our average expense, including freights, insurance, taxes, clerks, etc., has been a fraction less than 7 per cent., hence our net profit on sales has been, on an average, a little better than 6 per cent.

We have from time to time increased our capital stock, so we are now capitalized at $100,000, with $80,000 paid up capital, and now have 649 stockholders, all farmers or have been farmers. A few are what we call retired farmers. When we started this business we were told that it could not be done at so small a gross profit as 15 per cent., but with an experience of fifteen years and the results we have realized, we have a right to claim that it is a grand success. But to those that may read this article will say, do not think that all that is necessary is to get the necessary money. First, get as many as two or three hundred farmers converted to the plan, and with the necessary capital and good business management it is as safe a business proposition as any I have ever undertaken.

I am sorry to say that there has been a good many farmers' co-operative stores and creameries that have failed, and the cause is one or both of two things: Not well organized or badly managed when business is undertaken. Our stockholders are of a mixed nationality, Americans, Germans, Irish, Norwegians, Bohemians and Danes. When we started this organization most of our stockholders were poor, while now I am glad to say they are in fairly good shape. I append a statement of one year's business, ending January 31, 1906:

Resources—	
Merchandise on hand	$67,759.40
Real estate	30,877.51
Cash on hand	4,145.11
Book accounts	6,586.10
	$109,368.12
Liabilities—	
Capital stock	$80,000.00
Accounts payable	12,076.99
Undivided profits	17,291.13
	$109,368.12
Sales of merchandise, 1905	237,464.99

Average gross profit, 13 per cent.

Averaging cost of handling goods, 7 per cent.

Average net profit, 6 per cent.

CREAMERIES.

Total amount butter made in 1905, pounds	508,525
Total amount received for same	$134,131.08
Total sales of merchandise and creamery butter	371,596.07

I am yours for co-operation of farmers, P. S. SCRITSMIER,
President Farmers' Store Company of Bloomer, Wis.

The Power of the Farmer

The farmers' power is being recognized in the distant West. The San Francisco Call says:

American farmers last year furnished the capital to start 1,754 new national banks, all for the service of rural communities. The American farmer is an industrial prince. Farmers are about 35 per cent. of our total population, a number unequalled by the members of any other vocation. They have the power by combination, to control any policy they may choose to favor, either in the state or nation. We are accustomed to read resolutions to Congressmen and Legislators passed by organizations of various kinds in our cities. These expressions are indulged in without consulting the farmer. He is ignored entirely. No one asks if the instructions are in his interest or against it. Some day the farmers will pinch themselves, wake up, organize and go into the resolution business themselves. They will stand by what they want at the polls and dealing in city resolutions will get a jolt that will be startling.

Fixing the Price

While there are still a few spiteful papers that ridicule the idea of farm price-making, it is gratifying to note that so many thoughtful and progressive journals approve the plans and purposes of the American Society of Equity. Take the following from the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press:

The American Society of Equity, which has been referred to somewhat facetiously as the "farmers' trust," promises to take an active hand in the disposal of this year's crops and its operations will have an effect on Michigan products. Yesterday a department of fruits, vegetables and dairy products was organized at Chicago and the society began mapping out a line of action.

There is a legitimate field in which the Society of Equity can operate to the advantage of its members and to the satisfaction of the public. If the society makes of itself largely a clearing house, designed to keep the farmers informed as to the market conditions, the supply and demand, and the prices, it can accomplish a useful purpose and to a considerable extent regulate prices. Moreover, it can so systematize the dealings between the farmers and middlemen, that there will be little danger of the grower selling his products at less than they are worth. In other words, the selling of farm products can be put on as open a basis as the selling of groceries or other supplies.

Persistence of Habit

Several children were asked to write an essay on the difficulty of breaking away from habits after they are once established. Here is one of them.

"Habit is hard to destroy. Take off the first letter and you have not changed "abit." Take off the next letter and you still have a "bit" left. Now take off another letter and you have all of "it" yet. Take off another and part of "it" still remains. Therefore, if you have a bad habit, better dump it all at once.

He Solved the Problem.

One day as he halted at the top of the river-bank, a man famous for his inquisitive mind stopped and asked:

"How long have you hauled water for the village, my good man?"

"Tin years, sir."

"Ah! How many loads do you take in a day?"

"From tin to fifteen, sir."

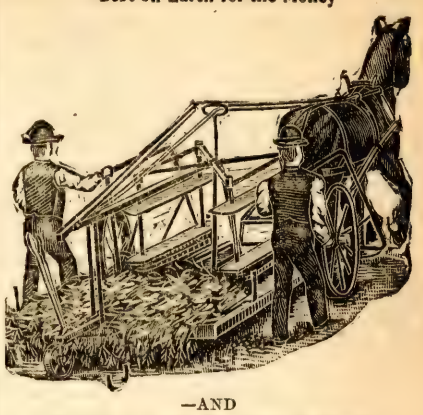
"Ah, yes! Now I have a problem for you. How much water at this rate have you hauled in all, sir?"

The driver of the watering-cart jerked his thumb backward toward the river and replied:

"All that ain't left back there in the river, sir."

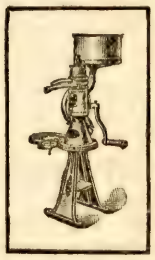
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Send at once for our little book "How to Make Dollars Out of Wind." We will forward it by return mail, postpaid, and quote you a special price on a Chatham Fanning Mill.

Then—when you are through wondering how we can sell so good a machine for so little money—send us an order for a **FREE** test.

We will ship you a Mill, all charges prepaid, and you can use it a month on your own farm to see what it will do.

And, if you are not thoroughly convinced that it is exactly as represented, you can send it back at our expense, and the test won't cost you anything.

We have had 25 years experience making Fanning Mills and own two of the largest factories in America.

Our offer is made in good faith and any Commercial Agency or any Bank in Detroit will tell you of our responsibility.

Send at once for our liberal proposition and get a Chatham Fanning Mill to saving for you as quickly as possible.

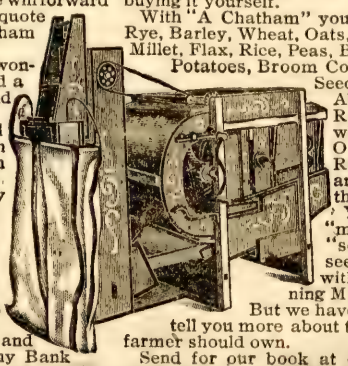
It will grade all your grain so you can get "first price" for it.

It will take all the chaff, weed-seed and withered kernels out of your grain. It will take cockle out of wheat, separate oats from wheat or any one kind of grain from all others.

If you own a Chatham Fanning Mill, you can sell seed-grain to other people instead of buying it yourself.

With "A Chatham" you can clean Corn, Rye, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Flax, Rice, Peas, Beans, Kaffir Corn, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Alfalfa, Grass Seed, Cotton Seed, Alsike, Blue Grass, Red Top, Buckwheat, Hungarian, Orchard Grass, Rape, Rye Grass and everything of this kind.

You do not get "mixed crops" nor "sow weeds" if your seed-grain is cleaned with a Chatham Fanning Mill.



But we haven't room here to tell you more about this mill that every farmer should own.

Send for our book at once and get the whole story with our **FREE** trial offer.

Let us tell you the many different ways a Chatham Fanning Mill puts dollars into your pocket. We ship from one of our nearest branch warehouses. We have one in all leading trade centers in the different states. This gives prompt delivery. Write us today.

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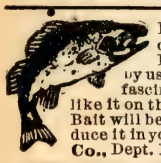
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LICE on Poultry costs the average Poultryman and Farmer more money in a year than he ever dreams of. 75 per cent. of poultry ills are directly caused by lice. These pests torment the fowl and get it out of condition, when it is an easy prey for disease. Your hens will lay more and young stock grow faster and YOU WILL HAVE NO LICE if you use **Leak's Lice Exterminator.**
All Lice and Mites surely Inexpensive, easily applied and **EXTERMINATED** guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Quart 35c; Gallon $1.00; 5 gallon can $4.00.
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You are tired of the work it causes and poor results a washboard gives. Why slave away for hours on washday, with all its tired arms and backaches? DON'T DO IT.

Perhaps you have already decided that a washing machine is made for your convenience. Good. Then let us advise you to not pay an exorbitant price for pretty talk and "mechanical wonders." Perpetual motion has not been invented nor discovered.



The Pedigo Perfection Washer is the machine for you, reader. Here is a picture of it Nothing complicated. It will not get out of order and give a mechanic gray hairs to keep it running. The Pedigo is just a washing machine. A slight forward and back movement of the arm runs it without tiring one's back. Thousands have been in use for years. Strength con not be saved better than this washer does. It will wash to perfection a lace handkerchief or a carpet. Made of Galvanized iron, and will last indefinitely. The most wonderful part of our proposition is the price, only $3.00. Why pay $10.00 or more for a complicated machine? Your money back if not satisfied is the way we sell Pedigo Perfection Washers. Try one on our guarantee. If you send 50 cents extra, or $3.50 in all, we will pay freight east of the Rockies.

COONER & FORTUNE CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE The Poultry Yard

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

A Good Combination Means Profit

Individual poultry men, when they have a large supply of goods and when the demand is greater in market than the supply, can, to a certain extent, dictate to the middleman and secure reasonably good prices. But when the individual has but a limited supply and the market is already well catered to he is apt to be disappointed in the returns.

But it is not so with a body of men—and here is where co-operation comes in.

We are not advising "poultry trusts" on the part of the producers, but it is time that the poultry men get together and demand a fair price for their product.

There are no articles more staple, more in every-day demand, than poultry and eggs. The moment there is a lack of shipments, up go the prices; but who gets the benefit of this raise? The middleman.

If the poultry men of a county, for instance, will form themselves into a club, a branch of the Society of Equity, pool their product and place it on the market as a body, there will be different results. The poultry farmer will get his proper share, and the middleman will have sufficient margin to live on.

At the present day, or rather with the present system, the poulterer receives about enough to meet the cost, and the middleman rides in automobiles. It is not fair.

Up-to-Date Farming does not favor disturbances in the market; it does not ask its readers to be arbitrary, but it does say that to the poultry farmer belongs not only the actual cost to produce, but a sufficient margin so that he can at least afford to drive to town in a vehicle other than the usual farm wagon.

We are living in an era when the farmer is better recognized than he has been. Instead of continuing to be the butt end of jokes and the subject of cartoons, he is placed in the front ranks with other business men of importance. To a certain extent he is king. To him the world looks for its prosperity. Then, if upon him is involved such an important mission, why should he not receive his just rewards?

That is the stand the Society of Equity has taken. That is what Up-to-Date Farming teaches. That is why it is so urgently pressed that farmers and stock-raisers should combine and work for the common good. When once the society's plan becomes general there will be better-paid producers and more satisfied consumers.

By this plan not only is the producer guaranteed a better price for his commodity, but the consumer is assured of more fair treatment. There will be no counterfeiting.

But will this increased pay for the producer come out of the pockets of the consumer? Will the consumer be compelled to pay a larger price for his goods?

No. The market rate is already sufficiently high; but instead of the bulk going into the pockets of the middleman, the speculator, it will be proportionately shared with those to whom it rightly belongs.

Now, what is true of the farmer is equally true of the poultry man. Both are hard-working, honest business men, and they are annually furnishing the living and prosperity of the nation. They deserve what belongs to them, and co-operation is the only way by which such results can be secured.

The Commercial Duck

The duck does not readily become a pet.

Excitement about the place must not be allowed.

Inbred stock will result in weak and sickly young.

Germans, as a rule, prefer duck eggs for table use.

Planer shavings make the finest kind of bedding.

Late-hatched ducks do not make reliable breeding stock.

Chopped-up dandelion is relished by the young.

Ducks prefer to make their own nests in the bedding.

It is wonderful how quickly the duck will become acquainted with the feeding hour.

The market duck with a deep keel is always the most plump in appearance.

Having lights burning in the duck yards at night will keep the birds more quiet. James Rankin believes in having lanterns hung up on posts about the place.

Ducks are easily panic-stricken. Walking past them with a hoisted umbrella will at once occasion a stampede.

The morning ration for grown ducks should be about one-half the quantity of the feed at night.

Two-year-old drakes to one-year-old ducks make the best matings.

When there is occasion to drive ducks, go about it very slowly, so that they do not become excited.

Excitement at once makes a duck weak in the legs.

As soon as a duck yard is empty the ground should be plowed and a green crop sown, so as to kill any impurity that may be present.

Washing the eggs has a tendency to harden the shell, superinducing too much evaporation and thereby injuring the vitality of the egg.

It is a mistake to give cayenne or any other hot, spicy condiment to ducks, as it causes them to abort their eggs, and its use, if persisted in, will cause inflammation of the egg-producing organs.

There is nothing scientific in duck-raising, but it does call for careful, business-like methods. If these can be given, a profit is assured, but neglect will be fatal.

Scaley Leg Treatment

Scales on the legs of a fowl are not only unsightly, but eventually they mean death to the afflicted bird. After a time the victim begins to lose sleep, loses flesh, and dies worn out. The course of the complaint is slow; it takes five or six months to go through all its phases.


Scaly Leg.

Grease is a sovereign remedy for killing the insects that cause the trouble. The legs should first be washed warm water and then anointed with lard and kerosene; or vaseline and sulphur; the treatment repeated every other day until the legs are clean.

To prevent this pest in the poultry yard, never purchase a bird that has scaly legs, nor set a hen that is afflicted. One scaly legged fowl in a pen will sooner or later spread the disease. Perfect cleanliness of the houses will go far towards keeping the place rid of the mites that cause all the trouble.

Notes in Passing

Keep on improving.

Energy brings success.

Failure comes to the faint hearted.

The wise man never parades his learning.

Visionary men never succeed with poultry.

"Fuss and feathers" are matters of taste, but egg records are matters of business.

The successful poultryman is a skillful manager.

Combine utility and beauty if you can, but let utility come first. Beauty without utility is a costly experiment.

Brains are more profitable on a poultry farm than luck. The biggest dumbhead in existence at times has luck.

Someone once said "Sidetracked care means switched-off profit with poultry." It is God's truth, too.

The beginner who is slovenly in his ways will sooner or later meet his waterloo.

UP-TO-DATE Bee-Keeping

By Rev. J. G. Baumgartner

Queen Cells for Requeening

Small queens, queens whose bees are cross or have other undesirable qualities, and all queens of inferior stock should be replaced by young, vigorous queens from the best stock obtainable. Now is a good time to do this work. And as it is of prime importance, no progressive bee-keeper should overlook or neglect this work. Do not leave it to the bees' own sweet will to raise their queens as they choose to do, for not every queen in the yard is good enough to be superseded of her own blood. The improvement of our stock must be our constant aim. But improve we can only by breeding from the best and weeding out all poor stock. Then the question arises, how can the necessary queens of superior stock be obtained for requeening, and which is the most economical way to get them? Of course, we can buy the queens, and if we buy from old and reliable breeders we will get excellent queens. Yet this buying of queens has great disadvantages. In the first place, the cost is considerable, queens are frequently lost in introducing, and it is a fact that the best queens will often not lay as well nor live as long after they have been bumped around in the mail bags for several days as those that have not been thus sent through the mail. It is chiefly for these reasons that bee-keepers who look toward the profit end of their business should rear their own queens, buying just enough to introduce new blood and guard against inbreeding.

To requeen your colonies, the best queen in the yard should be selected as mother. During a honey flow take an empty frame with an inch foundation starter and put it down in the center of the brood nest of the breeding queen. After a week this frame will contain comb with larvae. Now take away the queen from a very populous colony and place in the center of this colony (now queenless) the frame of new comb and brood. This virgin comb, being so nice and tender, so soft to work, will be at once chosen by the queenless bees to start queen cells on. And if your colony is strong, as it should be, and plenty of honey is gathered every day, they will produce a batch of cells so large and fine that it "will do your heart good" to see them, and they contain the finest of virgin queens. On the ninth day after this frame has been given to the queenless colony, open the hive and count the number of cells you have. Then make queenless as many colonies as you have cells, counting one cell for the colony which produced the cells, and twenty-four hours later cut out carefully all the cells but one, destroying at the same time any cells that may be found on combs other than the one from the breeder, and give one of these cells to each of the colonies prepared for them. They may be pinned to a comb of unsealed brood by means of a nail or toothpick. Care should be taken not to jar or expose to the sun these cells unnecessarily. In two more weeks fine queens will be found laying in the colonies which received these cells.

Bee Notes

When the bees have sealed the honey it is ready to leave the hive, and not before. It will improve in flavor if left with the bees longer, but the bees will discolor the comb (travel-stain it), making it more or less unsaleable.

Did you ever see the bees store their honey in the cool and damp ground? No. And yet many people keep honey in the damp cellar and wonder why it did not keep. Learn from the bees. The warmest and dryest room in the house is the place for honey. Tell your customers about it.

HOLD YOUR EGGS UNTIL WINTER AND GET HIGH PRICE

By using our PATENTED Preservative you can keep eggs fresh nine months. Instead of selling your eggs at the low summer price you can get the highest price of the year. Eggs taken out of the Preservative cannot be told from fresh eggs. They retain their appearance and flavor and the yolks will always separate. Simple to use. We will send you a 75c package, enough to preserve up to seventy-five dozen eggs, and let you try it for sixty days. If the eggs are all right send us 75c, if not it won't cost you a cent. Send for package today.

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A. R. TUBBS & SON,

I had splendid success. Hatched eight chickens out of the 15 eggs. Raised all of them. One cockerel we sold. Now have two cockerels and five hens. They are just fine,

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White Wyandottes are endorsed by **27** State Experiment Stations as being the BEST all round breed. A little larger than Plymouth Rocks—quicker growers and no discoloring from dark pin feathers when dressed.

Our strain **"The Bird for Business"** equals the Leghorn for egg production and are 100 per cent. hardier and heavier.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

Eggs for hatching—prepaid to any point east of the Mississippi-Missouri river $1.50 for 15—$2.75 for 30. Eggs **not prepaid** $1.00 for 15—**$2.00** for **30**—$3.50 for 60. Valuable pricelist free.

A. R. TUBBS & SON,
Box A Westons Mills, N. Y.

UP-TO-DATE
Orchard and Garden
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Fruit and Produce

It has been well said that one of the most important events of recent years was the organization at Chicago last month of the fruit and produce branch of the American Society of Equity.

Industrial and commercial interests are in a transition period. Concentration has long been in one direction. Wage labor early tested the strength of organization, and in proportion as its management was wise and prudent, it was successful. Capital then entered the lists. Taking advantage of laws, or, rather, securing the enactment of laws, creating artificial persons (corporations), capital was enabled to concentrate its powers more easily and more powerfully, and, on account of acquired shrewdness and business experience, it has met fewer reverses in its general plans, and has grown into gigantic institutions with almost unlimited power.

During this formative period, or the organization of other interests, productive industry, or, it is better perhaps to say, the interest of rural production, pursued the even tenor of its way, looking back and accepting the methods of the fathers, rather than going boldly forward in ways to counterbalance the advantages acquired by the new methods adopted by the other interests.

This inaction on the part of the rural population, placed them at a great disadvantage, and the equilibrium which should exist between all classes was destroyed, and agriculture in all its branches found itself at a very great disadvantage—helpless, in fact, to guard its interests.

Some four years ago, however, the American Society of Equity came into existence to organize the farmers, and place them in position to safeguard their interests and restore the equilibrium that had been so ruthlessly disturbed by the organization of the other classes. This at once breathed new life, energy and hope into the general farming interests, and its influence was promptly felt in the prices of farm products.

But the problem of orchard and garden crops, including other perishable and semi-perishable products, remained unsolved. Methods applicable to the grains, fibers and like products, would not so well apply to these perishable commodities. But get intelligent people once started in the right direction, and they are not easily turned aside from their purpose. The determination to reach better conditions culminated, as we have said, in the organization of the Fruit and Produce Growers' branch. This branch society is officered by men whose very names breathe confidence. H. L. Gleason, of Hartford, Mich., and John Deneen, of Plover, Wis.; F. W. Ploetz, of Colomo, Wis.; R. H. Thompson, of Ridgeland, Miss.; J. Napieralski, of Chicago, and U. S. Holdridge, of Hersey, Mich., are names well known and honored in these lines of production, and they show the unselfish and cosmopolitan nature of the organization. Mr. Tubbs ,the secretary, of course needs no introduction.

We know of nothing we can do more appropriate in this department this issue than to urge fruit and produce growers to line themselves up with this organization. It means more direct shipments, fewer losses, greater consumption and steadier prices for their products, and, of course, surer profits. The bane of this business has been unadvised shipments, the piling up in market centers of supplies away beyond the demands, to be reshipped and distributed to points of consumption, involving delay, additional expense, deterioration, and often actual loss. It is believed that shipments may be made direct to points of consumption by shortest and cheapest routes, thus insuring producers ready sales and remunerative prices, with a minimum of risk.

No one can fail to see the importance of this to the producers of these products, and yet its successful working out depends largely upon those producers themselves. They must lend their support to the movement, must join in the controlled shipment and marketing, must co-operate with all their fellow producers, and do as all other organized interests do, identify thmeselves with the organization, and sustain its action. Unlike other organizations, it requires no investment of capital. Under the magnificent plans arranged the business is to pay its own expenses without taxing the producers or oppressing the consumers.

We urge our readers to lay this matter before their fruit and produce growing neighbors and enlist their co-operation. For particulars see the constitution of the Fruit and Produce Growers' Branch of the American Society of Equity, as published in the July 1st issue of Up-to-Date Farming.

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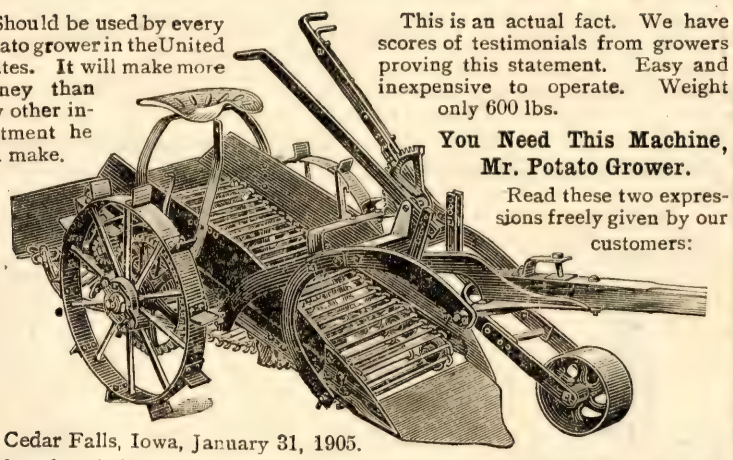
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UP-TO-DATE

Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

THOUGHTS THAT COME

A Human Speck

He was a large, strong man; stout, healthy and robust. In the streets of a great city he pushed a cart laden with bananas, selling a few now and then, but very rarely, to an unappreciative passer by.

His sales were evidently at small profit, and his living must have been of the most beggarly. By and by, the common lot of all will overtake him, and he will be hidden beneath the earth he did so little to improve or honor—buried, not as an act of love or respect, but as an unpleasant duty; living he was tolerated, dead he must be put out of sight!

And yet this man was once a baby in some mother's arms, a child toddling around somewhere, a boy looking out upon a great world, a youth with opportunities of some kind about him, a man—pushing a banana cart!

What were his environments? Amid what scenes did he grow up? What memories of a home far away beyond the seas has he? We may not know. He lives; he will die; a dust dropped from a moment of sunlight into the darkness. A speck on the page of human existence.

Yes, there is a lesson. I am thinking of the boys in the home on the farm. To them every breath is a hope; every thought an inspiration; every act an uplift. The spirit of progress looks out from every eye, and every heartbeat marks an aspiration. Happy boy on the farm! Nature's chosen nobleman. His world is too great for city push-carts. His ambition points to the skies, and his work makes humanity better. When his labors are ended and he lies down to rest, weeping eyes will moisten his pillow, and a monument will be raised above his honored grave.

JOHN P. STELLE.

Women Who Do Their Own Work

We have all read amusing articles written by housekeepers who attempted to plan their work for each day and of the many interruptions which followed and the awkward results. But I do not believe that there are many good housekeepers who do not have some system about their weekly tasks. It is absolutely necessary where one pair of hands has the work to do for the whole family.

Monday has been since time immemorial set aside for washing, but I prefer Tuesday, using Monday for the extra work necessary after the day of rest, sorting the soiled clothes and mending all that need it. This saves much work, as rents are larger after washing than before.

Plan the meals for the following day and make all possible preparation for them.

Do not make the mistake of many young housekeepers and rise at 3:30 or 4 o'clock in order to get the washing done before breakfast. It may be a little saving of time, but not of strength, and it is better to take one's regular rest.

Do the morning work while the washwater is heating ,and although the clothes may not be on the line as soon as your neighbors' you will not have a disorderly house to think of while washing and to straighten when the tired body is clamoring for rest.

Do not, if you happen to be alone, put off dining until after the washing is done if you do not happen to get done before noon. One hour of work done when the system needs nourishment is harder on one than twice that amount if prepared to endure it.

After the washing is done, do not attempt any sewing or other work, but sit down and read a while in Up-to-Date or some good story, and you will be surprised to find how rested you feel.

On Wednesday blacken the range and clean the kitchen and pantry. Notice if the spice boxes, etc., need replenishing soon and make a note of it so that none of these articles will be missing when needed.

After noon dampen the clothes to be ironed. Some busy housekeepers put away many articles without ironing, but I think clothes which are nicely ironed stay cleaner longer than those used without ironing.

After doing the morning work and preparing the vegetables for dinner, on Thursday, do the ironing. Unless it be a large one, there may be a little time during the afternoon for sewing.

On Friday morning put away the clean clothes, and sweep and dust the bedrooms and living rooms. Reserve the afternoon for a visit with a friend (which, by the way, brightens one up wonderfully), or for a bit of fancy work or sewing.

On Saturday do the extra baking. It is best not to bake cake and pies to last during the entire week. They are better when fresh, and it is not so tiresome to prepare them as needed. Do not overwork on this day so that it will be impossible for you to attend divine service on the Sabbath or to enjoy a pleasant afternoon with the husband, who is generally not at leisure other days and thinks much of having you read or sing to him.

A Little Fancy Work

A pretty hanging photograph holder is made of a piece of thin board about 10 by 14 inches. Cover the board with a layer of wadding, then cover with silk, velvet, satin or any preferred material. I used silkoline, with a design of holly berries and leaves. Pass narrow ribbon across the board, fastening where it crosses with fancy headed tacks. The photographs are held by being slipped under the ribbon.

A pretty cushion for the toilet table: Take a piece of blue sateen, 7 by 14 inches, fold and stitch it neatly around, leaving a small opening on one side to turn and fill it through. Pack as hard as possible with fine sawdust mixed with a little sand and close the opening. Cover with bobbinet lace. Take one and a quarter yards of "Oriental" lace, which may be had for a few cents and gather the upper edge; sew it around the cushion just over the seam, pulling the corners evenly, gather a narrow blue ribbon through the center lengthwise, sew this on where the lace frill is fastened, and put some loops of the same ribbon at the corners. The cushion may, of course, be of any size, shape or color desired.

Helps in Canning

As the fruit season is with us again perhaps a few hints on the subject of caring for the different varieties may be of benefit. One follows another in quick succession, and every housekeeper feels that she should have a share in all that grows. A well filled cellar or storeroom is certainly a "thing of joy" in winter, when it is difficult to obtain fresh fruit. When cooking any fruit, if there is too much juice, use it for jelly. Before canning every can should be fitted with its own rubber and lid and carefully tested before filling with fruit.

That fruit molds on top or ferments all through the can is because this precaution is not taken, covers do not fit; a little air gets in, and the fruit spoils.

To test, fill each can two-thirds full of hot water, put on a rubber, screw the lid down as tight as possible, wipe any drops of water off the can and stand it on its top for five minutes, or while testing other cans. If no water finds its way out it is airtight and may be set aside with its cover until it can be filled.

If any water forces its way out, try first to make the same cover fit by straightening its rim, which may be done by holding it on the top of the stove and tapping lightly with a hammer. If not then tight enough, try another cover. It is best to use only new rubbers, but if enough are not at hand see that none are used that are imperfect or broken. The feeling of certainty that the fruit will keep well repays the little trouble of testing the cans.

To can berries—Pick out stems and hulls and wash carefully. Put in porcelain kettle on stove with enough water to keep from burning. I use one teacupful of sugar to the gallon of berries.

Let boil five or ten minutes, fill in glass, stone or tin cans. This rule applies to all berries and small fruits. When getting ready to fill glass cans, wet a cloth in cold water and wrap around can, then set it in a pan of cold water and you will never break one.

Peaches—Have one porcelain kettle with boiling water, and another with a syrup made in the proportion of one pound of sugar to a quart and a half of water. Pare, halve and drop the peaches into the boiling water, let them remain until a silver fork will pierce them, lift out with a wire spoon, fill can, pour in all the boiling syrup the can will hold, taking out all air bubbles and seal at once. Continue in this way, preparing and sealing one can at a time till all are done. This is pronounced the best of all methods for peaches.

Grapes—Carefully pick from the stems and wash. Remove the skins, dropping pulps in one vessel and the skins in another. When all are thus prepared, put the pulps in a preserving kettle over the fire, and stir constantly until the seeds come out clean. Then press the mass through a seive, add the skins to the pulp, weigh, and to one pound of grapes add one-half pound of sugar. Boil one hour and a half and put in glass jars while hot and seal.

Canned pears—For ten pounds of fruit, peeled, halved and cored, use five pounds sugar, one lemon, sliced, one teaspoonful ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful grated nutmeg, a piece of ginger root about three inches long. Tie the cinnamon and nutmeg loosely in a thin muslin bag. Cook all together slowly till the pears turn pink, fill cans and seal hot.



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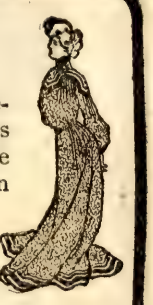


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This is the farmer's own department, or for any person who wants to be heard in the interest and for the welfare of agriculture. Use it, so your brother farmers will know what your mind is regarding the great farmers' problems of the day. Readers must not assume that articles printed in this department are always endorsed by the publisher.

Importing Farm Labor Into Virginia

Editor Up-to-Date Farming:

I mail you under separate cover a copy of the Southern Tobacconist. You will see by it that G. W. Koiner has been sent to several of the European countries to solicit farm labor to come to Virginia, and that $10,000 was appropriated by the State Legislature for that purpose. This appears to me a waste of the people's money, and even worse than that.

If Mr. Koiner succeeds in inducing a large number of farm hands to come to Virginia it would not only bring "cheap foreign labor" directly in competition with our home laborers, but it would naturally lead to a greatly increased production of tobacco, which would work greatly to the disadvantage of farmers, as we now produce as much of that commodity as we can dispose of at living prices. It is just the condition the tobacco trust would like to bring about, and there is no doubt this scheme originated with that institution. The trusts always manage to feather their own nests at the public expense, and they do not care whom it hurts.

I am a farmer and a member of Haleford Local Union, A. S. of E., and I feel great interest in this work, which I think ought to be brought forcibly to the farmers' attention.—H. H. Hancock, Haleford, Va.

I approve the above—R. L. Wilson, secretary.

Disposing of the Corn Surplus

We have never worried much over crop surplusses, because in the face of the rapid increase in consumption and the inability of statisticians to show increased average yields there is scarcely a possibility of a surplus with crops properly marketed as required by demand. But this element of uncertainty, if it ever was an element of uncertainty, is now entirely removed, in the opinion of E. W. Wagner, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. And he thinks the law putting denaturized alcohol on the manufacturing free list does it. Declaring that there is now a situation which makes a price-breaking corn surplus impossible, Mr. Wagner says:

This is free grain alcohol for all purposes except food, beverage or medicine. Today we pay for this grain alcohol at the druggists 40 cents a pint or $3.20 a gallon. Relieved of the tax we shall be able to buy it at 20 cents a gallon.

One bushel of corn will produce twenty quarts or five gallons of proof spirits. This is two and a half gallons of alcohol at 20 cents a gallon from corn in the interior at 50 cents a bushel. At this price it is a cheaper household fuel than oil, gas, naptha, gasoline or coal. Further, it is not explosive and is safer.

After making the alcohol the grain slops are available as feed for both cattle and hogs. From corn costing 40 cents at distilleries that will be situated throughout the corn belt it would cut the Standard Oil Company in two and close numerous mines. This industry could consume about the entire crop at 40 cents.

It would, when made from 50 cent corn, banish gas, naptha and gasoline as steam makers, and even made from 60 cent corn have a decided preference over gas and all of them for cooking purposes, since it would find its way to a large consumption in every household in city, town and country.

There is no doubt that enough of it can find its way into profitable consumption from 60 cent corn to prevent any corn, from the largest crop it is possible for this country to produce, seeking a market at lower price. This is the more certain for the reason that Corn unfit for any other purpose can be used in this industry.

It can find enormous consumption at 30 cents a gallon and would on this basis sustain corn well around 75 cents a bushel. It is the end of all cheap corn now, and will ultimately be of all cheap grain in the United States.

It is revolutionary in grain prices. It is the inauguration of the golden age of agriculture. It adds value to every acre of land except coal and oil lands in the United States, and it will break up the most formidable and cruel trust in the whole country.

It would require a book to tell the good conditions this new manufacture will establish and the evils it will suppress. It will cut down railroad freight combinations and scatter concentrated industries that are only able to create monopoly by banding together and centralizing.

Its benefits will be felt in a year or two in the other grains, one quarter of the quantity of the distillery furnish being of rye, barley, oats, etc. It will help wheat by the cultivation of corn to the exclusion of other grain on lands that will produce Maize.

We are scarcely prepared to take Mr. Wagner's roseate view as to the uses of denaturized alcohol, but the farmer with this knowledge who dumps his corn and loses his profits is little to be pitied. But that is not the worst of it. While he is sacrificing his own profits, he is impairing those of every other corn grower in the land. Every farmer should strive most earnestly to bring every dumper within the pale of reason and co-operation—get him into the A. S. of E.

Improved Memorials

Did it ever occur to you that stone is proving a failure for memorial purposes? Slate, brownstone and sandstone have all had their day. Fifty years ago people thought that marble was all right and that it would last forever. Now the country is full of mossgrown, broken, and tumbled-down marble slabs. Thousands of them have been tumbled into foundations for better monuments. Marble has proved such a failure that some of the best cemeteries now actually prohibit its use.

Just now granite is popular but that also is proving a failure. Large sums are being expended in city cemeteries for cleaning, refinishing and repairing granite monuments. Grant's tomb in New York, built of the best granite money could buy, required extensive repairs within eight years after its completion. The National Lincoln Monument in Illinois was repaired repeatedly at a cost of nearly fifty thousand dollars and finally had to be rebuilt entire at an expense of one hundred thousand dollars to the state. Any monument which will not take care of itself for all time after it is once put in place is not a true memorial.

The Monumental Bronze Company, 507 Howard avenue, Brodgeport, Conn., are making improved memorials of a non-corrosive metal. They are said to be less expensive than granite, are positively more enduring, there is no possibility of mossgrowth, no cracking or crumbling from the action of frost, and a far handsomer design can be had than can be procured in granite for the same money. The work is becoming popular in all parts of the country. Their White Bronze work was awarded both the gold and silver medals at the St. Louis Exposition in direct competition with a display of New England granite occupying three times the space. They cater to all classes, having hundreds of designs at all prices from a few dollars up. They ship work all over the United States and to foreign countries.

Anyone in need of cemetery work of any kind will do well to communicate with the above named company, who are very glad to send full information, designs and prices without any expense or without you incurring any obligations.

A Splendid Pastoral and Horticultural Region

Few people are aware today that in the Northern Central part of the lower peninsula of Michigan, lies a tract of land comprising nearly 25,000 acres of cut-over land, known as the "CADALLAIC TRACT," besides many finely improved farms, in the vicinity of Cadillac, Wexford county, Michigan. Cadillac has a population of nearly 9,000 inhabitants. These lands lie together in one large body of unsold and really cheap, good land, available to the stockman, farmer, fruit-grower and home-builder. The lands are not isolated but have all the advantages of good roads, churches, schools, railroads and what is more are governed by a low rate of taxation. People wonder why these lands have never been settled before but the reason is easily understood when the investor realizes that the entire region has been dominated by the lumbering industry. Lumbermen discouraged settlers from coming to their districts. The few railroads in the past have been temporary ones and built only to haul logs. There were neither schools, churches, nor social advantages and it was natural that no man should want to bring his family to such an isolated locality. That has now been all done away with and the past few years has been a marked change in the country. Settlers are rapidly settling here from nearly every state in the union. These settlers are not drawn by any "boom" that is on, but by reason of the superior location, quality of soil, abundance and purity of water, the free gravel pike roads, diversity of profitable crops, exceptional school and church privileges offered. The one locality that stands out pre-eminently in this part of Michigan is the "CADALAC TRACT."

For further information in regard to this country the editor of Up-to-Date Farming advises readers to write Samuel S. Thorpe, Room 36, Wibber-McMullen Bldg., Cadillac, Michigan, who owns these lands, for some of his handsomely illustrated literature, which is free. This literature is reliable and will make very interesting reading for both yourself and family. Mr. Thorpe's advertisement appears in another column of this paper.

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S. E. FERRY
Indianapolis, Indiana

TO THE RUBBISH HEAP

Aren't You Tired

of dosing yourself, day after day, week after week, with vile-tasting compounds; aren't you sick of chewing sweet-tasting tablets and lozenges or choking over sugar-coated pills? Aren't you tired of being afraid of every draught of the wind, of being afraid of everything you eat, of not being able to do what you want in the way you want? Aren't you tired of the doctors and drug stores, of the canes and crutches, the electric belts and the hot water bottles, the liver pads and chest protectors, the plasters, poultices and purges, the liniments, the lotions and potions? Aren't you tired of them all?

Then Throw Them Into the Rubbish Heap

bag and baggage, box, jar, and bottle! Get well and strong! Enjoy life and health; be yourself as you were before disease gripped you. Laugh at them! Need them no longer! Take the step right now—to-day! Don't fool away another minute on them—don't waste another penny! One short letter—just a few words—will start you on the way. It won't cost you a penny to begin! It won't cost you a penny unless you are satisfied! Just a letter, just a statement that you need it, just a request that you want it. It will do the rest.

Stop dosing, drugging and doping! Use a package of Vitæ-Ore—**The Mineral Spring Condensed and Concentrated**—for thirty days. Don't use another thing but the V.-O. treatment we will send you. Our profit, our pay, our reputation will depend upon what you think after thirty days are over. We leave it to you entirely, for you to decide. Read our special 30-day trial offer, read what Vitæ-Ore is and take the step that thousands have taken, the step that leads to the road that leads to health. **One Letter Does It.**

How can you refuse this offer?

If You Are Sick we want to send you a $1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore, the great healer from the earth's veins, enough for 30 days' use, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us $1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than $1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes to insure for you new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgement, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what Vitæ-Ore is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

From the Earth's Veins To Your Veins

Vitæ-Ore in its original condition is an ore substance, a combination of minerals mined from the ground, from the EARTH'S VEINS. It contains Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, three properties most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package (one ounce) of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative value many hundred gallons of the most powerful mineral waters of the globe, drank fresh at the springs. The mineral properties which give to the waters of the world's noted healing and mineral springs their curative virtue, come from the rock or MINERAL ORE through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal power in the ORE being thus assimilated with or absorbed by the liquid stream. The rock contains the much desired medicine, the water serves as the conveyance to carry but a small part of its properties to the outer world. Vitæ-Ore is a combination of these medicine-bearing minerals, powdered and pulverized, and partly soluble in water, the addition of which makes a **remarkable curing draught.** VITÆ-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and reaches such cases with a more rapid action than any medicine possible to procure.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS, PA.—I can testify to the value of Vitæ-Ore as a permanent cure for Rheumatism. I had the disease so bad that I could not get out of bed. I used the doctor's medicines faithfully, but they did me no good. I used but two packages of Vitæ-Ore and it **cured me effectually and permanently,** as it is now more than two years since my cure and I have had no return of the disease. DAVID LIGHTNER.

CURES CATARRH.

MOINGONA, IOWA.—I have given Vitæ-Ore a fair and thorough test and have been greatly benefited by its use. I had been a great sufferer with **Catarrh of the Head, Lungs and Stomach,** impairing the latter organ so that my diet for about four years was a little bread and tea or hot water, anything else causing me intense agony. Since using Vitæ-Ore I can now eat any and all vegetables and fruits **without the least unpleasantness. It is the best medicine that I have ever used,** and I have taken a great deal in the past seventeen years. JOHN F. MCGEE.

CURES STOMACH TROUBLE.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.—I suffered terribly with **Stomach Trouble** for over fourteen years and for the last six years was unable to do any housework whatever. I was induced to try Vitæ-Ore, and since taking it, **I feel like a different person** and am now able to attend to all my household duties. V.-O. has brought me back to health and I would not be without it in the house. MRS. JOHN REEDER, 620 W. Water st.

CURES HEART TROUBLE.

CALLAO, MO.—I have not words to express my gratitude for the benefit V.-O. has given me. I had **Heart Trouble** for several years and could hardly eat a meal without having to get up and go to the door and wash my face and fan myself to breathe at all, and very often I would have to get up and open the doors, even in cold weather, **and be fanned to be kept alive.** Since taking V.-O. I have no more bad spells; I am able to cook and eat all I want and would not be without V.-O. in the house. I do not feel satisfied without it. MRS. SARAH SCHOBEE.

Vitæ-Ore

Contains Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, Three Health Elements which help to Make Each Dose a Most Remarkable Curing, Healing and Restorative Draught.

CURES LIVER TROUBLE.

RYAN, W. VA.—For six or seven years I have been a sufferer with **Liver and Kidney Trouble.** My stomach would not properly digest my food; I could not sleep; I was, in short, a **physical wreck.** During these years I tried almost every medicine I could find, only at best to obtain temporary relief. Last August, however, I began to use Vitæ-Ore. I have been using it right along since and am today in better health than I have been for seven years. **I ascribe to Vitæ-Ore all the praise.** THOS. P. RYAN, Att'y at Law.

CURES BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

MARYSVILLE, CAL.—My mother was afflicted with what the doctors called **Bright's Disease** for about six or seven years; was attended all of that time by physicians. She was finally **given up to die** and at this time was induced to try Vitæ-Ore. To our surprise, and great joy, she was cured **sound and well** by the use of three packages. JOHN WILLIAMS.

CURES GRAVEL.

DIDO, VA.—I was taken ill with **Gravel** last January and would have died but for Vitæ-Ore. A Vitæ-Ore agent persuaded me that it would help me, so I took it and after nine doses the stone was passed. **I cannot praise Vitæ-Ore highly enough.** I feel like a new man since I have been so much relieved. JOSEPH F. MERCER.

CURES SALT RHEUM OR ECZEMA.

LUVERNE, MINN.—I feel it my duty to let others know how much good Vitæ-Ore has done for me. I had been a sufferer from **Salt Rheum for over fifteen years** and Vitæ-Ore is the first thing that did me any good. My hands have been perfectly well for over a year and you are welcome to use my name to everybody. MRS. M. M. BULLIS.

CURES CONSTIPATION.

BROCKVILLE, FLA.—I have tried Vitæ-Ore and know that it has the virtue claimed for it, as it relieved me of **Constipation that has followed me for forty-five years,** and for which I tried many remedies. None gave me any permanent relief except Vitæ-Ore. J. C. SMITH.

WHAT IRON DOES

AMONG the properties which go to make mineral springs famous for their medicinal qualities is **Iron,** hardly a spring of any consequence or renown being without some proportion of this mineral substance. There are certain springs which contain sufficient iron to impart the iron taste to the waters, which are then known as ferruginous or chalybeate waters, and Vitæ-Ore in solution, ready for drinking by the patient, is representative of the best class of these waters, having the added advantage of being stronger than any water known.

Iron is of especial value in blood disorders and because of this fact the large proportion of iron in Vitæ-Ore does much toward making possible the wonderful curative power possessed by this remedy. As the blood is the vehicle which ordinarily carries medicaments to the different portions of the body, the only means in repairing the ravages of disease in these parts is in supplying that fluid with the elements necessary for the proper restoration of the abnormal or diseased tissues.

The countless millions of little red corpuscles which are contained in this fluid have a powerful affinity for iron. Without iron they cannot live and their death means the death of the entire body. The iron in Vitæ-Ore causes it to be immediately absorbed by the blood, owing to the property of the fluid above mentioned, and it is on account of this that results from the use of this remedy are so easily and quickly established. Iron is also an ideal astringent, possessing the power of allaying irregular or catarrhal action upon any mucous membrane with which it is brought into contact. The wide range of usefulness of iron, and, through iron, Vitæ-Ore, may easily be considered when it is known that membrane which is liable to excessive action exists in the mouth, tongue, throat, lungs, stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, head and nose, causing much trouble and a long train of ills which may be primarily traced to such excessive action or catarrh. The astringent properties of Vitæ-Ore gained by the iron which is part of its composition, make it the most powerful remedy known for checking such catarrh, as thousands of cures in these cases have thoroughly established.

Last, but by no means least, in the many merits possessed by iron and Vitæ-Ore in relation to the curing of human ills, is the ALTERATIVE action, a prominent quality of iron, and which, owing to the formation of Vitæ-Ore, is exerted by that remedy in a more marked degree than has ever been accomplished by artificial compounds of iron used for a like purpose. The term "alterative" is difficult to explain, but a remedy is said to possess "alterative action" when it can check or alter certain morbid processes that work in the system. Embraced in the group of diseases in which alteratives are of benefit are Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Nervous Disorders, etc., numbering up into several score.

The patient afflicted with any of the diseases named herein and those kindred to them, in following the Vitæ-Ore treatment, is securing a more direct medication of the parts affected than could be obtained from drinking the waters of any of the world's noted mineral springs, since one quart of the solution prepared from Vitæ-Ore is from four hundred to eight hundred times stronger than the same quantity of the valuable waters of the globe, and it is not necessary to drink gallons of water to obtain the much desired medicinal power. And remember **Iron** is but one of the many constituents of a medicinal value found in Vitæ-Ore and all are in a state capable of easily being digested and assimilated with the blood.

Thousands

Have pronounced Vitae-Ore the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility.

IF you are sick or suffering from any of the above named disorders, in all of which Vitae-Ore is of special value, don't let another day go by before you send to us for a trial package.

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Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT *Our Object,* EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan,* CONTROLLED MARKETING

VOLUME IX | INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 1, 1906 | NUMBER 15

CALENDAR 1906

August	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
	F. Q. 1			F. M. 9			
	L. Q. 15			N. M. 23			

September	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23/30	24	25	26	27	28	29
	F. Q. 1			F. M. 9			
	L. Q. 15			N. M. 23			

October	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
	F. M. 2			L. Q. 10			
	N. M. 17			F. Q. 24			

November	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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	N. M. 16			F. Q. 22			

Up-to-Date Farming

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J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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INDEX

To Leading Articles and Departments in This Number.

Wheat, Price and Exports	3
Bureau of Marketing	3
Loss to Wheat Growers	3
Wheat and Oats	4
Where Will It End	4
The Situation	5
Local Union	6-7
Local Union Program	8
Potatoes, Hay, Wheat Beans, Buckwheat	8
Papers that Oppose	9
A Muck Raker Raked	9
Live Stock and Dairy	10-11
The Poultry Yard	12
Orchard and Garden	13
Home on the Farm	14
Farmers' Forum	15

FARMERS TO THE FRONT

—o—

Anybody object to that?

—o—

Let the objector prove himself more useful than the farmer.

—o—

When it comes to EQUITY they are all downed. Can't attack that from any side.

—o—

The rule of graft must give place to the reign of Equity.

—o—

Equity takes no rights from any one; it oppresses no one; but it restores to farmers rights they have long been denied—the simple right to estimate the value of their own property.

—o—

The A. S. of E. does not propose to make arbitrary or extortionate prices on anything; fair prices based upon actual supply and demand and Equity.

—o—

Nobody is in the habit of buying a year's supplies in advance, and whenever farmers force on the market a year's supplies in a week or a month they may know they will glut the market and destroy their prices and profits.

—o—

No matter what people may say, the only thing needed to secure a steady market all the year at fair prices is to sell the products only in quantities sufficient to meet the demand.

—o—

The market is never glutted by supplying the demand; it is over-supplying it that makes the trouble.

—o—

A man will willingly pay fifty cents for a good dinner, but ten minutes thereafter he would not pay ten cents for another just like it, because he does not need it, has no use for it, and will not need another for about six hours. The illustration was made by a prominent grain dealer, and it is a good one.

—o—

Suppose a hotel keeper should cook dinners enough to serve his guests for a week and put all on the table the first day, what would dinners be worth in that house after the guests were all satisfied?

How much more wisely do the farmers with their wheat crop, for instance? They have enough, and no more, to supply the world for a year. They insist on furnishing the year's supply all at once. What can they expect of the price they are to get?

—o—

No one can store wheat cheaper than the farmer himself can. He is distant from destructive agencies; he has no great bulk of it together; he can examine it at frequent intervals. All he needs is a cheap house, a good roof and a tight bin.

—o—

"It is folly," says a large grain dealer who takes a sensible view of things, "to say that farmers cannot thus store their wheat and sell it, not all at once, but in quantities to suit themselves and the demand. There is no crop," he contends, "that could be more easily controlled and kept at a steady and profitable price."

—o—

How came farmers to get in a habit of marketing their wheat in a bulk? They do not do so with any other crop. It is simply a habit that ordinary business sense says they must get out of. But to break the habit co-operation is necessary, and co-operation requires organization, so that they may act with reasonable unanimity — each sell part at a time, just as they do of other things and as other people do.

—o—

Up-to-date Farming has never admitted that there is too much of anything produced; let every year see the production of more and better stuff, but sell it only as it is needed. In that is where we differ with other teachers.

—o—

Now we say again that marketing CAN be controlled by organization, and the wise thing to do is to organize and stay organized. There is no doubt that the extent to which marketing has been controlled has saved the farmers of the United States millions of dollars.

—o—

The most pernicious thing connected with the dump selling at the beginning of the market is that it builds up the visible and puts down the prices for the entire season—virtually makes the loss of the profits on the entire crop.

—o—

The problem of the perishable crops is now up for solution; and it is solvable. Organization and co-operation will do it. The Fruit and Produce Growers' Branch is working it out. A director of sales and shipments in all the leading market centers will do it. The folly of this marketing is in rushing these products to a market center for distribution, whereas they should be distributed from the centers of production. This is plain and it is reasonable—practical.

—o—

It would be amusing to see any one try to make the tobacco growers think "it can't be done!" They have done it and made themselves thousands of dollars.

—o—

The buckwheat growers of New York and Pennsylvania will soon show the world that it can be done also. The producers of any crop who will stand to gether can do it. Wheat, and cotton, and corn, and live stock, are no exceptions. The country will be much wiser on the subject of marketing after the great convention at East St. Louis Oct. 23.

—o—

"Increased receipts are followed by diminished prices." That is a familiar market quotation, and it is simply effect following cause. Stay the shipments, hold in check the receipts, cut down the "visible," but fully supply the demand at steady prices. The process is simple; it is easily done, and it is the one thing needful to success in farming.

—o—

Yes, we admit, this is a busy time for farmers. You are busy cultivating and haying and harvesting. This is well, and we do not for a minute think you should neglect these important jobs. But we do want to ask you to read Up-to-Date Farming, to attend your local union meetings and to send a new subscriber or member occasionally—just as often as you can. All these things will work for a good price for what you are working so hard to produce.

—o—

What you read and forget is of no benefit. What you read, if good and instructive, and remember, is beneficial. The person who cultivates the habit of reading and remembering will become wise. We want our readers to remember what they read in Up-to-Date Farming, and then they will not need to ask questions so frequently about things that have been printed time and again.

IT WHETTED HIS APPETITE

J. A. Everitt: A fragment of a back number of your paper two years old, has just come into my hands. I confess until I found this fragment I did not know there was such a paper as Up-to-Date Farming, but what I have seen of it has whetted my appetite for a more perfect knowledge of it. .Kindly forward me a copy; I will esteem it a great favor.—George Baker, Cong. Minister, Edison, Wash.

THE SUREST MEANS.

I would be glad to see the A. S. of E. spread everywhere, as the surest means of bringing about the time when a farmer and his family shall not have to work fourteen hours to make a living.—Hon. H. G. Overstreet, member of the Kentucky State Legislature, in an address before the Kentucky State Union A. S. of E.

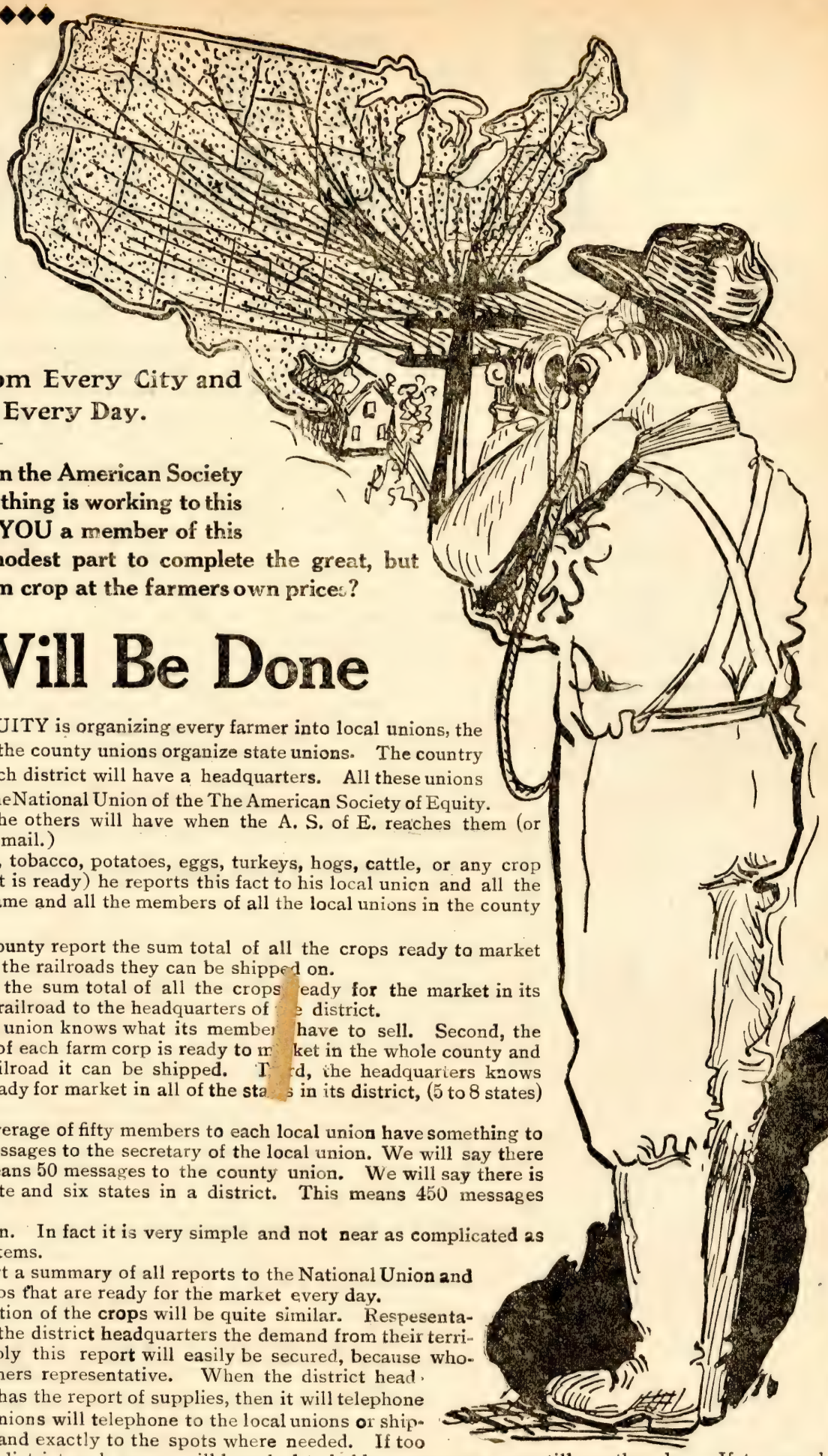


Whence it cometh and whither it goeth

FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA

A Crop Report From Every Farm

Every Day



A Report of the Demand from Every City and Town in the Country Every Day.

THIS is exactly what it means when the American Society of Equity is completed. Everything is working to this end with great rapidity. Are YOU a member of this society and are you doing your modest part to complete the great, but simple machine to market every farm crop at the farmers own prices?

How It Will Be Done

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY is organizing every farmer into local unions, the local unions organize county unions, the county unions organize state unions. The country will be devided into six (6) districts and each district will have a headquarters. All these unions and headquarters will be presided over by theNational Union of the The American Society of Equity.

Most farmers have telephones now; the others will have when the A. S. of E. reaches them (or they can report their crops in person or by mail.)

When a farmer has some grain, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, eggs, turkeys, hogs, cattle, or any crop ready for market (or a couple days before it is ready) he reports this fact to his local union and all the other members of that local union do the same and all the members of all the local unions in the county do the same.

Next, each of the local unions in the county report the sum total of all the crops ready to market by their members to the county union with the railroads they can be shipped on.

Next, each of the county unions report the sum total of all the crops ready for the market in its county with the amounts tributary to each railroad to the headquarters of the district.

You see it is this way: First, the local union knows what its members have to sell. Second, the county unions knows every day how much of each farm corp is ready to market in the whole county and exactly where the supply is and on what railroad it can be shipped. Third, the headquarters knows every day how much of each farm crop is ready for market in all of the states in its district, (5 to 8 states) exactly where it is and on what railroad.

To accomplish this: We will say an average of fifty members to each local union have something to sell each day. This means 50 telephone messages to the secretary of the local union. We will say there are fifty local unions in a county. This means 50 messages to the county union. We will say there is an average of seventy-five counties in a state and six states in a district. This means 450 messages from the county unions to headquarters.

There is nothing impossible in this plan. In fact it is very simple and not near as complicated as to gather reports of freight for railroad systems.

The six district headquarters will report a summary of all reports to the National Union and there you have a complete report of all crops that are ready for the market every day.

The report of demand and the distribution of the crops will be quite similar. Respesentatives in all the leading cities will report to the district headquarters the demand from their territory. As the farmers will control the supply this report will easily be secured, because whoever wants supplies must seek out the farmers representative. When the district headquarters gets the report of demand, and it has the report of supplies, then it will telephone out to the county unions, and the county unions will telephone to the local unions or shipping stations to ship just enough supplies and exactly to the spots where needed. If too much supply is reported any day from any district each person will be asked to hold a percentage over till another day. If too much of any crop when the season is around each will have his fair proportion of the surplus to hold over or otherwise dispose of.

This the only way for farmers to market to secure profitable prices always. It can be done. The machine will not be as large, or as expensive as a large railroad system. In fact the system won't cost the farmers anything because the buyer will pay all the expense in the price of the goods.

This is the American Society of Equity plan. It was not possible when the Grange, Alliance and other farmers' organizations were strong because we did not have the rural mail and telephones. It is possible now, and for some crops is already nearly established and working just as expected. Every farmer should now rally to the support of the A. S. of E., which affords him the first opportunity ever presented to put his business on a basis for certainty and profit equal to the best regulated business in the country.

Membership Fee in the American Society of Equity $1.00, which includes payment for Up-to Date Farming one year

Local unions wanted everywhere. Full particulars for organizing will be sent on application. Anybody can organize a local union.

The American Society of Equity

Indianapolis, Ind

Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY
At 227 West Washington Street

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The Rural Toiler May Rest

'Mid August's thunder, heat and dust,
The growing crops in work-day suit,
Stand in majestic ranks that must
The lawless claims of Greed dispute.

The farmer nobly does his part,
And Nature, with her mighty laws,
Stands by to bid him gather heart,
And ne'er give o'er his righteous cause.

'Til Greed shall tumble from the throne,
On which he dares no longer sit,
For Justice only can atone
For wrongs his rule has brought to it.

Take heart, then, sturdy sons of toil,
Your weary feet now findeth rest,
And products springing from the soil,
At last are honored as the best.

WHEAT, ITS PRICE AND ITS EXPORTS

During the year from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, there were exported from the United States and Canada 134,746,917 bushels of wheat or its equivalent in flour. During the year ending June 30, 1905, the exports were only 63,484,381 bushels. The exports for the year ending June 30, 1904, were very much the same as for the year just past, or 134,750,954 bushels, while for the preceding year, or the year ending June 30, 1903, it overtopped all these years and reached the considerable quantity of 225,741,785 bushels. It must be borne in mind that these exports are not from the United States alone, but from the United States and Canada.

It will be seen from the above that the export demand for wheat serves only as a safety valve for the States and provinces, and that the main purpose of American wheat growers must still be to supply home consumption. And when we realize that home consumption of wheat in the United States alone is increasing at the rate of 12,000,000 bushels a year, with no steady or permanent increase in production, it is clear that the wheat grower has no small job on his hands, and that the only way he can possibly have a glutted or depressed market is by foolishly marketing the crop unseasonably — dumping it at threshing time.

There will come an awakening. This folly will be abandoned; granaries will be built on all the considerable wheat-producing farms; wheat will be marketed portions at a time as consumption or actual demand requires it; the supply will be constant and the price steady and remunerative. This is undoubtedly the ideal condition not only for wheat, but for all farm crops.

But it is claimed that the export demand, not the home demand, must determine the price of wheat—that Liverpool makes the price. This is the extreme of folly, if not of falsehood. It is simply a heresy promulgated by the gamblers in grain. If Liverpool wants American wheat, Liverpool must pay the price the same as any other purchaser. If the export surplus determines the price, as Secretary Shaw contended a few years ago, then it is one of the most remarkable cases of the tail wagging the dog that has yet been brought to light.

The total crop of the United States and Canada in 1903, the total export of which was 134,750,954 bushels, was 729,405,000 bushels. The total crop of the United States and Canada in 1904, the total export of which was 63,484,380 bushels, was 627,234,000 bushels. The total crop of the United States and Canada in 1905, the total export of which was 134,746,917 bushels, was 806,001,000 bushels.

On this theory, in 1903 134,000,000 must fix the price on 720,000,000 bushels; in 1904 63,000,000 bushels must fix the price on 627,000,000 bushels, and in 1905 134,000,000 bushels must fix the price on 806,000,000 bushels! It is absurd; simply another one of the exploded tricks of the boards of trade. America uses the bulk of her wheat crop. America knows what it is worth; and America knows what she is willing to take for it.

Then what is to become of the exportable surplus if Liverpool won't pay the American price? If Liverpool wants it she will pay it; if she don't want it she won't. Consumption is increasing in the old world as rapidly as it is in the new, and production is even more at a standstill, which indicates that the foreign demand is likely to constantly increase.

But let us admit for argument's sake, and for that alone, that if we maintain an American price, a producers' price, we may lose at least a portion of our export trade. Again compare the quantity we export with the total production. Now figure on the American price as $1 per bushel, and admit that Liverpool will not take it at a price above 70 cents. Accept the theory that Liverpool fixes the price. The price, then, not of that sold abroad only, but of the entire crop, is 70 cents a bushel. Therefore, in 1903, in order to sell 134,000,000 bushels abroad at 70 cents a bushel, we accept 70 cents for 720,000,000 bushels, or $504,000,000, whereas we might have had $1 per bushel for 686,000,000, or $686,000,000, with 134,000,000 bushels left.

In 1904 in order to sell 63,000,000 bushels abroad, we accepted 70 cents, the so-called export price, for the entire crop of 627,000,000 bushels, or a total of $438,000,000, whereas we might have had $1 per bushel for 564,000,000 bushels, or a total of $564,000,000, with 63,000,000 bushels of wheat left.

In 1905,i n order to sell 134,000,000 bushels abroad, we accept 70 cents per bushel for the entire crop of 806,000,000 bushels, or a total of $564,000,000, whereas if we had stuck to the American price we might have had $1 per bushel for 672,000,000 bushels, the amount we actually disposed of that year at home, or a total of $672,000,000, with 134,000,000 bushels of wheat left. That year, adhering to a fair and reasonable American price, we would have gained $106,000,000 and 134,000,000 bushels of wheat. In other words, accepting the Liverpool price in order to export the 134,000,000 bushels of wheat, we actually lost the 134,000,000 bushels of wheat and $106,000,000 besides!

When prosperity howlers talk about the prosperity of farmers and declare we must accept export or Liverpool prices for wheat ask them to figure on the crop of 1905 and see where the prosperity comes in. Remember still that the totals given are for both the United States and Canada. Don't be alarmed if we claim the American price and Canada is willing to sell at the Liverpool price. A tariff of 25 cents per bushel stands between Canadian wheat and the United States market. But Canada is organizing in the A. S. of E. and will soon claim the American price.

But what shall we do with the exportable surplus? We believe it will be taken at the American price. The increase in consumption both at home and abroad, without a corresponding increase in production, justifies the belief. But if not, it is better to convert it into denaturized alcohol and let it replace some of the Standard Oil products that but few get the profits on, whereas the millions of wheat growers will get the profits on the other.

Up to Date

"BUREAU OF MARKETING"

As might be expected from the wide range the discussion of the marketing of farm products has taken, there is beginning to be heard a demand that the general government should not only stop the gambling in these products on the boards of trade, but that it should add to its other machinery for like purposes a marketing or, at least, a price-suggesting bureau.

It is contended that, since the government maintains a weather-report service, it could just as well have a similar system of market reports. It would involve little additional cost, it is argued, and it would be of far greater value to both producer and consumer than are the weather reports. If it is desirable, those who favor it say, for the government to give weather warnings to prevent loss in the production of crops, it must be just as desirable to give market warnings to prevent even greater losses in disposing of the matured products. A lack of information in this regard, it is contended, involves infinitely greater losses than a lack of knowing the weather probabilities for twenty-four hours could do; and that loss is one which those who labor in the fields to grow things should not be subjected to, especially since those to whom they have looked for instruction have never taught them how to avoid it.

These are things one hears almost everywhere now, and, indeed, there is much room for thought along these lines. The government feels it incumbent on itself, not only to publish weather predictions daily, and to give timely warning of the approach of damaging storms, all of which is good, but it also feels called upon to gather information and, at brief intervals, publish reports of the acreage and condition of growing crops and probable yields. This is done ostensibly in the interest of producers and production, but the information contained in those premliminary or estimate reports cannot possibly be of benefit to either producers or consumers; for if the reports at any time indicate an excessive yield of one crop and an insufficient yield of another, it is too late to increase the one and cut down the other so as to restore the equilibrium—it is too late to do anything but to accept the condition and bide the result.

There is a class, however, that this information is of the greatest value to —the class that piles up millions by taking advantage of just such conditions to beat down the price of products while in the producers' hands and to put them up when in their own. It is susceptible of proof by an analysis of the facts of history that this is exactly the effect of the government's preliminary crop reports—that they enable speculative dealers in farm products to absorb the profits that rightly belong to the producers, and to later exact extortionate prices from consumers.

If it is a proper government function to thus play into the hand of speculative interests, may not one other wheel be added to the same machine, and shippers be notified from day to day of the market conditions for the various products in the recognized market centers? At the harvesting and marketing time of important crops, especially of the perishable sort, reports of this character would be far more valuable to producers and shippers than any weather reports that have ever been made or ever will be.

And not only so, but just as easily, and just as properly a government function, the Department of Agriculture could couple with its crop reports a report of the supply on hand in the various markets, together with the daily shipment and consumption, information much more easily obtainable than that upon which the crop reports are based. And then, by a simple mathematical comparison of indicated supply with assured demand, the statisticians could arrive at a normal or minimum price for the various products—a legitimate average price actually based upon supply and demand, coupled with cost of production. These suggested prices would not, of course, be absolute prices; no one would be compelled to accept them or reject them; but they would serve as an official guide for producers, would make speculative misrepresentation harmless and put out of business those whose vocation it is to gamble in farm products and the food of the people.

The government does things, but not until it is driven to do them; that is, not until the demand is so emphatic as to be irresistible. And that is saying nothing derogatory of the government. In a republic the government is nothing but the people, and those who give it tangible form and execute its mandates are but the agents of the people. It is all right for them to be conservative and act only as they know the government, the people, demand action.

Hence it is up to the people, especially farmers and local business interests, to make their wants known. These questions must be agitated. Organization must be effected so that all may speak as one. And this is not all that organization means, as we have often urged in these columns. Farmers need not wait until the government acts in these matters. What we have proposed they themselves can do, as we have many times shown, through the A. S. of E. Organized on that plan, the society at once has all the machinery necessary to accomplish every result outlined; and it can and will do it, whether the government aids therein or not.

Up to Date

LOSS TO WHEAT GROWERS—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

It is greatly to be regretted that in the first marketing of wheat of the crop of 1906 much has been lost to the growers by acceptance of low prices made in accordance with the prearranged policy of the speculative buyers. They, of course, agree among themselves to start prices as low as they expect will catch the most eager dumpers, and then they avail themselves of every possible "big crop" story, including the government reports, to frighten growers into dumping their wheat. All who have sold at the low figures have actually lost the difference between the price they accepted and the price they should have received.

It is gratifying to note, however, that, notwithstanding the bearish influences that have been on the surface this year, there has not been very excessive marketing. The "visible" has almost constantly declined, and a special dispatch from St. Louis as early as the middle of July admitted that "many farmers are storing and stacking their crop, refusing to accept the low prices bid them."

This shows that the doctrine of controlled marketing is becoming well established in the minds of farmers; yet there has been selling and consequent losses.

Who is responsible for this loss to agriculture? Primarily, we must say, the wheat growers themselves. Had those who sold exercised ordinary business judgment and their right to hold their grain off the market, refusing to accept the prearranged low starting prices, the dust from the threshers would scarcely have settled before the prices would have started upward.

But it is not fair to lay all the blame at the door of even the dumping farmers. The papers they read taught them to do so. For instance, there is now lying before us a paper with a high-sounding farm name, in a leading editorial in which we find this declaration: "We don't believe, as a rule, in holding anything for a higher price!" What can be expected of a farmer who depends upon that paper for advice? Don't hold anything for a higher price. Accept whatever is offered you. Clean out your stuff and get ready to make another crop. It is your business to produce; it is the business of the other fellows to buy! That is the logical meaning of such instruction.

We called the attention of the head of one of the largest wheat-buying firms in the Mississippi valley States to the article in question. His laconic comment was: "The editor of that paper is a fool!" That may be true, but the editor himself does not think so, and he may have some unfortunate readers who do not think so. And there are others. Many of them may not display their ignorance so glaringly, perhaps, but they teach in effect the same thing, more covertly and more effectively for harm.

The losses, therefore, that have been and are yet to be suffered in this early selling of wheat at ruinous prices, must be charged up to the dumping farmers and those who teach them to be dumpers.

WHEAT AND OATS

A condition somewhat anomalous is presented in the speculative market prices as they prevail at this writing. Oats is quoted at 40 cents per bushel, while wheat is selling at 75 cents per bushel. Forty cents per bushel for oats is one and a fourth cents per pound; 75 cents per bushel for wheat is also one and a fourth cents per pound. Wheat and oats therefore are exactly the same price pound for pound.

The oats crop is reported short; the wheat crop seems to be "long," using a market expression. Since both are of the same value, why may not the short oats crop be spliced out by the long wheat crop, and thus more nearly restore the equilibrium of these grains? In other words, why not mix wheat with oats as feed? A pound of wheat is worth more as feed for stock than a pound of oats. Mixed half and half, therefore, by weight, or in other proportions, the result is a better feed than oats alone, and yet the cost is the same.

If there is a surplus of wheat (a thing we have never admitted and do not now) this would be a profitable way to dispose of it, and so long as the prices remain the same, the feeders may be benefited and the present crowded market somewhat relieved.

We contend that the only thing that is the matter with the market is the determination of the bear element to compel low prices and the aid of certain growers therein by dumping their grain. If growers would refuse to sell more than enough to supply actual demand, the price would be a dollar just as easily now as when that point shall be reached later; but since that is not the case, improve the oat feed by mixing wheat with it, and thus have a richer feed at the same price—a cheaper feed, because a less quantity will be required.

WHERE WILL IT END?

The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, Md., is a little fearful that antagonism to the trusts may lead to a dangerous extreme, and be made to apply to co-operative movements, that from all points of view, are just and reasonable, and beneficial to mankind. In the Northwest a number of paper manufacturing companies agreed to make prices on their product and not compete with each other. They were prosecuted, convicted and driven out of business.

The ice manufacturers and dealers of Toledo made some kind of a trade agreement. They were not only convicted, but the leaders were imprisoned.

Quoting a similar sentiment from the New York Globe, the Record fears these prosecutions may be made to extend to the farmers in their co-operative effort to place their calling on a business basis, and secure steady and reasonable prices for farm products.

We think there is no cause for anxiety. The farmers are not combining to purchase farm crops and hold them off the market, neither are they attempting to obligate any one to sell when a fair price is offered. The theory of the A. S. of E. at least is that the market must be supplied. We feel and teach the obligation we are under to feed and clothe the world, not during one day, one week or one month, but for a year, and all the years. The producers of the products determine what the products ought to be worth, just as the producers of other articles do, and then we sell freely so long as there is a demand. There is no restraint of trade about that, but an increase of trade through direct supply and greater consumption.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE

David Lubin, of California, has for perhaps a quarter of a century been working both in the Eastern and Western continents, to create a sentiment in favor of an International Farmers' Institute. We suppose there is scarcely a government before which Mr. Lubin has not brought this question. The idea was almost universally received without opposition, but with absolute indifference. Nobody appreciated its importance, andnobody cared anything for it. King Victor of Italy, we believe, was the first to give it serious consideration, and several years ago he took the question up with Mr. Lubin, but no very definite conclusion was arrived at.

But Mr. Lubin's efforts are at last likely to be crowned with success. One of the last of President Roosevelt's official acts previous to the adjournment of Congress was the transmission to that body of his approval of a convention for the creation of an international Institute of Agriculture, to sit at Rome. The institute is to be composed of a general assembly and a permanent committee, the latter to contain one member for each adhering nation. The purpose of the institute is to collect, study and publish statistical, technical and economic information concerning farming in all its branches, and to disseminate information respecting wages, prevailing prices, etc.

So many of these things get into stilted channels and run into the impractical, the writer still thinks as he did when corresponding with Mr. Lubin twenty years ago, that not much good can come of it to real farming. Institutes created by kings and presidents are available only by the butterflies that flit about these high places. But if such an international institute should take up the question of marketing, and show farmers how they could secure equitable prices and a steady market, they could do the world a lasting and inestimable service.

We are glad, however, that Mr. Lubin's efforts have met with deserved success. Anything that connects the agricultural interests of the nations must be beneficial, and who knows but it may bring the question of marketing before the agriculture of the world.

THE POSTAL DEFICIT

As was said in the July 15 issue of Up-to-Date Farming, the postal fight is already opening on the second-class mail matter, including newspapers and periodicals; and before it is finished an attempt will not only be made to reduce the second-class list, but to fix it so that a virtual censorship may be exercised of this class of mail matter. This power has already been exercised to an unwarranted degree, and there is an unmistakable desire to increase the power.

If there is an honest desire to prevent a deficit and make the postal service self-sustaining (and it ought to be), we would suggest an overhauling of the railroad mail service. This now almost amounts to a subsidy, or quite, to the railroad companies. Many of the larger roads run from eight to ten trains a day, and all of them most likely are mail trains, whereas two mails a day each way would well serve any but the larger cities, and so many trains enter these from different directions that they could get abundant service without subsidizing every train.

We have in mind now a small town that has eight mails a day. This multiplicity of mails is not bestowed, we feel warranted in saying, as a favor to that town, but to give increased contracts to the railroad companies. At all events, it is not necessary. The people do not ask it, and millions could be saved annually by cutting out such surplus service all over the country.

Again it is charged, and we have not seen it denied, that the railroad mail service is exceedingly costly — that the mail carried pays higher charges than the most costly freights. Before increasing the postage on the second-class matter, the matter the masses of the people read, get among these other things with the presidential "big stick."

SOLVING THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM

According to one of "the papers that oppose," Fred W. Wingate, "a most prudent and economic young farmer" of Maine, "has solved the hired man problem to his own satisfaction and gain." Mr. Wingate is described as "a man of medium height and light weight." We can readily believe he is of "light weight," for here is how he has solved the problem:

He does his haying each year with no help except that given by his young sister. Last year he cut 30 tons of hay and stored it in prime condition. The hay was mown with a two-horse mower and raked with a one-horse rake. The loads were made without the use of machinery and all scatterings are raked with the horse rake. His sister made the loads, rode the horse rake and tended the horse to unload the hay in the barn with a double harpoon horse fork.

"We know of no one in this vicinity," says the writer in "the paper that opposes," who harvested hay last year with so little help and expense as did Mr. Wingate." No doubt of that, but still Mr. Wingate is not entitled to much credit for that solution. China solved the problem that way thousands of years ago, and the American Indians had it solved when Mr. Columbus visited them so unceremoniously in 1492. We are not sure but Adam solved it that way in the Garden of Eden, for we are not told of his hiring any help, but it seems his wife gathered the apples and carried them to him. We are not at all surprised that "the papers that oppose" indorse that solution; they are riding backwards, and have never got their faces to the front yet.

MINUTE-MEN

The term Minute-Men was probably used first in the American revolutionary war and applied to men who were ready to fight at a minute's notice.

Minute men are needed today amongst farmers to win the strike for DOLLAR WHEAT. They must be men who will be ready every minute to guard their interests when approached to sell at a less price. Men who will absolutely refuse to sell at prices made by others.

The price has been made by the farmers themselves and the order has gone out that no crop of wheat, no difference how large it is, shall sell for less than ONE DOLLAR. This price will be paid if enough farmers will follow instructions.

Every reader of this paper admits the equity of the price and knows the power of the farmers to enforce their demands when cooperating. But there must be more readers so a mighty host may move as a mighty army for a common object.

We therefore want each reader of Up-to-Date Farming to enlist his neighbors. Readers of this paper are not dumpers. All that is necessary is to get enough readers.

Use the blank below and get every wheat grower in your neighborhood as soon as possible to subscribe for three months, 10 cents. This will cover the critical period. DOLLAR WHEAT must be won. In this way it will be won.

The Minute-Men Army

Publ. Up-To-Date Farming
Indianapolis

Enroll me in the Minute-Men Army. I agree to send ..... recruits to the Army during August and September. I enclose my first list of ..... names herewith.

.....

.....

THE PRICES WE PAY

Tom Watson's Magazine is responsible for the following statement of prices American farmers pay and the prices charged for the same articles in foreign countries:

The Advance plow, which sells in this country for $18, is sold in Buenos Ayres for $9.

The hay tedder, which costs you $45, is sold in Buenos Ayres at $30.

The mower costs you $65; it costs the South American farmer $40.

You pay $25 for a horserake, downtrodden South Americans pay $17.

The feedcutter No. 3, for which we pay $90, goes to the poor foreigner at $60.

The Ann Arbor cutter demands $40 of us; it is satisfied with $28 in Buenos Ayres.

The cultivator which is priced to you at $30 is sold to the South American for $22.

Are these prices made "according to the law of supply and demand?" Or are they made according to the power given the manufacturers by organization and special privilege? Are they sold to American farmers as cheaply as they can be made and pay a reasonable profit? Then what do they pay when sold in South America?

Does it not follow that our contention is just and right that farmers MUST get in position to put prices on their products that they may meet the arbitrary prices made by the classes of special privilege?

MONEY AND PROSPERITY

It has not been so very long ago that men in high places declared that prosperity did not depend upon the amount of money in circulation. If any think that way now they do not express their thoughts. During the year ending June 30 the amount of gold coin in circulation increased $17,300,000, and gold certificates increased $30,400,000. Standard silver dollars increased $3,300,000, and silver certificates increased $15,800,000. Subsidiary silver (silver coins less than one dollar) increased over $10,600,000. National bank notes increased $68,400,000.

The total amount of money in circulation July 1 is put at $2,744,483,830, or a little more than $32 per capita, an increase during the year of $1.23 per capita.

When the circulation is increasing there is always prosperity; when it is decreasing materially there is stringency, depression and panic. There is prosperity now, but is it well distributed? Is everybody getting his share? Those who work through a whole season to make crops for somebody else to price and take cannot be getting their share.

TRUSTS CAN'T COLLECT DEBTS

Joseph E. Walsh, of St. Louis, bought goods to the amount of $240.83 of the Cahill-Swift Manufacturing Company, also of St. Louis. Walsh failed or refused to pay the bill, and the company sued him for the amount in the Circuit Court. Walsh admitted the purchase and said he had made use of the goods, but set up the defense that the Cahill-Swift Company was a trust and therefore could not collect a debt by law. The court found for the defendant, holding that a debt to a trust is the same in law as a gambling debt and the courts will not enforce collection.

Selling Wool in Kentucky

No farmer should lay this paper down until he has read how Kentucky farmers sold their wool. What these members of the A. S. of E. did with their wool and lambs almost every local union, or neighborhood, or township could do with almost every crop they may have for sale. A little business ability, a little resourcefulness, a little determination, and a little confidence in each other does the business. Such a method is specially applicable to hay.

Do as these Kentucky farmers did. Be sure that your stuff is right. Be honest as those two were who had burry wool. In this way, whatever it is right to accomplish you can do. Those who fail to get results are those who fail to work them out.

One of the Best Features

The Rochester (Minn.) papers are declaring that one of the best features of their great fair to be held the second week in September is the big convention of the American Society of Equity, to be held in the opera house on the afternoons of Sept. 11 and 12. "This society, says the Post-Record, "was organized primarily for the farmers and agricultural people, and it has gained wonderful headway through the middle West and is rapidly spreading all over the country. It is claimed for ti that it is in the interest of all the people. The sole purpose of the fair directors in providing this feature is to give the people of this vicinity what they want."

New York Active

Buckwheat and potato growers are determined to have equitable, profitable prices for this year's crops. The bean growers are also active, and if Michigan will do her part in controlling her crop this year no beans will sell for less than $2.00 per bushel.

Special effort will be put forth to control the buckwheat crop. Many of the growers in the leading buckwheat producing counties are already organized and a plan of operation has been devised that will effectively control this crop and compel the price decided upon. This price will not be less than $1.40 per cwt. If a short crop it will be more.

J. B. Whiting of Interlaken, Seneca county, N. Y., vice president of the national union will make a tour through the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Wyoming, Columbia, Lycoming an Luzerne in Pennsylvania, to secure the co-operation of the Pennsylvania growers. Members and subscribers in these counties will do well to write to Mr. Whiting at once and assist in this campaign.

In New York the following committees have been appointed:

Seneca County—Gilbert Townsend, Townsendville; L. H. McCluen, Covert; Geo. H. Munday, Lodi; Elmer Wilson, Hoyt's Corners; Don Travis, Ovid Center.

Schuyler County—P. M. Shaw, Trumansburg; Frank Tunison, Searsburg; Andrew Egbert, Logan; George Snyder, Burdette; D. E. Goldsmith, Mecklenberg; Wm. Hookirk, Valois.

Tompkins County—John Buckley, North Lansing; N. S. Cobb, West Groton; Earl Rumsey, Newfield; M. E. Van Ostrand, West Danby; R. J. Raub, Newfield.

Cayuga County—Geo. Baker, Auburn, R. R. No. 1; Henry Meyers, Oakwood; Stephen Otis, Sherwood; Geo. Maine, Lacke; Henry Purdy, Moravia, R. F. D.; John Sullivan, Genoa, R. F. D.; E. C. Rowe, Meridian.

Schoharie County—A. J. Hunter, Esperance; H. L. Jones, Delanson; J. J. Hunter, Esperance; Ralph Dorn, Esperance; Walter C. Montange, Esperance.

Steuben County—W. A. Tharp, Campbell; Joseph Shear, Campbell, R. R. No. 3; Forrest Stapleton, Addison, R. R. No. 1; Eli Seward, Campbell, R. R. No. 2; Christ Strong, Campbell, R. R. No. 1.

These committees have general charge of the work in their respective counties and will provide organizers whenever called upon. They will also collect crop and market reports, solicit the co-operation of local business men and local papers, take steps to enforce the pure food laws so consumers will not be imposed upon in buying mixed or adulterated buckwheat flour and secure the co-operation of the grange wherever possible. It is important that all members co-operate with these committees to the fullest extent possible.

Potato growers in the following counties, each producing over half a million bushels, will do well to correspond with the National Union and ascertain the plan proposed for handling this year's crop. The counties are as follows: Allegany county, 1,138,831 bushels; Broome county, 358,892 bushels; Cattaraugus county, 719,423 bushels; Cayuga county, 776,969 bushels; Chatauqua county, 814,684 bushels; Chenango county, 519,288 bushels; Clinton county, 1,903,974 bushels; Cortland county, 620,518 bushels; Erie county, 1,903,974 bushels; Franklin county, 1,058,363 bushels; Genesee county, 745,762 bushels; Livingston county, 821,855 bushels; Monroe county, 1,946,843 bushels; Nassau county, 873,859 bushels; Niagara county, 522,707 bushels; Oneida county, 908,412 bushels; Onondaga county, 1,133,830 bushels; Ontario county, 1,274,242 bushels; Oswego county, 849,008 bushels; Otsego county, 753,613 bushels; Queens county, 527,777 bushels; Rensselaer county, 1,259,422 bushels; St. Lawrence county, 830,556 bushels; Saratoga county, 600,924 bushels; Steuben county, 2,702,304 bushels; Suffolk county, 1,287,618 bushels; Tioga county, 663,154 bushels; Tompkins county, 565,627 bushels; Washington county, 1,281,222 bushels; Wayne county, 787,557 bushels; Wyoming county, 890,469 bushels.

It is proposed that the fruit and produce branch of the A. S. of E. undertake the marketing of these crops for all members desiring this service.

M. W. TUBBS, Sec.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets--How the Farmers' Strikes Are Progressing--Notes

GRAIN.

The visible supply of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports on the dates named was as follows:

	July 7.	June 9.	Feb. 24.
Wheat...	26,350,000	30,902,000	49,735,000
Corn ...	11,650,000	7,892,000	23,002,000
Oats	9,530,000	11,982,000	32,838,000

The visible supply of grain in Canada on the same dates was as follows:

Wheat...	6,181,000	7,898,000	20,127,000
Corn ...	39,000	41,000	48,000
Oats	284,000	392,000	181,000

COTTON.

Bradstreet's does not give statistics on cotton in the last issue, hence we cannot give the figures, except that the receipts were:

Week ending July 13, 51,169 bales; last week, 51,053 bales; a year ago, 106,431 bales.

The price: July 16, $11@$11.25 per cwt. The receipts show slowness in marketing while the price is under the minimum, 12c.

COMPARATIVE GRAIN PRICES.

(Chicago Prices of No. 2 Grain.)

WHEAT. Cash	July.	Sep.	Dec.	May
July 16. 79½@80	78½	78⅞	80¾	....
June 16. 86⅛@87¼	83⅜	83¾	84⅝	....
Mch. 8. 80½	80½	77½	77	....
July 16, 1905... 87½	85½	82⅞	82¾	85⅛
CORN—				
July 16. 51¾@52	51⅝	51⅝	49½	....
June 16. 54¼@55	53⅞	54½	52⅞	....
Mch. 8 80½	80½	77½	77	....
J'ly 16, '05. 59@58¼	56¾	56½	55	54¾
OATS—				
J'ly 16, '05. 30@30½	30¾	29⅛	29⅝	31¼
J'ly 16, '05. 87½	85½	82⅞	82¾	85⅛
Mch. 8. 30	29	28	....	....
July 16, 1905 30@30½	30¾	29⅛	29⅝	31¼

CASH PRICES IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Cash prices of grain in the principal markets on July 16, were as follows:

CHICAGO—Wheat, 79½@80c; corn, 51¾@52c; oats, 37@39c.

ST. LOUIS—Wheat, 75½@77c; corn, 52½@54c; oats, 37@38c.

KANSAS CITY—Wheat, 72½@73c; corn 51½@52½c; oats, 40½c.

CINCINNATI — Wheat, 77½@78c; corn, 55c; oats, 40½c.

INDIANAPOLIS —Wheat, 75½@76c; corn, 54@54¼c; oats, 38½@38¾c.

The situation at present as regards crops and prices is a very interesting one. A large winter wheat crop has been harvested in the United States, estimated by the government at about 430,000,000 bushels. This is not, however, the largest winter wheat crop the country has grown. In 1901 the yield was 458,800,000 bushels or 28,000,000 bushels more. The 1901 crop was all used, therefore there should be no anxiety about the present crop and the possibility of using it. The main question that concerns the farmers is the price.

The spring wheat crop is not secured yet but prospects are favorable for a good yield. The crop is reported as seasonably early, which reduces the chances of injury from rust. At present the outlook is favorable for a wheat crop only second in size to any raised in the United States. The conditions in Canada are also very favorable as far as our reports go.

The oats crop is the reverse of wheat and it is conceded that a full crop cannot be harvested.

The general conditions with corn are good but it is too early to predict what the crop may be. Droughts may reduce the yield 25 per cent. under the present promise of the crop. But, under the favorable conditions we can hardly expect as large a yield as last year.

In nearly all other crops the promises are good and it is more evident as each day passes that nature is going to bless the farmers with bounteous crops this year. Will they display wisdom in the use of the bounteful gifts that they will prove the great blessings they should? Will they wisely husband them until the demand is ready to use them or will they recklessly dump them to let other people hold them?

However, while this country is almost groaning from the weight of harvests it is not so in some foreign countries. Late reports indicate that there will be serious shortages which will be made up from America. In market reports of date July 16, we glean the following: "Wheat market higher on Russian conditions." 'World's shipments fell 4,000,000 bushels below a year ago," "Foreign orders were felt in the markets to-day. Cash and future prices held unexpectedly strong."

Usually there is not more than an average world's crop. What is long in one or more countries is short in others. Therefore the price should be very uniform year after year. Wheat, the world must have and will pay a fair price for it. One dollar a bushel in this country is a fair price and we believe if the wheat is not sold for less it will bring it, including the export surplus of probably 125,000,000 bushels.

But there are the dumpers you say. Very true, the dumpers we have with us. They will supply the first demand and possibly more than the legitimate demand, but their domination will be comparatively short we believe. The visible is still decreasing (see the table) and there are many more holding this year than ever before. Kansas, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana, all these heavy producing sections are going to hold much more than ever before.

From South Dakota comes a letter which speaks the sentiment all over, "We are going to hold our wheat and our bankers have agreed to advance us money to enable us to do it." The Modern Miller, St. Louis, an excellent authority, says: "Many farmers are storing and stacking their grain refusing to accept the prices bid them." There are many other evidences of greater holdings on the part of farmers which make the buyers more anxious to get hold of all they can, and at as low prices as possible.

Prices at many country points are 10 cents to 15 cents a bushel less than in central markets, even at points where the price should be nearly or quite as high. This shows how the buyers take advantage of the dumpers and make their necessity, or folly, their pecuniary advantage.

The fact that the visible supply is not increased proves that the urgent immediate demand is absorbing an extraordinary amount of wheat. We believe the dumpers will be done dumping before this demand is satisfied and then we expect prices to advance. Also, we believe conditions in foreign countries are such that they will take all our surplus at the farmer's price if they cannot get it for less.

Our recommendation is now as it always has been, "hold you wheat, and hold every crop, for your price." You know you wont win by dumping. You will win nearly every time by holding. Also it is only because of the partial control that prices are maintained as well as they are.

We want to urge farmers who have corn to stop marketing when the price goes below the minimum. Do this and it will quickly go back again. Watch the price and visible, keep the latter down and the former will keep up. The corn situation is good if those who have the corn will follow the American Society of Equity plan.

We have been asked to make some comparisons of prices since the American Society of Equity has been in existence and before. We submit the following (The American Society of Equity was organized December, 1902.)

—Wheat.—

Crop of	Y'eld.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Highest price May following in Chicago
1905	692,979,489	74.8	.94
1904	552,399,517	92.4	1.13¾
1903	637,821,835	69.5	1.01½
	1,883,200,841		
Average	.....	78.9	1.03

To make just comparisons crops must be compared of approximately the same size. Therefore, we submit the following group:

Crop of 1902..	670,063,008	63.0	.80⅝
Crop of 1901..	748,460,218	62.4	.76¼
Crop of 1899..	547,303,846	58.4	.68½
	1,965,827,074		
Average	.....	61.2	.75

Also we will submit another group as follows:

Crop of 1898..	675,148,705	58.2	.79½
Crop of 1892..	515,949,168	62.4	.76¼
Crop of 1891..	611,780,000	83.9	.85¾
	1,802,877,873		
Average	.....	68.1	.80

We may safely assume that it was not possible for the American Society of Equity to have any influence on the wheat crop before the one of 1903. Therefore, we will use the group of years 190 , 1904 and 1905, as under the influence of controlled marketing as taught by the American Society of Equity and the other group without any influence exercised by the farmers themselves. We find the prices range higher December 1 and also the following May. The average under controlled marketing December 1, 78.9 cents against 61.2 cents for the group of three years preceding; a difference of 17.7 cents. But when we compare the highest May prices we find the difference much greater, namely, 28 cents.

Compared with the next group, the December 1 average is 10.8 cents higher and the highest May price is 23 cents higher. Note the aggregate crops also in these three groups.

It must be borne in mind that the difference between the December 1 price and the folowing May price does not represent a net advance in price because one is farm price and the other Chicago price. However, there is enough difference, particularly in the controlled group to pay big to hold wheat over.

Any person who studies these tables will see that some influence is at work now to make prices that was not present before. A similar difference would appear in other crops if the tables were printed. This influence is control of supplies as taught by the American Society of Equity, and as practiced more now than ever before

Concluded on page 8

Minimum Prices

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimaet profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

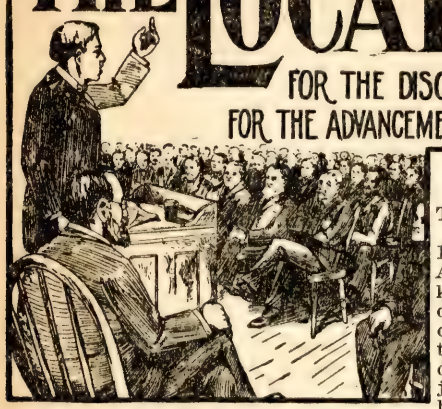
Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per Bushel	$ 1.00
Corn, No. 2 Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906	.50
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	.55
Rye No. 2, Chicago	.75
Oats No. 2, Chicago	.38
Barley, good malting, Chicago	
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, per ton	12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit	2.00
Cotton, Middilngs, New York, per lb	.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	$85.00 to 100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$6.00 to 6.50
Cattle, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$5.00 to 6.00
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb	.30
Potatoes, Chicago	.65
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market	.75

Other prices will be made in season.

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

THE NATIONAL UNION

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies.

The unit of organization is

THE LOCAL UNION

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shapened the intersts that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society.

STATE AND COUNTY UNIONS

There are also State and County Unions that may be organized depending on the development in the counties and states.

CHARTERS AND FEES

All charters are issued by the National Union, and the fees are: For a local union, $1; for a county union, $2, and for a State union, $5. All charter fees are transmitted to the Secretary of the National Union.

MEMBERSHIP FEES AND DUES.

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE is $1, payable when becoming a member. The membership fee is applied as follows: 60 cents to the organization fund and 40 cents to the National Union expenses, and includes subscription for the official paper. Any person can become a MEMBER AT LARGE no matter where he resides if he can be reached by the U. S. Mail. Every member is recommended to join a local union if one is in his neighborhood.

The dues are $1.20 a year, and they are applied as follows: 40 cents to the National Union, 20 cents to the county union, 10 cents to the State union, and 50 cents to the local union; provided that where no county union is organized the county union fund shall be retained in the local union treasury, and may be used for the general good of the Society as other local union funds are used; provided further, that, on the organization of a county union, the local union shall pay to said county union its proportion of said dues (20 cents per member) for the year in which the said county union is organized, no matter in what part of the year the county organization may be effected, and for each year thereafter; and on the organization of a State union the same rule shall apply regarding the portion of the dues to the State union.

The organization work in a State having a State union, devolves upon the State union, and thereafter the organization fund above provided shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the State union.

Each member receives a certificate, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, for which is included the subscription in his membership fees and dues.

Supplies, including books, blanks, etc., are furnished FREE to all new local unions and all old ones that apply and remit their dues.

Complete instructions will be sent free on request how to organize local and county and State unions and all information about fees, dues, etc.

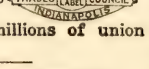
The Emblem of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of **PRICE**, being on an equality with **PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.**



The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of theLabel an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.



The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come through Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.

18 

MEMBERSHIP CARDS AND BUTTONS

It has been found the most satisfactory to issue membership cards and badges to members at the time of securing them. To do this all organizers and all local unions must have a supply. They are furnished at 1 cent each set (1 badge and 1 card). In cases where members lose their badge they should pay 5c each for a new one.

Fisk Dismissed

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that Theron Fisk, who has been representing the American Society of Equity in the Dakotas as organizer, is no longer an organizer for this society, complaints coming from that State impelling me to revoke his commission, which was done, to take effect July 17. All who joined the society, paying their membership to him, and who are not receiving the official paper, will please notify these headquarters at once, stating amount paid, that we may take necessary action in the premises, Mr. Fisk being liable under his bond to the National Union. Any authentic information as to wrong-doing on the part of Mr. Fisk as an organizer of the A. S. of E. will be gladly received, as we stand ready to protect the rights and interests of our members.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

THE FIELD

In writing to headquarters, be sure to mention your county every time; it saves work and time here.

The A. S. of E. of New Jersey will hold a grand picnic near Ramsey some time in September. Bro. Meyers says they expect to have at least three counties take part in it. It will be a big thing.

When you find a subscription slip in your paper, don't think it is a notice that your time is out—it is simply to aid you to get a new subscriber.

Dr. G. W. McMillen and F. W. Conrad have organized the A. S. of E. at McKinneysburg, Ky.

Judge J. J. Ray, of Minnesota, spoke on "How to Control the Price of Farm Products," to an audience of A. S. of E. farmers at Sleepy Eye, Minn.

The tobacco growers of the Green River Ky., district, have subscribed more than $7,000 to erect an Equity warehouse.

The A. S. of E. had a grand time at the street fair at Hartford, Ky. National Organizer Sherman delivered a great speech.

Don't wait for other people to turn something up; turn it up yourself.

Every member of a local union is a committeeman to find out something that can be done to benefit the farmers of that locality.

Whatever is produced in your community for sale, seek for it the best possible market. Pool and sell together. Twenty men selling together can get more for their stuff than each selling separately. Do like that Kentucky local did with their wool and lambs.

Local pooling is only perliminary to the general marketing system of the A. S. of E., and it may often be employed with excellent results.

Kentucky tobacco growers had quite a dispute as to whether they would allow outsiders to enjoy the benefits they had secured by organization and cooperation. Liberal ideas prevailed and outsiders were admitted to their advantages. It looks like such a course as that would make dumpers very small and outsiders very few.

The A. S. of E. recently held a meeting at Mineota, Minn., at the call of K. S. Kvambeck, president.

F. B. McCown writes that Christian county, Ky., is fully in line with the A. S. of E., that they have a county union there, and recently had the best meeting they have yet had. In addition to its great tobacco crops, Christian county raises quite a large wheat crop, which is good this year, and is mostly being held off the market. Dumpers are scarce in Kentucky.

Bro. S. D. Kump, Cambridge, Wis., sending in names of new members, says they had a grand time at their Fourth of July picnic. Their local now has, we believe, nearly 200 members.

W. D. Allinder, Waverly, Ky., makes an excellent report of McClure Local 2177. The members are united and firm. They will have a picnic on Saturday, Aug. 4, and expect Congressman Stanley and others to address them on the subject of controlled marketing.

C. O. Drayton will make a campaign in Perry county, Ill., from Aug. 6 to 10.

H. K. Stoner, Peruville, N. Y., and J. G. Barger, Atwater, N. Y., will speak for the A. S. of E. when called upon.

Several members and subscribers misunderstood the blank card in the paper of July 1. It was in no sense a reminder of expired subscription, but was to aid our friends and subscribers in getting new subscribers. We are sorry anybody misunderstood it.

C. C. Phelps reports the organization of Richardsville local in Warren county, Ky.

G. W. Dillehay has organized Alexander local in Henderson county, Ky.

Several new locals have been reported from South Dakota recently.

Tunnell Hill local, in Henderson county, Ky., is reported by N. M. Ashby.

A local recently organized at Long, Warren county, Ky., is reported by C. C. Phelps.

A. K. Fineout reports Hinton local union at Lakeview, Montcalm county, Mich.

Locals 2398 and 2399, just organized by Louis Hancock, is reported from Providence, Ky.

C. O. Drayton reports Toad Island local in Fayette county, Ill. Mr. Drayton also reports Hillside local in Fayette, and Richview local in Marion county.

There never was a time, perhaps, when the work of the local unions was progressing more satisfactorily.

A good example is set by Blaine county, Okla. If every county could take the same action that county has taken, every crop would be at the minimum price before half the season is out.

The buckwheat growers of New York and Pennsylvania will do for that crop what was never done before—they will place it under the control of the growers.

We cannot say we believe very much in ten-cent trial subscription propositions, but as an aid to the summer campaign for controlled marketing, we have made such an offer. Now, will not every present subscriber get five new trial subscribers? Do you realize what that would mean?

We are really annoyed very much in getting Up-to-Date Farming to our readers under the contract system; but we hope soon to be entirely "out of the woods," and doing our work on the Equity Press. The Equity mailer is already installed.

There are still reports of a big home wheat crop. We hope there is. We rejoice to see farmers successful. But it must be remembered that their reward comes in the selling. If the wheat is sold as the demand requires it, it will bring $1 per bushel and then every grain of it be used.

A county union was organized in Cayuga county, N. Y., July 4. The officers are: J. G. Barger, president; Lewis Hicks, vice-president; Victor Andrews, secretary, and Stephen Donovan, treasurer.

An A. S. of E. convention at Tolley, N. D., not long ago was a grand success, new interest was aroused, and many additions were made to the society. Gov. DeVine, F. J. Murphy and M. P. Johnson spoke.

A letter from that state says: "We celebrate everywhere in North Dakota, with a specially successful time at Pleasant, where M. P. Johnson spoke and received a great many new members.

The meeting of the state union of Kentucky July 10, was one of the most successful state meetings ever held.

W. A. Harding says the Equity picnic at Winnebago, Minn., was a grand success, over 2,000 people being present. Mr. Harding organized another county union in that state recently.

We observe that the old dark tobacco association that has made so many futile efforts to do something with the tobacco crop, are at it again, and have reincorporated, proposing to raise a capital of $200,000. The A. S. of E. are fully taking care of this tobacco crop without any capital stock. They scarcely need warning against capitalistic ventures.

The Wisconsin State Union, A. S. of E., recommends to its Polish members "Rolnik" (The Farmer), a paper printed in the Polish language at Steven's Point, Wis. They declare that "Rolnik" has "helped more to organize farmers into the A. S. of E. than any other paper published in the United States.

The tobacco growers of Wisconsin will hold a meeting at Elroy Sept. 20 to decide upon what action shall be taken as to the marketing of the crop.

The state union of Wisconsin declared that the German, Scandinavian and Polish papers of the state have greatly assisted in the work of organization. Such papers are thanked for their support and commended to the members.

The state union of Wisconsin resolved to send out more organizers to educate the people of the state in the A. S. of E. and declared there is no reason why even the poorest farmers may not hold their grain, hay or stock for a time to prevent glutting the market and depressing prices.

A. S. of E. GOLD BADGES



Every member who is proud of his society, and all should be proud of a society for as good objects as the A. S. of E., will wear one of these beautiful gold badges. The large badge has gold letters and monogram. The ground is blue and green enamel. It is very beautiful and the words state the chief object of the A. S. of E. With button back. **Price $1.00.**

$1.00

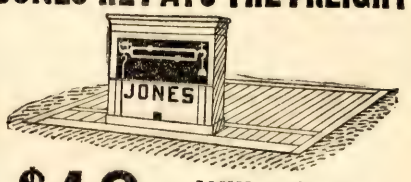
The smaller badge is a gold skeleton monogram pin as shown, exceedingly neat. **Price 75c.** Both will be prized and worn by the most exacting. **Quantity** prices on application.



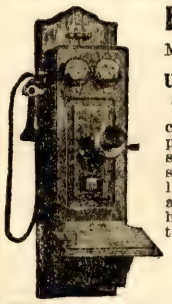
75c

The American Society of Equity
INDIANAPOLIS, IND

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT

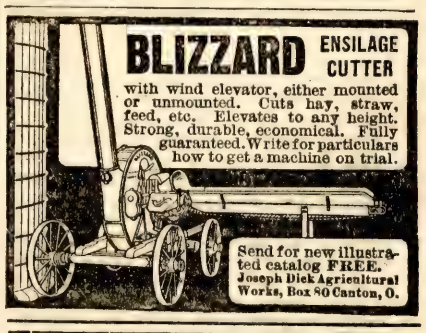


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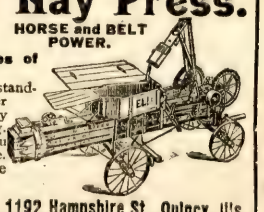
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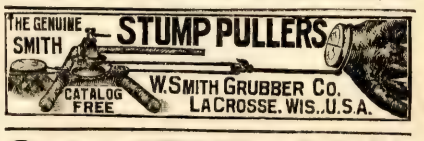
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IMPORTANT NOTICES

FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS.

Following are the frequency of meetings for the organized unions of the A. S. of E., as provided by the Constitution and By-Laws:

LOCAL UNIONS—Shall meet twice a month.

COUNTY UNIONS—Regular county union meetings shall be held quarterly, January, April, July and October.

STATE UNIONS—Regular meetings of state unions shall be held semi-annually, in January and July.

DELEGATES

COUNTY UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the July state union meetings at their April meeting. If this was not done it should be attended to promptly.

STATE UNIONS—Are required to elect delegates to the National Union annual meeting at their July meeting.

The annual meeting will probably be held in October. The exact date will be announced later.

SOCIETY BUTTONS

A series of four beautiful A. S. of E. buttons will be offered soon. The price will run from 35c to $1 each. Organizers and officers who want samples should apply.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Revised constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. can be had for a 2c stamp or 10c a dozen.

A LOCAL UNION

Of the A. S. of E. is needed in every neighborhood. Any person who reads this notice is invited to send for necessary blanks and instructions to organize one.

REPORT PROMPTLY.

All organizers are directed to send in the names of members and subscribers very promptly. If held several days the individuals are likely to write to headquarters.

The A. S. of E. of the state of New York will meet Sept. 5 to organize a state union.

Pres. Everitt has felt compelled to revoke the commission of Theron Fisk as an A. S. of E. organizer. Complaints of crookedness in his work in South Dakota became too numerous to be longer ignored.

Mr. Taylor reports a splendid meeting at the Virginia State Farmers' Institute at Roanoke.

The Washtenaw county, Mich., Bean Growers' Association of the A. S. of E. will meet at Ann Arbor Aug. 18. Among other questions to be discussed will be the building of a cooperative bean picking house. Every member in the county is requested to come early. State Organizer Winans will be there.

Perry County, Ill., Meeting

C. O. Drayton, state organizer, assisted by Wm. Hammack, county organizer, will hold meetings in Perry county as follows: Swanwick, Aug 6 at 2 p. m.; Lost Prairie school house, Aug. 6 at 7:30 p. m.; Cutler, Aug. 7 at 2 p. m.; Danmark school house, Aug. 7 at 7:30 p. m.; Woodward school house, Aug. 8 at 2 p. m.; Benton Road school house, Aug. 8 at 7:30 p. m.; Tamaroa, Aug. 9 at 2 p. m.; Lower Arm school house, Aug. 9 at 7:30 p. m.; Pinckneyville, Aug 10 at 2 p. m.

At a Mass Meeting

At a mass meeting of the farmers of the northern part of La Crosse county it was agreed to hold their crops this fall for higher prices. This meeting is the first held in this county in the interests of a country-wide movement to boost the price of farm products.—Minneapolis Journal.

Farmers Will Be Alert

The Pendletonian, of Falmouth, Ky., announcing a meeting to organize a county union of the A. S. of E., says:

All farmers interested in this great movement in their behalf, whether a member of any union or not, are urged to attend this meeting and to identify themselves with the organization.

If your interest has not thus far been aroused, come out and see and learn what measures of relief and help the organization proposes.

You will certainly realize that you must be alert to your own personal interests and welfare.

Big Meeting in Minnesota

Blue Earth, Minn.—The Fairbault County Union of the American Society of Equity held a grand picnic on the fair grounds in Blue Earth on Wednesday. Not less than 2,000 persons were in attendance. Such a crowd as this at the first gathering of the kind in the county shows in a measure the interest the farmers and business men are taking in the society.—Minneapolis Daily Journal.

Speakers Wanted

I want ten good speakers to assist me in organizing Macoupin, Green, Jersey and Montgomery counties in Illinois for the A. S. of E., beginning August 6. The pay will be good if you can show results. Write me at once. C. O. DRAYTON,
State Organizer,
Greenville, Ill.

EARNEST MEN IN VIRGINIA.

There are earnest men in Union Hall local, Franklin county, Va.; men that are working for the best interests of their fellowmen. We must have equity in all of our business transactions. We must get in a position that will be to the upbuilding of farmers in general. We have something in this society that is worth living for, and if we act prudently we may receive an equitable price for all we make.—W. B. S. P. Kesler, Union Hall, Va.

Meetings and Reports

Officers of local unions are urged to have regular meetings twice a month. Headquarters is doing all it can to relieve them of the labor of originating programs for these meetings and we hope our efforts will be appreciated and justified in the regularity and interest in meetings. Also officers are requested to be prompt in collecting dues and reporting them.

Nothing will contribute more to the value of the union than attention to these two things. Every evidence of lack of interest in a member should be promptly checked.

The state union of Wisconsin demands that the A. S. of E. be allowed a well-qualified man in every institute district in the state to represent us for a favorable time on the subject of controlled marketing, such representative to be compensated by the state as other institute speakers are. Other states might well follow this example. Controlled marketing ought to be taught in the farmers' institutes.

THE WORLD NEEDS
Not kings and lords, but nations
Not thrones and crowns, but men.
—Ebenezer Elliottt.

'Tis held that sorrow makes us wise.—Tennyson.

There is green corn in the garden,
And crisp lettuce on the plate;
But the mental food most nourishing
Is found in Up-to-Date.

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It will pay you to get right down to cases and compare the I.H.C. Spreaders with other spreaders before you buy



YOU will find, first of all, that the I. H. C. spreaders handle all kinds of manure satisfactorily, under all conditions.

You will find that by their use you will get just about double value from your manure.

You will find them the best designed and the simplest of all spreaders. And that will mean not only less work and trouble in operating but much less breakage.

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There has been nothing overlooked that makes for light draft, easy handling, good work or durability.

Are you disposed favorably toward some feature of another machine? You will find no device or contrivance essential to right spreading of manure but that is employed in its best form on the I. H. C. spreaders.

And you will find features on the I. H. C. spreaders that you will find on no other spreaders.

Look at the vibrating rake which levels your load and brings manure up square to the cylinder. No other spreader has this device and yet you absolutely cannot spread manure uniformly without it.

Examine the superb steel wheels, broad tires, staggered spokes, clutches in both hind wheels, front ones cutting under for short turning.

The one lever, convenient to your right hand, is far more desirable than a different lever for every movement to be made.

These are but simple suggestions. Are they not worth looking into? There are lots of other points just as important. That's why we say, compare the I. H. C. spreaders with other spreaders before you buy.

These spreaders are made in three sizes for each of the two types, Cloverleaf, endless apron, and Corn King, return apron, and meet requirements of all sections and all classes of work.

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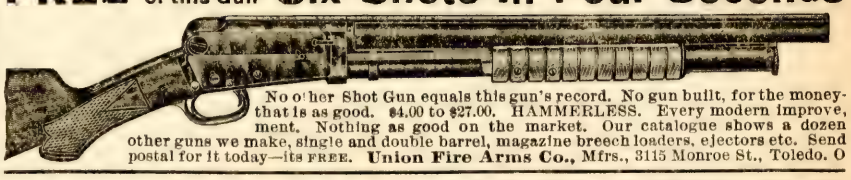


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Potatoes, Hay, Wheat, Beans, Buckwheat

National Secretary M. Wes. Tubbs writes from his home at Weston's Mills, N. Y., regarding his New York tour, as follows:

"Arrived home Saturday, July 14, at 3 p. m., just in time to pitch on the last load of hay for the week. Hay here is a fair crop and of fine quality. The weather rather catchy, so but little haying has been done. Crops are looking good, but prices are lower here than in the western markets.

"While this is the busiest time in the whole year for New York farmers, all meetings have been well attended and by a most determined lot of men. New locals were organized at all points where locals had not been previously organized. Two county unions were organized, one for Tompkins county and one for Cayuga county. It was decided to postpone the organization of a state union until Sept. 5, owing to the rush of farm work at this time.

"Diversified farming finds unanimous support in the Empire State. Dairying occupies an important place and is at present greatly in need of the controlling and price-making influence of the A. S. of E. The five States Milk Association has proved a failure, as must all plans attempting to control prices without controlling the marketing. Dairymen will find it greatly to their advantage to push the organization of the A. S. of E. so that relief may be had with as little delay as possible. Immediate gains will be realized on the crops mentioned at the top of this report.

"The hop industry is also one of considerable importance. Under present conditions the state is liable to lose this industry. Prices are most uncertain, yet it is a crop requiring large investments both for equipment and labor. The same conditions seem to confront hop-growers in all sections of the country. Mr. H. L. Locke of Richfield Springs, an extensive hop grower, having this year about twenty acres, is actively at work with us in lining up this product, and we shall consider it a special favor for hop growers to communicate with the National Union for further particulars regarding this crop. In conversation with one of the local buyers in Cooperstown, the leading hop market in the state, it seems they are planning to buy this year's crop at about 9c. This is at least 11c less than a profitable price.

"There is more than a normal acreage of tobacco this year, and it is looking fine. Growers have felt the influence of better prices and should be lined up in the Tobacco Growers' Branch for their own protection as well as for the protection of those who first fought the fight for profitable prices.

"The buckwheat growers have taken a stand for not less than 70c for their buckwheat. They will canvass the buckwheat producin areas, get an accurate report and also arrange with the growers to market their product at the price set. They will also canvass the growers of this crop in Pennsylvania and solicit the co-operation of the grange, the business men and the local editors in both states.

"Wheat and hay will both be held for the minimum price this year, and in view of the damage done in many sections by the drouth there is no doubt but all who hold will get their price.

"Beans are affected with a blight and it is feared great loss will result. Watch reports and the minimum price establish as your guide in contracting this year's crop. Do not sell a bean until you know.

"Potatoes occupy a most important place and the growers are determined to co-operate with the fruit and produce branch in getting profitable prices for them. If there is no local union in your community write us for instructions as to organizing so you can do the work yourself.

"Members of the Grange and some of its leading officers, are desirous of co-operating with the A. S. of E. to secure profitable prices. This is as it should be, and will tend to strengthen the Grange, besides rendering valuable assistance in securing profitable prices.

"The press of the state extended a most cordial welcome and are in full accord with the plan of the A. S. of E. They will render most valuable assistance in helping the farmers to get profitable prices for their products.

Local Union Program

We do not deem it essential that all particulars of local union programs should be published in each issue. The regular order of business, as published from time to time in Up-to-Date Farming, should be clipped from some paper in which it appears and kept in the secretary's book for use at meeting. In each issue we shall give questions for discussion, and contest and recitations and speeches for use in local union meetings.

Question for Discussion

Do fruit and vegetable growers get enough for their products, and if not, why not?

Question for Contest

May the livestock raisers control the marketing of stock, and how?

[For the best address on this subject in any local union, not later than Aug. 15, I will give a year's subscription to Up-to-Date Farming, to be sent to any address the winner may designate; not less than three to compete, a plurality vote of the audience to determine the victor, and the secrtary to report.——J. A. Everitt, Pub.]

Polly Knew It

Pretty Polly,
Gay and jolly,
Sat upon her perch,
Wisely eyeing,
Slyly guying,
Farmers in the lurch.

She was thinking,
Queerly blinking,
Of what her master did;
Rising early,
Working sorely,
Till the sun was hid.

Crops a-raising,
Yields amazing,
Getting little pay;
Neighbors jumping,
Foolish dumping—
Giving stuff away.

"Dumper! Dumper!
You're a Dumper!"
Angry Polly said;
But the farmer
Tried to charm her—
Polly shook her head.

"Quit your dumping;
Do less humping;
Join A. S. of E.
Strike for prices,
Take advices;
Richer you will be."

Thus spoke Polly,
Gay and jolly,
And all who heard the word,
Quickly heeded—
Sure they needed
The wisdom of the bird.

Dillard Hale

It's not so long since Dillard Hale
Was poor as poverty could be;
His past was "rocky," and ahead,
But little sunshine could he see.

His harvests came like other men's;
He threshed and marketed by rule,
And speculators got his crops,
For Dillard was a dumper fool.

But something happened large as life,
When Hale subscribed for Up-to-Date;
He saw how silly he had been—
How heedlessly he'd tempted fate.

"God gives me crops," he said at last,
"And if they're mine they're mine to sell;
Whoever gets them (pardon me),
Will pay the price or go to—." Well,

He changed his ways, became a man,
Raised better crops and more and more,
But when he sells he makes the price,
A thing he'd never done before.

Now Hale is rich, his debts all paid,
Has plenty in both home and fields;
And every year his fertile lands
Reward him with abundant yields.

Now where's the man in all the state,
Who will not do like Dillard Hale;
And read and learn from Up-to-Date,
So that his profits will not fail?

Deliver the Goods

The world will buy largely of any one who
Will deliver the goods;
It is ready and eager to barter if you
Can deliver the goods.
But don't take the order and make out the
bill
Unless you are sure you are able to fill
Your contract, because it won't pay you
until
You deliver the goods.

And rude or refined your wares be, still be
sure
To deliver the goods;
Though a king or a clown, still remember
that you're
To deliver the goods.
If you find you are called to the pulpit to
preach,
To the playhouse to play, to the forum to
teach,
Be you poet or porter, remember that each
Must deliver the goods.

The world rears its loftiest shafts to the
men
Who deliver the gods;
With plow, lever, brush, hammer, sword or
with pen
They deliver the goods.
And while we their eloquent epitaphs scan,
That say, in the world's work, they stood
in the van,
We know that the meaning is, "Here lies
a man
Who delivered the goods."

—NION WATERMAN.

Wisconsin's Official Greeting

Address by Hon. J. M. True, Secretary Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, at the State Union of the A. S. of E.

I do not feel that I am well enough acquainted with the work of the organization under whose auspices we meet this evening to give a talk to you that may pass scrutiny on the ground of appropriateness. I can only assume that those here tonight are interested in the broadest sense in the success of the farmer. I do understand that the American Society of Equity has for its leading purpose the improvement of the financial condition of producers of farm products by organization and a control of the sale of such products, so that more uniform and remunerative prices may be obtained.

It seems to me that such an effort is a worthy one, based upon good business principles, and conducted in a spirit of fairness is entitled to consideration and a "square deal" from all other classes in the business world, for I claim that the successful farmer must exercise as high an order of business sagacity as the banker, the merchant or successful man in any other occupation.

It has always seemed to me that the great barriers to successful co-operation among farmers is lack of business methods and financial embarrassments. The farmer who pays as he goes, whose credit is good if he need use it, and who is not virtually compelled to sell his products as soon as ready for the market to meet his obligations, is in position to hold what he may produce until he realize a remunerative price for the same. While the farmer who spends his energies and time in berating other kinds of business and blaming them for his lack of success may get some satisfaction out of the process, but it will not bring him financial results.

The general tendency among Wisconsin farmers for the past ten years in the way of better farm methods and consequent better financial results has been very noticeable. We hear of deterioration of farms and farm prices in some of the Central Western States, but these conditions do not apply to our own state.

The thinner, poorer soil of Sauk county are in better condition and more productive today than they were twenty years ago, and these lands as well as those of the better class have easily doubled in value within that time. Improved farm buildings, better live stock, better carriages and abundant farm machinery are sure indications of the present thrift and independence of the Wisconsin farmers.

The telephone and rural mail delivery have put the farmer in immediate and constant touch with the centers of business and the happenings of the civilized world.

The high schools and colleges of the state are well patronized by farmers' boys and girls, while our technical agricultural schools are thronged with bright young men, determined to bring to their aid the advantages of scientific knowledge.

We are living in all-round prosperous times, and the farmer is enjoying his share of prosperity. It is true we do not often hear of millionaire farmers. It is also true that the business methods that create Rockefellers and Rogerses are not applicable to farm enterprises, and we are glad that this is the case, otherwise we might be obliged to drop the title of 'the honest farmer.'

It may be said that as the farmer is at present prosperous and happy he should also be contented. I have never considered contentment a cardinal virtue. It is well for a man to make the best of his situation and enjoy to the fullest extent all good things that come his way, but he who reaches that place in life where he folds his hands and don't propose to bother himself with how the world goes, becomes a clog upon public advancement and of little benefit to himself. And because the farmers of the country are prosperous and happy they are in excellent condition to readjust their relations to the balance of the world, and if they are not getting as a result of their labors what they are justly entitled to, it is a good time for them to devise means whereby these matters may be corrected.

I do not believe in arraying class against class in our social or political combinations, and I am glad to know that this society does not foster that feeling, but I have often thought that the farmer has in the past been too willing to become clay in the hands of business and political potters, who have found the class mainly valuable as it has been able to use it. But today in our state public sentiment and published law offer more encouragement to the farmer than almost any other state in the union.

The Wisconsin farmer only needs to recognize his opportunity and meet the favorable conditions with intelligent, broad business self assertion, united with a clear, fair-minded understanding of where his rights begin and end and he may easily come into his own proper position in the commonwealth. In my work I am brought into contact with facts and figures that make me very proud of our state. Notwithstanding that we have a larger percentage of non-productive lands than neighboring states, covering vast stretches of barren sand and worthless swamp, though in most of the northern part of the state the farm must slowly and laboriously be hewed out of the forest, Wisconsin is readily adapting itself to its peculiar conditions and in its work along special lines rapidly distancing its apparently more fortunate neighbors.

The great diversity of soil that has been considered a weakness bids fair to become an element of strength, enabling us by the diversity of our products to become more independent and prosperous than the great corn producing sections that have been considered so vastly superior.

So, gentlemen, I congratulate you on your work and the field in which it is being done, and wish you a full realization of your highest expectations.

THE SITUATION

Concluded from page 5

by millions of farmers. This illustration should decide every reader to hold his crops for the advance that is sure to come after the dumpers are out of the game.

NOTES ON THE SITUATION.

Stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada on July 7th were only 14,000,000 larger than a year ago, notwithstanding the 1905 crop in the United States was 140,000,000 bushels larger than the 1904 crop.

European stocks of wheat are 5,500,000 bushels less than a year ago.

Petitions are circulating in many localities pledging the farmers to hold wheat for the dollar ($1.00 on basis of Chicago). A splendid idea.

The person who can tell what the weather will be for the next two months can tell very closely what the corn crop will be.

Question: What will wheat bring if fed to 7c hogs? Considerably more than 75c a bushel, we think.

Seventy-five cents a bushel for wheat is 1¼c a pound; 40c a bushel for oats is 1¼c a pound. Which is worth more for feed, a pound of wheat or a pound of oats? Remember, the oats crop is short. 100,000,000 bushels of wheat mixed with 800,000,000 bushels of oats, one to eight, will help the oats for feed and raise the price of the remainder of wheat to $1.00.

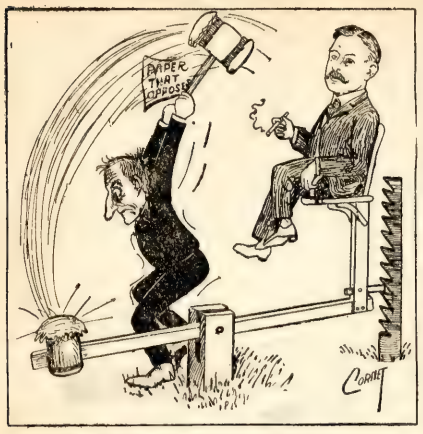
An exchange says: "From this harvest to the next the gamblers will be manipulating the price of grain to their advantage. The farmer must look out for himself." We think the farmers are going to do a little manipulating on their own account this year.—[Ed.]

Also this: "There would be no chance for boards of trade to manipulate prices if farmers would hold onto their surplus grain until it was actually needed in market." Sounds mightily like this editor read Up-to-Date and the Third Power book.

And another: "Everyone who does not have to sell from the machine should put his grain in storage and hold it till along in the winter or string it along to market, so that at no time the market will be glutted."

If every farm paper would print just these three paragraphs it would do more good, real measurable good, than a whole year's prating about larger crops.

PAPERS THAT OPPOSE THE A. S. of E.



Every whack sets us a notch higher.

In this list appears the names of those papers that have recently opposed and hindered the development of the American Society of Equity, consequently have delayed the time when controlled marketing, profitable prices and many other things farmers need can be realized.

OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, O.
RURAL NEW YORKER, New York, N. Y.
PRACTICAL FARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCKMAN, Pittsburg, Pa.
WALLACE'S FARMER, Des Moines, Ia.
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, Albany, N. Y.
FARM, STOCK AND HOME, Minneapolis, Minn.
UNION FARMER, Murphysboro, Ill.
NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST, Minneapolis, Minn.
WISCONSIN FARMER, Madison, Wis.
DESERET FARMER, Salt Lake City, Utah.
HOMESTEAD, Des Moines, Iowa.
ORANGE JUDD FARMER, Chicago, Ill. and Springfield, Mass.
MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, Boston, Mass.
AMERICAN CULTIVATOR, Boston, Mass.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming and members of the A. S. of E. are requested to send clippings from other papers that oppose this movement, and such papers will be added. Also to be entirely fair, they are requested to report the first evidence or expression from above named papers of fairness in their relation to the society and the name will be removed from the list.

We want all to understand that this is not an attempt to injure any publication, but it is an act of self-defense in the highest spirit of equity. We ask no more than fairness, and one of the principles of the A. S. of E. is to not be content with less than fairness. We do not demand the support of any paper, but will resent its open opposition.

A Muck Raker Raked

William R. Hearst is an active, energetic young millionaire of New York, whose golden key, perhaps it was, unlocked to him the doors of Congress. He barely escaped being made mayor of the great city of New York, and has aspired to be a party leader, even having himself spoken of in connection with the presidency.

Mr. Hearst no doubt may have some good things hidden away somewhere in his makeup, but he seems to be possessed of a journalistic mania, and, as a rule, his journals take upon themselves a character not at all promotive of a high and noble American manhood and womanhood. If there is a sore anywhere or a stench in the social atmosphere its most hideous aspect is sure to be found in Hearst's papers, the hideousness being limited only by the ability of his writers to paint it.

Mr. Hearst's latest venture is a home and farm paper, and we had not glaced over half the pages of the first issue until we were ready to breathe the prayer: "God pity the farmer's family in which that paper goes."

Mr. Hearst knows nothing about farming, nor farmers' families, nor farmers' homes. Brought up surrounded by his parents' millions amid the varied and questionable scenes of city life, apparently absorbing the baser elements thereof, it is unfortunate that he should attempt farm journalism. Farmers could perhaps smile at his ignorance of their business and pass that by, but they can not so lightly consider the filth with which he smears his pages and sends into their homes.

As was to be expected, Mr. Hearst's writers join the army of unthinking editors who declare it a crime for farmers to think of doing what every other line of producers on earth do, put an estimate upon the value of the products of their labor. The degree of ignorance displayed by the writer of the article on that subject is phenomenal.

"This wonderful society met recently in Chicago," says Hearst; "and at that Chicago meeting it was decided to fix the price of wheat at $1 per bushel," This society did no such thing. It has had no meeting in Chicago. A number of its members who are interested in the production of fruit, potatoes and other perishable and semi-perishable products, recently met in Chicago and organized the Fruit and Produce Growers' Branch of the American Society of Equity, but that meeting had nothing to do with the price of wheat. The society, in its regular organized capacity, fixed the minimum price of wheat for the crop of 1906 at $1 per bushel—that is, a price fairly based on $1 at Chicago, and so published to the world early in the season.

"Big crops everywhere!" says Hearst with a flourish. That is not true, as a letter from our own correspondent in Canada, published in Up-to-Date Farming of July 15, proves, as do reliable advices from elsewhere.

"Greatest visible supply known for years!" says Hearst. During the week preceding this writing, and soon after the publication of the Hearst article, the vsible was reduced (in one week, see) 5,500,000 bushels; that is, the current supply of wheat lacked that many bushels meeting the current demand.

"The foreign market is already sluggish from an oversupply of wheat!" says Hearst.

"Wheat rules firm, influenced by reports of an INCREASED FOREIGN DEMAND and damage to spring crop in Dakota," was the market heading of the Associated Press July 12, some days after the publication of the Hearst article. The Hearst writer did not know, or lied; which?

"It would be a great victory for this society, and would also CONTRIBUTE GREATLY TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY, if the price of wheat could be forced up to $1 per bushel," says Hearst.

Ah, would it? What then are you and your writers doing to "contribute greatly to the prosperity of the country?" By your own admission you are doing nothing, but entirely the reverse, by asserting things as true that you do not know to be true, by perverting facts; by giving advice to farmers diametrically opposed to their interests, the acceptance of which would lead them to refuse to "contribute greatly to the prosperity of the country."

But Mr. Hearst does not know. He is entirely ignorant of this matter. He does not know that the American Society of Equity is strongly organized almost all over this country; that it numbers among its officers and leaders in the various States many of the world's profoundest thinkers, wealthiest farmers and most advanced business men; that it is growing more rapidly than any other society ever grew,having local unions almost everywhere, county unions in nearly every State, and State unions in the most populous and greatest producing States of the entire country; that it teaches that farmers have a right to price their products as all other producers price theirs, and that it can accomplish this by co-operative controlled marketing, not arbitrarily closing the markets, but by selling only as actual demand requires the supply—the true law of supply and demand; that it is not for the purpose of thus guarding the interests of wheat alone, but of every product of the soil, including live stock and poultry; that for three years it has named a minimum price for wheat (not always a dollar) based upon actual suply and assured demand, and that, acting upon the society's advice, wheat growers held their crops as they never did before, and in almost every case won their price before the season ended; that it has placed a minimum price on cotton based upon conditions known to the society alone—a price which made market experts laugh—and that, acting upon the society's advice, the planters won the price and went beyond it; that the society found the tobacco growers in a most deplorable condition, compelled to accept any price offered by the American Tobacco Company and their agents; that it organized a branch society among these growers, and the tobacco trust is now at their feet, and paying them better prices than they have received for years; that the fruit and produce growers are now organizing not only to determine prices for their products, but to so direct their sale and shipment as to place them direct to markets that need them instead of piling them up in market centers to be redistributed in the midst of deterioration and loss; that live stock men are proposing to organize a branch to so regulate their prices and shipments as to place them beyond the power of the packing corporations to tax them at their will in fixing prices, and to make them pay for the shortcomings of the packers.

Mr. Hearst does not know all this, and his writers know far less. Hence they do as so many ignorant and thoughtless newspaper men do—write with a zeal that is far from being according to knowledge, and make themselves ridiculous.

There's Where It Errs

Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis, giving a correspondent its reasons for not supporting the A. S. of E. and its plan of controlled marketing, says:

This journal is a close student of capitalistic and labor combinations to control prices of their products, and it is not aware that one of them ever built a hope of success upon any factor but regulation of supply, to keep it within the bounds of demand at the selling price determined upon. This is the basic principle of labor unions, and results in the "closed shop" limitation of the number of apprentices and other condemned practices. While capitalistic combinations made by the brainiest men, wielding enormous capital, and in the most compact organizations imaginable would never dream of successsfully controlling prices without the ability to absolutely control supply.

There is where our good brother errs. Control of the supply is not necessary, is not even desirable, unless there is danger of an excessive supply. Farm, Stock and Home can not point to a single agricultural product that has been produced in excess of the world's needs. There have been temporary gluts, but these are easily accounted for. There have been losses of perishable products, but these can every one be traced to faulty distribution. When fruits and vegetables have been rotting at one place, people at other places have been hungry for them.

There never has been a time when the crops of a year have not been taken by the consumption of a year. And statistics show that, in spite of all the machinery, of all the colleges and experiment stations, of all the farm papers and institutes, average production has not been perceptibly increased, while consumption is constantly increasing both in the new and the old world. This being the condition of agricultural production and consumption, the control of supply does not enter into the problem of maintaining equitable prices by controlled marketing.

But if it did, what class of producers are better situated to control the supply than the farmers are? Farm crops can only be produced from soil. The farmers own the soil. They can at their own will plant wheat or cotton, corn or potatoes, oats or barley, hay or tobacco; or they can devote their land to pasture or let it lie idle, and no power on earth can compel them to do otherwise. The entire idea, then, that farmers can not control the supply is based upon the belief that they WILL NOT do it. These same papers have said that other things would not be done, and could not he done, that were done. The fact is, that farmers have done whatever they have undertaken to do, and the world's greatest achievements have been made possible only by the help of the farmers.

But let us repeat, so long as there is no excess of production the control of supply does not enter into this proposition. The thing that is wrong, the thing that has given every other class advantages over the agricultural class, is the method of marketing—the permitting of interested parties to make the prices, and then recklessly surrender the supplies at those prices.

The supplies of a year are produced in that portion of the year known as the growing season. The present practice, encouraged by the press and urged by the speculative interests, is to market the entire year's supplies as soon as produced, the inevitable effect of which is to bring prices down at the time the producers are selling.

Our contention is that farmers should organize, put a fair and equitable price on their products, and then market those products to meet the demand, marketing a year's supply to meet a year's demand, and that must inevitably maintain a steady market and an equitable price. Can any one say it is wrong?

I feel like I must drop you A. S. of E. people a few lines of good cheer and encouragement. Your letters, books and papers are greatly admired and welcomed at my home and in this locality. I am awful busy this summer, having 280 acres to farm. It keeps me on the hump to do things that ought to be done, but I must take time to at least say this word of encouragement to the able workers in our great cause.

J. J. SCHNEIDER, Olivia, Minn.

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This Department is Intended to bring Buyers and Sellers together at Moderate Cost

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OKLAHOMA Farms. Write for prices. H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher. Oklahoma.

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Free Book on Telephones for farmers. Write for book F118. Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. or Chicago.

Telephones We make farmers lines a specialty. Instruction book free. Central Telephone Co , 2143 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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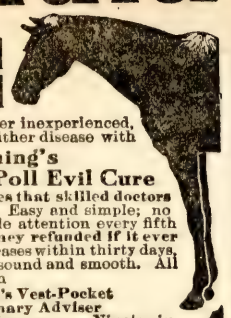
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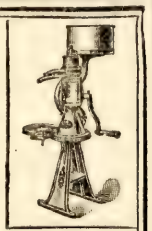
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PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

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Dairying

Milking was formerly, and is still on too many farms, considered a necessary burden; one that has to be taken up twice every day in the year, Sundays and all, and the sooner the work is done the better. Under such conditions no particular attention is given to regularity in the time or the order of milking the cows, the work being, as a rule, done when other farm work is out of the way. The milking has to be attended to, however, both in order to relieve the cows and to furnish the raw material upon which the farmer largely depends for the payment of cash outlays. It is but natural that the work of milking, when done in this way, is not considered particularly important labor. At best, the object of the milking from this point of view is to obtain all the milk in the udder of the cow at the time of the milking.

During late years another way of looking upon the work of milking has become more general ,at least among dairymen and breeders of dairy cattle. A closer study of all conditions contributing to success in dairy husbandry has, of late, been brought about by increasing competition, by high prices of feeding stuffs, and by fuller knowledge of the sciences bearing upon the production of milk and its products. This closer study has caused greater attention to be given to indivdual cows and to details in the dairy than was formerly the case, and has also brought the importance of the milker more into the foreground.

Sticking to the Point

While everybody wants a square deal, not every man who comes to the city with something for sale is willing to give one himself.

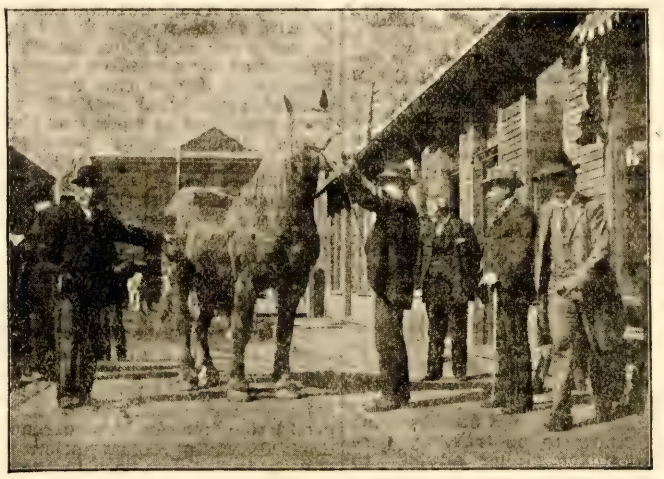
One excitable man with a faculty for getting the best of his fellow men came to the yards the other day, and may be used as an illustration. The man, beside the failings already noted, was very positive in all his statements, and would stand by every one of them most impartially, whether right or wrong.

He brought with him to the yards a horse, which he thought a remarkable animal, but which he wanted to sell nevertheless. The horse, however, was not nearly so remarkable as his owner. The man expatiated at length upon the physical and mental attribute of the horse, concluding the eulogy by stating that he was seventeen feet high. This statement was, of course, a slip of the tongue, and the commission man to whom the horse was being offered drew his attention to the slip by savin, "You mean seventeen hands high." The correction had to be repeated several times before the man succeeded in comprehending it, and when the difference between feet and hands as applied to measuring horses finally penetrated the oxlike covering of his brain, he had to stop to consider whether he really meant seventeen feet or seventeen hands. At last he asked:

"Did I say seventeen feet?"

"That's what you said."

"Well," he exclaimed conclusively, "then that horse is seventeen feet high!"



"If I said that horse is 17 feet high he is 17 feet high"

Success or Failure on the Farm

Real success is never reached in a single bound, yet Benjamin Franklin said that "the road to success is as easy as the road to ruin." Many an American has arisen from the barefoot boy on the farm to the wealthy merchant, the eminent statesman or the honored inventor.

It is essential that every young man and young woman have some definite aim in life. Each one should mark out for himself a course and then bend every effort to follow that course. The current of mere circumstances is treacherous and unsafe. It is not surprising that those who aim at nothing accomplish nothing in life. Any one can drift but it takes pluck to stem an unfavorable current.

Once the occupation is chosen, concentration is essential. A man may have the most dazzling talents, but if his energies are scattered he will accomplish nothing.

It is an old saying that "some men can tickle the earth with a hoe and it will laugh a crop." Indeed some men seem to have almost supernatural success, but we attribute it only to their shrewd business principles, to their intimate knowledge of every aspect of their business ,and the consequent ability to drive the best bargains.

Not all men can be successful or achieve a desired end on the farm. Circumstances, over which they have no control, may prevent. The man or woman who makes a success of a venture never waits for the crowd. It takes nerve. It takes a lot of grit. But the man that succeeds has both. The public admires a man who has confidence enough in himself to take a chance. The man who tries to succeed must expect to be criticised. Success is the accomplishment of that which most people think can't be done. Mistakes may be made, especially at first, the directions from which seem confused. Continue, nevertheless, to rely upon the spontaneous promptings of the heart. By degrees you shall hear the internal voice with increasing clearness, so obey your own judgment, and having made up your mind one day, do not change it the next.



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to drive away pesky insects and flies. Cows give more milk and better quality. Its cost is not an expense but an investment that will return 300 per ct profit. Costs ½ cent a day per animal. Good for horses, poultry etc. Kills lice, heals sores. Electric Sprayer for applying free with FIRST order for one gallon or more. Quart 35c; gallon $1.00; 5 gall. $4.00 Address Dept. A.
WM. H. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind

"I used Fly-Fuma last year on 50 cows in dairy. I am now using it with perfect success. The cows like it, will stand quietly and await their turns. One man with Electric Sprayer will go over the entire herd in ten minutes. The cows, after it is used, look as if they had been well groomed. By using night and morning the cows are not troubled with flies at all. I also use it on horses with fine results and found it one of the best things for sore shoulders and all harness galls I ever saw. I used Fly-Fuma on dogs for fleas and on chickens for lice with perfect success." FRANK MCGAVOCK, Nashville, Tenn.



Put *Facts* and *Common Sense* to work on a Tubular Cream Separator and **you know it must be easy to operate.** Put *Facts* and *Common Sense* up against a back breaking, hard to wash, high can "bucket bowl" machine and **you can't make yourself believe** it is easy to operate. In the light of truth, the out-of-date, "bucket bowl" separators go to smash. Which kind for you, the

Tubular	*or*	**"Bucket Bowl"**
Low Can	*or*	*High Can*
Simple Bowl	*or*	*Bowl Full of Parts*
Enclosed Gears	*or*	*Exposed Gears*
Self Oiling	*or*	*Oil Yourself*

Catalog O-136 tells all about Tubulars. Write for it.

The Sharples Separator Co.
Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago.

Farmers Say



SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Is the Best Remedy on Earth.
Kills a Spavin Curb or Splint.
Very Penetrating. Kills Pain.

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 ALBANY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

How to Fit the Shoe to the Foot

The shoe should be fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe. The common practice is to pick out a shoe from a miscellaneous stock, and nail on the one which comes the nearest. Is it a wonder that we have contracted feet and navicular disease. It should cover the crust or wall all around the foot, and the heels should not extend straight back from the quarters, which are the weakest parts of the wall, making a wedge of the heel of the foot between the heels of the shoe, causing contraction. Let the shoe fit the wall to a hair's breath; if drawn too far in it will cause corns by bruising the inside heel of the sole. In fact, the proper shoe is but an extension of the wall of the hoof, made of harder material for its protection. A shoe without calks is the best, as it gives a level bearing, yet calks can not always be dispensed with. It should be the same thickness all around, and only sufficiently heavy to endure the weight of the horse. Too heavy shoes require very heavy nails, which are injurious. The web should not be very wide, and is better if hollowed out on ground surface, as it gives a better hold, and is nearer the natural shape. The surface applied to the foot should be perfectly true and smooth, so that a perfect union can be made without excessive number of nails, or tightly clinching. It should make a waterproof joint, forming, as it were, a part and parcel of the wall.

Live Stock Notes

Facts are to the mind the same thing as food to the body. On the due digestion of facts depends the strength and wisdom of the one, just as vigor and health depend on the other. The wisest in council, the ablest in debate and the most agreeable in the commerce of life, is that man who has assimilated to his understanding the greatest number of facts.—Burke.

Never allow the idle horse to remain in the stable, but see to it he has a pasture or a yard to exercise in a part of every day.

The demand for good draft, carriage and saddle horses has never been so great as at the present time, and the prices are correspondingly high.

2,707,993,540 Bu. of Corn

raised in 1905 according to the Government report. This was the largest crop ever raised in the country and might be expected to fill up every available public elevator in the country. On the contrary we find only about 7,000,000 bushels of "visible" corn, which must show that farmers are controling the supply. Prices are correspondingly high as a consequence.

No more food should be given a horse than he has appetite to clean up. He should be regularly groomed and receive sufficient daily exercise to keep him in perfect health and prevent his legs from stopping.

The draft horse of today is one weighing a ton or over, with quality; the more weight combined with quality the more money he will bring in the market. As to color, this is a matter of choice, remember the old story, "a good horse is never a bad color."

Know your own business, if it is only shoestring peddling, and profit greatly thereby.

Post yourself thoroughly on all the good points on live stock. Keep in touch with the markets, both foreign and domestic. Such knwledge leads to the making of improvements both in breeding and marketing.

A great deal depends upon getting well started.

We must be able to grasp our opportunities.

Likes the Cream Separator

Some time ago B. W. Giles gave the following advice: "I advise any man with as many as eight cows to use a hand power centrifugal separator, and get one of the best." To this D. Y. Zachery, of Cement, Okla., made the following reply: "I want to say that such advice as that beat me out of the use of a separator for ten years, for I never had the eight cows, and believing from all that I could find out it would take at least that many to run a separator, I had to wait; but by storing and judicious marketing a crop of fine potatoes I found myself in possession of five bales of 11-cent cotton and no debts to pay, so decided to get a separator, though I only had four cows and one of them but 18 months old.

"I got the separator the last of December and put it to work and we sold 103 pounds of butter in January and have added four more cows now and are pulling for at least 2,000 pounds this year. After six weeks' experience I would advise any one getting as much as four gallons of milk, if butter is the object, to use a separator.

"I shall never know whether I got the best make or not as I examined several catalogues and they all claimed to have the best, but I settled on one made by the Davis Cream Separator Co. (Catalogue No. 152), 56 R North Clinton street, Chicago, and am well pleased. We separate the milk as soon as we get it, give the separator milk to the calves and pigs and they all seem to enjoy it and keep fat with very little other food. We ripen the cream and use a barrel churn and use a dairy thermometer to get the right temperature. We work the butter well, press in a brick mould and wrap in butter paper and it is no trouble to sell at a good price."

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Pitand pitless. Our new catalogue saves you money. Fully explains liberal selling plan. Thirty days free trial offer. Catalogue free, send for it now.
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EXACT WEIGHT
STEEL LEVERS, DOUBLE BEAM, 5 TON 14 x 8
Wagon Scales
$25
On trial. Pay when satisfied.
TRUE WEIGHT CO.,
Box 58 BINGHAMTON N. Y.

1/4 TO 1/2 BUTTER LOST THIS WAY



WHICH?



Which way do you skim your milk? It is hard sometimes to realize just how great the loss of cream is with crocks and pans. Some people may not believe that a

U. S.
CREAM SEPARATOR

skims enough closer than the old way to increase their butter yield one-fourth or more. But it does and there's a plain reason for it. When you set milk the cream and skim milk are separated from one another by the force of gravity, but when you skim milk with a U. S. Separator centrifugal force, which is thousands of times stronger than gravity, does the separating. It squeezes out the last drop of cream. Cream is money—you can't afford to waste it. If you keep three or more cows, it will pay you to buy a U. S. Separator.

Look into this. Write today for a copy of our handsome, new separator catalogue. Ask for number 187. It is finely illustrated and tells all about the U. S. Address

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Prompt deliveries of U. S. Separators from warehouses at Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., LaCrosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., Portland Ore., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. and Calgary, Alta..

Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

446

To SOUTH DAKOTA
The Land of Bread and Butter

SOUTH DAKOTA IS LONG ON WEALTH AND SHORT ON PEOPLE.

Today it presents the best opportunities in America for those who want to get ahead on the Highway to Independence. More than 47,000,000 bushels of corn, more than 47,000,000 bushels of wheat, live stock to the value of $41,00,000, hay to the value of $12,000,000, and products of the mines above $12,000,000, were some of the returns from South Dakota for 1905. With a population of only 450,000, and the annual production of new wealth above $166,000,000, it can be readily understood why South Dakota people are prosperous and happy. The outlook for 1906 crops is the best South Dakota has ever known.

Why don't you go there and investigate the openings along the new lines of this railway for yourself?

From Chicago, and from many other points in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, direct service to South Dakota is offered via the

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

Its main lines and branch lines fairly gridiron the rich agricultural and stock country of South Dakota. Its mileage in South Dakota is more than 1,200 miles, and by the building of extensions is being rapidly increased.

A NEW LINE IS NOW BEING BUILT from Chamberlain, S. D., to Rapid City, S. D., through Lyman, Stanley and Pennington Counties. Some of the best opportunities for success are along these new lines. The railway company has NO farm lands for sale or rent. If you are interested, it is worth while to write today for a new book on South Dakota. It will be sent free by return mail.

F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent - - - CHICAGO

SPORTING and Pet Dogs, Pigeons, Ferrets, Rabbits and Swines. 8 cents for forty page illustrated catalogue. **G. G. Lloydt,** Dept. XG., SAYRE, PA.





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Business White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Single Comb White Leghorns

We use trap nests, and breed only from our best laying stock. Eggs for hatching: Wyandottes and Leghorns—$1.50 per 15; $4 per 50. Light Brahma and selected brown Wyandotte eggs—$2 per 15; $5 per 50. Circular free.

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LICE on Poultry costs the average Poultryman and Farmer more money in a year than he ever dreams of. 75 per cent. of poultry ills are directly caused by lice. These pests torment the fowl and get it out of condition, when it is an easy prey for disease. Your hens will lay more and young stock grow faster and YOU WILL HAVE NO LICE if you use **Leak's Lice Exterminator.**

All Lice and Mites surely Inexpensive, easily applied and **EXTERMINATED** guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Quart 35c; Gallon $1.00; 5 gallon can $4.00.

WM. H. EVERITT, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Indiana

"I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming"—these few words mean much to you, the advertiser, and the publisher. Write them everytime you answer an advertisement.

UP-TO-DATE
The Poultry Yard
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

Eggs and Egg Farming

"Grass eggs" is a term applied to eggs which, when tested before a strong light, show a pale, greenish hue, not at all the bright gash color of fresh, healthy eggs.

The yolk of a "grass egg" wobbles around in a weak and watery white, and is dull and greenish in color.

Truly it has been said by his eggs ye shall know the honest poultry man.

An English writer declares that, in laying an egg, the pullet parts with about one-sixteenth part by weight of the total solid nutriment of its own body.

In an egg composed of 1,000 grains, 600 belong to the white, 300 to the yolk and 100 to the shell.

In 100 parts of the yolk 52 per cent. is water, 45 per cent. is oil and fat and 1 per cent. each of albuminous, coloring and mineral matter.

In 100 parts of the white of an egg about 84 per cent. is water, 12½ per cent. albumen, 1 per cent. mineral and 2½ per cent. sugar, etc.

Collingwood thinks that this idea of picking out a good hen by her shape and then forcing her to lay is humbug. Unless the trait, the habit of laying, has been bred into the hen, and unless she has been fed properly as a pullet, you might as well give your balanced ration to a surplus rooster!

The Commercial Duck

Did you ever see a lousy duck?

The Aylesburys are excellent layers.

Broody ducks are few and far between.

See that the feed troughs are kept perfectly clean.

No stock will so quickly renovate a poor soil as a flock of ducks.

After laying season feed more bran and less cornmeal.

As the laying season draws to a close the fertility becomes poorer.

There should be double runs to every pen, and as soon as one is empty it should be sown to rye or some green crop.

Some ducks lay a greenish colored egg, which must not be taken as a sign of impurity.

Chick-sized grit, or sharp sand, should be daily mixed in the mash for breeding ducks.

Green food is just as important after laying season as during that period. It should be a part of the daily bill of fare.

Ducks are not subject to cholera, roup, gapes or hawks, but they do occasionally die from spinal meningitis and paralysis.

A duck must have water about its eyes daily, or it will not thrive, says H. B. Geer. But if a tank of sufficient depth is provided for the ducks to sink their heads in the water clear out of sight, then they can do without the pond or stream. When this is not done they gum up about the eyes, become listless, sit about, don't eat and soon die. Young ducks that do not have water as above suggested, drop off one by one.

It is akin to cruelty to pick live ducks.

During fattening, feed four times a day.

Fattening should be begun when the ducklings are seven weeks of age.

Ducks should be handled by the neck, never by the legs or wings.

While fattening the ducks should not be allowed bathing water.

Exposure to a hot sun is fatal to young ducks.

Approaching a pen of ducks at night with a lantern is sure to create a panic.

Two-year-old drakes to young ducks is a good mating.

Newmen prefers an eight-pound to eight and one-half pound drake for breeding.

Authorities say that the black streak on the beak of the duck is an indication that it is in laying condition.

The breast is the most important part of the Pekin—protruding, large, broad and deep.

The most notable growth of the duckling is between the third and fourth week of its age, when it often doubles its weight.

Newman claims that the Pekin is the largest, matures the quickest, has the finest plumage, lays the most eggs, and dresses the easiest for market.

GEESE FOR PROFIT.

The Jews buy only live geese.

A goose is said to be the cleanest fowl alive.

To fatten geese requires about a month of careful training.

The average weight of goose eggs is about 5½ ounces each.

A goose generally becomes broody after laying a dozen eggs.

Geese are rarely profitable after their eighth year.

Geese do not reach maturity until three years of age.

It is claimed that the flesh of the Embden goose does not partake of that oily taste noticeable in some fattened geese.

Inbreeding must be discouraged. If new blood is not introduced into the flock about every five years, the stock is apt to deteriorate to a serious degree.

Young geese are in the best demand in market.

The Boston geese are generally dressed with the tail and wing feathers left on, and a ruff around the neck.

An indication of great age is an abdominal pouch of large size.

"Boston" geese are often so-called as they resemble in style of carcass and dressing the geese from that locality, that established a reputation years ago.

The demand for geese is not constant, although there is a limited demand the year around; the greatest number are called for during the winter, especially at the holiday season. But to bring good prices they must be young, fat, well-dressed and put up in attractive shape.

UP-TO-DATE
Bee-Keeping
By Rev. J. G. Baumgartner

Hints for the Busy Bee Man

Many people refuse to have anything to do with bees on the ground that they are "so dreadfully afraid of the stings," and to the enthusiastic bee lover, whose delight it is to "talk bees" and explain the habits of his little friends, it is often quite amusing to notice the fear manifested by his visitors when one of the little fellows comes buzzing merrily around to investigate the intruders. The experienced bee keepr knows that the danger of getting stung is not nearly so great as the unititiated think. Any one can enter an apiary, step up to the hives, and observe the working of the bees; yes, even carefully lift the hive covers and peep inside without the risk of getting home with a swollen face or hand, by observing a few simple precautions. Move about quietly, avoid quick and nervous actions. Do not bump or jar the hives, and do not stand in front of the entrances where you obstruct the flight of the bees. Do not strike at a cross bee which might pose in front of your face admonishing you to retreat, but slowly raise your hand to your face ready to wipe it away with a quick sideward rub if it should alight and attempt to sting. To step around a bush or tree or inside a building will usually cause a pursuing bee to abandon you and go about its own business. When you are stung by a bee remove the sting quick as possible before the poison has time to enter the wound. Scrape out the sting with the blade of a knife or the nail of your thumb, being careful not to press on the poisonbag which adheres to the sting, as it would force the poison into the wound and aggrevate the pain.

When severely stung and the effect assumes a serious nature the parts stung should be wrapped in cloths wrung out of hot water. The water must be as hot as can be borne without scalding. Renew these applications as often as necessary. If hot water is not to be had use cold applications.

The longer you handle bees the less the stings will affect you.

If it pays to pick up the pennies when handling your cash, it is worth while to gather the little scrapings of wax obtained while manipulating the hives. They will accumulate and add just that much to the proceeds of your apiary.

When robber bees attack a colony contract the entrance to one inch in width, into this insert a tapering cone made of a piece of screen rolled together and a string wrapped around it. Let this cone be three inches long. Thus all the robbers and flying bees will soon be caught, when the hive should be removed to a dark and cool place. After too days return hive to its stand and pull out the cone.

Drone larvae make excellent fishbait. If you live near a good fishing resort you may open up a little trade, selling bait to the fishermen. Try it.

Apply a little vaseline or grease to your fingers before handling the bees in times when propolis is bad and apt to daub everything it comes in contact with, and note how much easier it is to keep your hands clean.

Bees may have to be fed even in summer time. Do it at sundown and avoid the danger of inciting robbing. If you own all the bees within a radius of three miles feeding may be done in the open air. Of course feeding should be done only to keep the bees from starving or to stimulate brood-rearing.

Teacher—Here's a little sum in addition for you. If your father gave you 10 cents and your mother gave you 5 what would you then have?

Jimmy—I think I'd have a fit.

HOLD YOUR EGGS UNTIL WINTER AND GET HIGH PRICE

By using our PATENTED Preservative you can keep eggs fresh nine months. Instead of selling your eggs at the low summer price you can get the highest price of the year. Eggs taken out of the Preservative cannot be told from fresh eggs. They retain their appearance and flavor and the yolks will always separate. Simple to use. We will send you a 75c package, enough to preserve up to seventy-five dozen eggs, and let you try it for sixty days. If the eggs are all right send us 75c, if not it won't cost you a cent. Send for package today.

HAGER'S EGG PRESERVATIVE CO., Incorporated. 4159 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

WHITE Y & "THE BIRD FOR BUSINESS"

READ WHAT ONE CUSTOMER WRITES:

A. R. TUBBS & SON,

I had splendid success. Hatched eight chickens out of the 15 eggs. Raised all of them. One cockerel we sold. Now have two cockerels and five hens. They are just fine.

MRS. J. B. THIESS, Fisher, Pa



White Wyandottes are endorsed by 27 State Experiment Stations as being the BEST all round breed. A little larger than Plymouth Rocks—quicker growers and no discoloring from dark pin feathers when dressed.

Our strain "The Bird for Business" equals the Leghorn for egg production and are 100 per cent. hardier and heavier.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

Eggs for hatching—prepaid to any point east of the Mississippi-Missouri river $1.50 for 15—$2.75 for 30. Eggs **not prepaid** $1.00 for 15—**$2.00** for 30—$3.50 for 60. Valuable pricelist free.

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No. 15. The Wife's Victory. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.
No. 16. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. By Charlotte M. Braeme.
No. 17. Ada Harcourt. By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.
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No. 19. Miss Jones' Quilting. By Josiah Allen's Wife.
No. 110. The Child of the Wreck. By Mrs. May Agnes Fleming.
No. 111. The Kidnapped Heiress. By Emerson Bennett.
No. 112. The Secret of Goresthorpe Grange. By A. Conen Doyle.
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No. 114. The Cedar Swamp Mystery. By Mrs. Jane G. Austin.
No. 115. Cora Hastings. By Mary Kyle Dallas.
No. 116. Beauty's Marriage. By Charlotte M. Braeme.
No. 117. The Old Red House Among the Mountains. By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.
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No. 119. Our Jonesville Folks. By Josiah Allen's Wife.
No. 120. The Rose of Ernstein. By Mrs. May Agnes Fleming.
No. 121. The Midnight Marriage. By Emerson Bennett.
No. 122. The Blacksmith's Daughter. By Etta W. Pierce.
No. 123. The Lawyer's Ward. By Mary Kyle Dallas.
No. 124. Coralie. By Charlotte M. Braeme.
No. 125. A Maiden All Forlorn. By "The Duchess."
No. 126. The Bride of an hour. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
No. 127. The Great Hampton Bank Robbery. By Mary R. P. Hatch.
No. 128. On Her Wedding Morn. By Charlotte M. Braeme.
No. 129. The Phantom Wedding. By By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.
No. 130. The Tragedy of a Quiet Life. By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.

We will send *any six* of the above named books by mail post-paid upon receipt of *Twenty-five cents; any ten* for *Thirty cents; any twenty* for *Fifty cents; and forty* for *Seventy-five cents.* Please order by the numbers, being careful to precede each number by the letter *l*, as above. Your money refunded if not as expected. You will wait many, many days before getting another such bargain. Order now. **Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Ind**

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or A. LAIRD, Bovina, Tex. Resident Agent. } **KELLY BROS.** (owners) **Union Stock Yards. Chicago, Ill.**

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Always keep a supply of Up-to-Dates on hand ready to hand to your neighbors who are not subscribers. Each number has some articles, which, if marked and handed to a friend, will make an impression that will stay with the reader and often secure a permanent subscriber.

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Turnip Seed

and Other Seasonable Seeds

Price of all kinds of Turnip seed, per pkt. 4c, oz. 8c, ¼-lb. 15c, 1 lb. 50c, post paid unless quoted differently.

Red or Purple Top Strap-Leaf.
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Large White Globe.
Yellow Aberdeen.
Amber Globe (yellow).
Golden Ball.
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Price Same as Turnips.

Carter's Imperial Swede.
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Price of all varieties, packet, 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb 25c, lb. 75c; postpaid.
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Round Black Spanish.
Long Black Spanish.
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Mixed varieties of all winter radishes; large packet, 10c.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

Dwarf Green Curled, packet 4c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.
Siberian, packet 4c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

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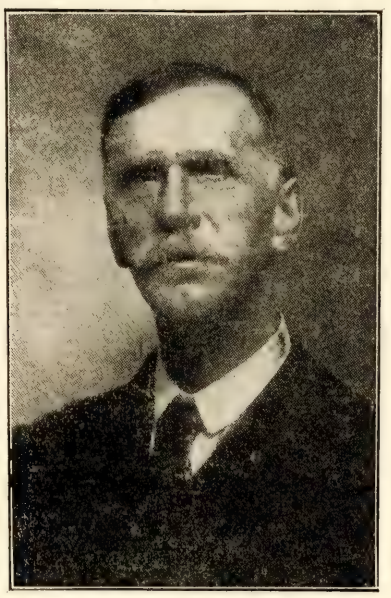
Long Standing, packet 4c, oz. 8c, ¼ lb. 15c, lb. 50c.
Bloomsdale, packet 4c, oz. 8c, ¼ lb. 15c, lb. 50c.

If to be sent by express or freight, deduct 10c a pound. Write for special prices on large quantities.

WM. H. EVERITT.
(Successor to J. A. Everitt Seedsman, Inc.), Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE Orchard and Garden

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING



H. L. GLEASON.

We give above a picture of Mr. H. L. Gleason, of Hartford, Mich. Mr. Gleason is president of the Fruit and Produce Branch of the A. S. of E. He was born in New York State in 1852, and came to Michigan at the age of 17. He began life as a civil engineer, and was one of the party that surveyed the Pere Marquette road from St. Joseph to Pentwater. Subsequently he was in the mercantile business, but retired from that in 1899 to engage in the fruit trade. He is now in the real estate business, and is largely interested in the growing and shipping of fruit. A happier choice of a president could not have been made by the fruit and produce growers, and he will lead their branch organization to success.

THE HOPE OF THE FRUIT AND PRODUCE GROWER

An object lesson in marketing was afforded by the Texas onion crop of a year ago. There was no co-operation in marketing, nor was any attempt made by the growers to inform themselves as to market conditions. They had been accustomed to ship to a certain point, and they asked themselves no questions as to that or any other—simply dumped their crop on that market as fast as it could be got ready for shipment. There could be but one result. Prices dropped to next to nothing, and there were heavy losses, many shippers not getting enough out of their onions to pay the freight.

This was not because consumption was supplied, for there were at the same time adjacent markets actually calling for onions, and were ready to pay profitable prices for them. Organization and co-operation in this case, with an intelligent head to direct the shipping, so that, instead of piling the product up at one place to go to waste, it could have been distributed directly to points of demand and consumption, the crop and profits would not only have been saved to the growers, but those in need of the commodity would have been supplied.

This is the object aimed at by the A. S. of E., and the plan has been put fully to the test by the Produce Exchange of Maryland. A central office, with a sales manager and special salesmen, is maintained. Fruit and truck are consigned to the central office in iced cars, and from that office they are shipped to various points of demand—to Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, etc. If any one of these markets becomes over-supplied, the central office diverts shipments to other markets, thus relieving the congestion, but still keeping up the shipment and sale.

What is done at this one point by a few producers and shippers can be done just as certainly by the entire country. It is not monopolistic. It is not in restraint of trade. Indeed, it is to facilitate trade. It is to save growers from loss and to supply demand at all points, both of which the old system of shipments and marketing fails to do.

The Fruit and Produce Branch of the A. S. of E. fully meets all these requirements and conditions. Perishable products may be grown with as much confidence as the grains or cotton. Each locality has its central market and its tributary markets. The central markets will be supplied, and no more, while the tributary markets will receive their supplies as direct from the fields as do the central markets. This, it is true, is a revolution in market methods, but it is a happy revolution that is welcomed by both producers and consumers. It secures to the producers the certainty of remuneration and gives the consumers in the minor markets as fresh and wholesome products as the central markets have, and at less cost, because they do not have to go through and pay tribute to the central markets.

The agitation, the education, the organization that thus saves perishable products, and insures universal supply, may well be hailed as the greatest advance of modern times.

Orchard and Garden

Orchard prospects are quite variously reported this year. In some places apples set quite abundantly, and are making good growth; in others the setting was not good, and the development is unpromising. Upon the whole we expect a fair average crop, with an abundant yield of big crop stories as picking time approaches. We sincerely wish that the Fruit and Produce Growers' Branch may get in position to help take care of the crop.

In the apple orchards it is time for the insect affected fruit to begin to fall. Sheep or pigs in the orchard to devour these as fast as they drop serves two good purposes.

The summer sprouts that have come out in pruned orchards ought to be removed now. In fact the trees should be watched, and these sprouts removed as fast as they appear.

Broods of chickens that have the privilege of the orchards are busy now, and they are doing much good both for themselves and the orchards.

Peaches are very fine in some places this year, and in other places there are none scarcely.

It would be well to set your plans to plow the orchards this fall after the fruit is off, and then fertilize or mulch. There is no better fertilizer for orchards, especially for peach orchards, than hardwood ashes. Don't try to plow too close to large trees; the roots should not be injured. Mulching around the large trees is the best treatment for them.

The rose is now more than the queen of June; it is the empress of all the season. Away during these scorching August days one finds as beautiful roses as ever graced the days of the gay springtime.

If you wish to keep choice plants blooming all the summer and into the autumn, don't let the flowers on them mature or wither; keep them picked off after they attain the perfection of their loveliness. The natural instinct, or whatever it may be called, to perpetuate themselves by maturing seed, keeps them pushing out flowers so long as their vitality lasts if the flowers be not allowed to mature.

This rule holds good also in the case of green beans or peas. If these be kept picked and not allowed to ripen new blossoms and pods will continue to put out, and the yield may be greatly prolonged. For this reason in gathering beans or peas the vines should be injured as little as possible.

Late turnips may be sowed yet, and with a favorable autumn, a good crop produced. The turnips will be much more juicy and tender than those from the earlier sowings.

Don't let weeds grow up and go to seed in the strawberry beds. They may look harmless enough now, but they'll make trouble next spring.

The same remark applies well to the garden. The period of cultivation in the farm garden is largely passed for this season, but that is one plot of ground of all others which should not be permitted to grow up in weeds to make seed for next season's trouble.

How about the country school house, the daily home of the children from the farm? Is it as comfortable as is their place at home? If not, something is wrong, and their health and lives are endangered. We wish teachers would see to it that boys and girls do not sit all day with wet and cold feet. Sends many a promising youth to a grave that ought not have been dug for fifty years or more.

Orchard Treatment

The following orchard treatment suggested by one of our exchanges, meets our views quite well:

A young orchard would do well cultivated in some low-growing crop like early potatoes, and the land kept well manured or dressed with fertilizers. What you want in a young tree is growth. Never sow any small grain crops in an orchard to rob the trees of moisture, but cultivate well the early part of the season, and then sow some crop as a winter cover to be plowed under the following spring. In your climate probably the best will be rye. Not, of course, for grain, but to be plowed under before it can rob the tree of the needed moisture. Then when you have gotten the trees to a bearing size, seed the orchard down to grass, and keep the grass there for the benefit of the trees, never making hay to be taken off nor using it as a pasture, but cut the grass two or three times a season and spread the cut grass under the trees as a mulch. Stable manure is all right.

Have you read the extraordinary land bargain advertisement that appears elsewhere in this issue? It is not often that land is offered on twenty-five years' time at 5 per cent annual interest. See advertisement headed "Land Bargain." It is well worth your careful perusal. Read it carefully, and then write for further particulars, saying that you read Up-to-Date Farming.

Well machinery, engines and kindred supplies fully described in catalogue of American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. If you want to prospect for gold, silver, lead, coal, oil, gas, water, etc., write them. Mention Up-to-Date Farming.

CIDER MAKING

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WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.

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60 Bushels Winter Wheat Per Acre

That's the yield of Salzer's Red Cross Hybrid Winter Wheat. Send 2c in stamps for free sample of same, as also catalogue of Winter Wheats, Rye, Barley, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Bulbs, Trees, etc,, for fall planting.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

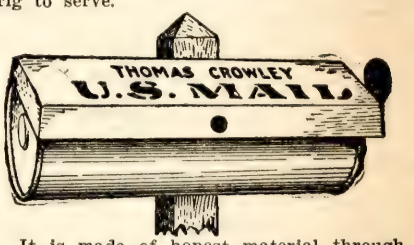
R. R. BOXES $1.25 DELIVERED.

This is the full-sized regulation box; 6¼ x6½x19 inches. Approved by the Postmaster General.

You need not pay $2 and transportation charges for a box. Some people have, but they did not know we deliver Ideal Rural Route Boxes for $1.25.

The Ideal R. F. D. Mail Box is the best medium-priced box on the market and is far superior to most of the $2 boxes. The Ideal will give satisfaction in every way.

The Ideal box has no "jimcrack" attachments to get out of order, break or freeze shut. It's the kind of a box the farmer wants and the kind of a box the carrier wants, for he don't have to nearly break his neck to look inside, or get out of his rig to serve.



It is made of honest material throughout. Lid is made of 20-gauge galvanized steel (very heavy), and body of 24-gauge galvanized steel, thoroughly reinforced.

It has automatic signal painted bright red and poised above the box, making it easily seen by the carrier. Lid cannot blow open or be left open by mistake, as it is self-closing.

The body of the box being round, pennies or mail can be removed with gloves or mittens on. There are no cracks in it around the edges, as in the square boxes, for postal cards and change to lodge in. Both mail and change are always in plain sight of the carrier. The Ideal is rust proof. Screws for attaching to post are sent with each box.

The Ideal Mail Box is sold at $1.75 and even more every day. Because we want to move this lot at once, the price is 80c each; $8 per dozen; $15 for twenty-four. We have only a limited number and the first orders get the preference. Special price: Box delivered to your station for $1.25. Freight paid on dozen and two dozen lots at the price quoted. FREE: We will place name of patron on box free of charge. This is an opportunity to supply your entire route and make a good profit. This paper guarantees advertisers. We return money if not satisfied. Order right now. Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE

Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

Dishwashing

I long ago made up my mind that the aversion to "doing the dishes" arises mainly from the fact that they are so seldom done properly. Will my sister housekeepers bear with a little friendly chat upon this important branch of domestic fine art?

To begin with, have an abundance of hot water. If that which runs from the boiler faucet be not scalding, set a big kettleful upon the range before the meal at which the dishes will be used. See to it that soft, dry, clean towels are at hand. Have a large tray to set upon the dining or kitchem table, and when the meal is over, collect first the glasses, then the china. The plates should be scraped into a dish or pan for the dogs, cats or chickens, and wiped with a crumby piece of bread which is added to the "scraps." Return them in an orderly heap to the table, close to the tray on which the dishpan is to be set.

Set tablespoons, knives and forks upright in a stout pitcher, and pour over them a cupful or so of warm water, to loosen grease and stickiness.

Always pass the "things" through two waters. The one exception to this is in the case of glass vessels that have held clean water.

Wash the glasses first in pure, hot water and wipe them quickly. Set them away and make suds of both waters. That intended for the first rinsing should be very strong. The small pan holding this should be set on your right, close to the larger.

The forks, knives and spoons from the pitcher have a dip by the hand full through both waters and are wiped instantly hard and fast. Now, dip each piece of china into the first pan of suds, take care that no sugar is left in the bottom of cups, wash through the second pan and wipe immediately.

For the cooking utensils and stove have other cloths, so keeping your dishcloths and towels clean and white. Last of all, wash cloths, towels and pans in clean suds, rinse and sun.

Packingtown and Our Kitchens

The committee appointed to make an examination of the packing houses at the Union Stock Yards has completed its work.

Among other things the committee says this: "The general conditions, involving sanitation, general cleanliness and a production of a wholesome food, were far BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE KITCHEN."

There is something about this that makes us jump. What IS the condition of the average kitchen? This question is now brought home to us women. ARE WE AS CAREFUL AS WE SHOULD BE?

Does the average housewife thoroughly wash her hands and CLEAN HER NAILS before she kneads her bread? Does she wash her dishes well? Does she wipe them on a clean towel? How many kitchens harbor germ-breeding, disease-scattering SOUR DISHRAGS?

How many serve warmed over, spoiling food with the insane belief that they are SAVING THE FOOD?

How many times have you seen the butter knife left in the butter until the edges of the knife, where the silver was off, HAVE TURNED GREEN?

How many are guilty of washing off the cooking table with a dish cloth wrung from water that is dirty and greasy?

How many women wash their frying pans and kettles in dishwater unfit for a pig's trough, simply because they are most through and don't want to take time to get clean water?

Packingtown is a bad place, no doubt of it; but how about the kitchen?

What a blessing it would be if this Packingtown agitation would clean up the kitchens. It has, at least, set us kitchen keeprs to thinking. That's one step.

A Neat House Dress

A neat housedress for the farmer's wife or daughter can be made in the following way, of calico, gingham or any material desired: Cut a five or seven gored skirt, finishing the bottom with a ruffle of any desired width.

Cut the waist like a shirt waist, making four large tucks or pleats, yoke depth in front, cut long enough to blouse in front and about one and a half inches at the sides and back. Make the sleeve to fasten at the waist with button and buttonhole. Join the skirt and waist with a belt one and a half inches wide, making the opening or placket on the right side of the left back gore. To do that have the belt long enough after putting it on the waist, to lap over on the left of the front. Put on a large collar.

Good Things for the Table

Scalloped Corn—Butter a shallow baking wish and put in alternate layers of corn seasoned with salt and pepper and cracker crumbs well buttered until the dish is full, having crumbs on top. Pour over enough milk to nearly cover it, and bake three-fourths of an hour.

Breakfast Salad—Slice icy-cold tomatoes and sprinkle them with salt and pepper and drench with lemon juice. This is delicious for a summer breakfast.

Tomato Jelly—This is something novel and is very nice served with roast meat. Stew ripe tomatoes with a few cloves until done. Pour all the pulp into a jelly bag and allow the juice to run through. To a pound of juice add a pound of sugar. Soak in a cupful of water an ounce of gelatine. Boil the tomatoes and sugar for fifteen minutes, when to every two quarts of juice add the above amount of gelatine; stir until the gelatine is dissolved, then strain into molds.

Summer Soup—Prepare dice of cooked carrots, potatoes, turnips, small Lima beans, shredded lettuce and cabbage and add them to boiling beef broth.

Cake Wisdom

Never use melted butter for cake, but work cool, hard butter to a soft cream. Beat in one direction with a long heavy stroke, using a large wooden spoon. The more you beat a cake the finer the grain.

When making cake try light brown sugar. It creams more easily and makes a finer grain of cake than the granulated sugar.

Try substituting water for milk in cake. It may be used successfully when fresh milk is not obtainable.

Never move a loaf cake once it is placed in the oven. Should it be necessary to test the cake there is no more simple way than to use a straw from the broom. Insert the straw in the center of the cake and if it comes out thoroughly dry the cake is done.

Raisins, currants, etc., should be thoroughly dusted with flour before being added to the other ingredients, otherwise they will sink to the bottom of the cake.

Take Care of the Baby

The arrival of hot weather means sickness and suffering for the babies.

In some cases sickness and death are inevitable, but much suffering may be avoided, and the death rate lowered, if mothers used better judgment in feeding their children.

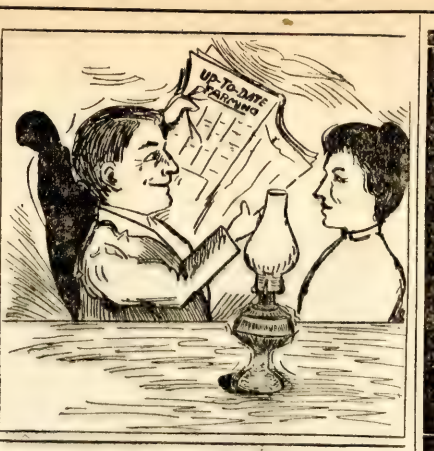
The babies that are fed as nature meant they should be escape many of the troubles that bottle fed babies must endure, but the really critical time is when the little one is strong enough to sit in the high chair, and the mother has no better judgment than to give the child some of everything on the table.

The teeth and digestive organs, differing in adults and infants, would call for different foods, and if you give the baby food suitable only for an adult you'll have a funeral this summer.

The pity is the helpless child must suffer for the mother's ignorance, and when finally the poor little thing dies the Lord or the doctor is held responsible for the death.

That Subscription Blank

We sent it to you. It is probably lying around the house somewhere. It ought to be put to use. Please find it and give this paper a lift now when your business needs it so much. The larger the circulation of this paper the better prices you will get for your crops. Fact.



It Cured Him

Dear Mr. Editor:
My man was afflicted with grumps
Had regular masculine dumps;
Was specially 'dicted to grumble
And deal me occasional thumps
That left me incumbent with lumps.
Now he reads Up-to-Date,
And as certain as fate,
His bad ways have taken a tumble.
He's the pleasantest hubby alive;
Goes laughing to bed and gets up at five;
Is early to work and goes with a drive.
We're ever so happy and certain to thrive,
Your grateful and humble
POLLY BEEHIVE.

A Little Fancy Work for an Idle Hour

Many of us have a pretty colored silk handkerchief or two tucked away in some bureau drawer, waiting the possible revival of the fashion of using them. Don't wait. Just edge the handkerchief with narrow lace, take a square of white muslin the size of the silk square and round off the corners, making a circular lining, sew beading around the edge of this after catching to the handkerchief; run baby ribbon through it, draw up, and tie in pretty bows at the ends. Make four small bows of the ribbon and sew on the corners of the handkerchief, and you have a pretty workbag, nice enough for anybody.

For a pretty calendar take a piece of heavy satin ribbon (I prefer black) about 3 by 9 inches. Line with a pretty color of silk, slant the top, draw about three inches up through a crocheted ring, and fasten securely. This is to hang it up by. Fasten a plush ball to the point and pull the latter so it will hang down. Put three plush balls across the bottom, at each corner and in the middle, and fasten a small calendar in the plain space above. It may be used to hold a thermometer if preferred, or a photograph.

Ten Uses for Lemons

Lemons are used to prevent and cure scurvy.

Lemons are used as a drink in fevers when the bowels are disordered.

For rheumatism and gout take from one to two ounces of lemon juice three or four times a day.

Corns are said to be cured by binding on a piece of lemon.

Lemons are used for grippe, as they allay fever and aid the kidneys.

To remove tan from the face and stains from the hands rub with lemon juice.

Lemons are used as an antidote for alkaline poisoning.

If taken hot lemons are good for dropsy, as they stimulate the kidneys and induce perspiration.

Lemons are said to be good for hemorrhages, as they directly counteract the tendency to lose blood.

Send for a book resulting from a lifetime's experience with paint. It is issued by O. W. Ingersoll, 234 Plymouth street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Contains 64 pages, well illustrated. Lots of paint information.

TWO DAYS' FREE TRIAL

before you pay us a cent. You do not live too far away to take advantage of our generous offer on the

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE

Think of the enjoyment—A theatre in your own home. No music in your home? Haven't had time to learn, have you? It takes years to become a player of music people enjoy. Then again it's costly—**Not so with the Victor**—All you do is to put on your record, start your machine going, and then—well you'd better take advantage of

Our Free Trial Offer

This will give you a chance to hear the **Victor** for **forty-eight hours** without sending us one cent of cash or making any kind of a deposit. We want every honest, trustworthy person who is interested to take advantage of this offer. If, after trying the outfit you wish to keep it you can pay for same on our

Easy Payment Plan

of $2.50 per month (larger installments for larger outfits.) If you decide to keep the machine after the free trial you pay us for the records and then start paying for the machine one month later. This is a business offer and we want every music lover to write us for free catalogues and free trial order blank.

A Hearty Endorsement

The Victor Talking Machine you sent me a few days ago has proven satisfactory in every way. It is strictly O. K. Not only am I pleased, but the whole camp seems charmed, and hardly an evening passes without it being played. Your Easy Payment Plan is a splendid thing.
Accept my congratulations.
C. S. TEACHOUT,
Asst. Treas. Sagamore Coal Co., Logmont, Ky.

Correspondence Solicited Write Today

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No. 259 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio

SPECTACLES to fit everybody. Send for catalog. AGENTS WANTED. COULTER CO., Chicago

PORTRAITS 35, 50 & 75c. Frames 15, 25 & 50c. 30 days credit to all agents. Catalog & SAMPLE OUTFIT FREE. CONSOLIDATED PORTR. IT CO. 278-70 W. Madison St. Chicago

"Children Teething"

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents.

Stop Wash-Day Drudgery

You are tired of the work it causes and poor results a washboard gives. Why slave away for hours on washday, with all its tired arms and backaches? DON'T DO IT.

Perhaps you have already decided that a washing machine is made for your convenience. Good. Then let us advise you to not pay an exorbitant price for pretty talk and "mechanical wonders." Perpetual motion has not been invented nor discovered.



The Pedigo Perfection Washer is the machine for you, reader. Here is a picture of it Nothing complicated. It will not get out of order and give a mechanic gray hairs to keep it running. The Pedigo is just a washing machine. A slight forward and back movement of the arm runs it without tiring one's back. Thousands have been in use for years. Strength con not be saved better than this washer does. It will wash to perfection a lace handkerchief or a carpet. Made of Galvanized iron, and will last indefinitely. The most wonderful part of our proposition is the price, only $3.00. Why pay $10.00 or more for a complicated machine? Your money back if not satisfied is the way we sell Pedigo Perfection Washers. Try one on our guarantee. If you send 50 cents extra, or $3.50 in all, we will pay freight east of the Rockies.

COONER & FORTUNE CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

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Calicoes of Quality

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In Blacks, Black-and-Whites, Light Indigo-Blues and Silver-Greys, Shepherd Plaid Effects and a large variety of new and beautiful designs.

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This is the farmer's own department, or for any person who wants to be heard in the interest and for the welfare of agriculture. Use it, so your brother farmers will know what your mind is regarding the great farmers' problems of the day. Readers must not assume that articles printed in this department are always endorsed by the publisher.

How Kentucky Farmers Sold Their Wool

To Up-to-Date Farming:

The members of Smithfield Local Union 1568, the first organized in the White Burley district, pooled 5,000 pounds of wool. Then we called a meeting and invited all on the outside to put their wool in. This brought our pool up to 7,000 pounds. All came in but three farmers, and two of those had burry wool and stayed out on that account, while the third said he would wait, and if he found we got a better price he would come in. I replied, "Not on your life; you are either in or out. But he hung around after learning our price, and managed to sell his wool to our buyer.

Here is our plan: After much discussion we decided, as we knew little about grading wool, we would not allow it to be graded, but offer it in bulk as ungraded wool. We knew we were small to take such a stand, but we knew also if we sold to the highest bidder subject to grading we could be beaten out of all our gains and more in the grading.

So we all agreed to make our wool clear of burs and tags, and to give buyers the privilege of thorough inspection. We made our prices 30 to 35 cents for clean wool; burry, 27 cents; black wool (we had three fleeces, 8 cents off; dead wool, half price. C. P. Woods, C. B. Wilson and W. I. Hiatt were our committee, with H. S. Swain secretary.

We arranged to meet buyers at Shelbyville the first Monday in May, and to them we submitted our proposition. Some laughed at us, others said when we got ready to sell they would bid, etc. Then the buyers themselves held a caucus. This was something new to them, and they couldn't understand it. They thought to stay us out, but we were as good stayers as they were. About 4 o'clock in the evening they came around and asked if we were ready to receive bids on the wool.

"Yes, sir," we replied. "Put in your bids for the wool just as it is, and we will consider them, reserving the right to reject any or all bids."

"No, no, we won't do that," they said. "If you sell this wool you must sell it our way, or we won't bid."

Our reply was brief if not elegant: "You go to ——. The wool belongs to us, and we can keep it if we want to. We don't have to sell it." So we came home without a bid, except a bluff bid of 32¼ cents, which we promptly accepted, and the bidder backed out.

On Tuesday morning we felt a little blue; but by 6 a. m. the next morning a new buyer appeared, and asked our price, etc. We asked 32 cents. He offered 30. We split on 31 and our plan of sale. This was the highest price paid for wool at that time, and it was the best sale made in this part of the country. We had our way, and received a cent above our minimum price.

The beauty of it is every one received the same price, and we made a reputation for having clean wool and of showing a disposition to do the right thing, besides demonstrating the fact that we could attend to our own business.

I am in favor of every union getting together and adopting a uniform system of selling wool next year.

The lamb buyers said we could not pool our lambs, but we pooled 300 and sold on June 10 at $6.35 to deliver July 10 to 20, 60 pounds and up; balance $6.20 to go any time in August. These are late lambs.—H. E. Swain, Smithfield, Ky.

Ten Years An Advocate

To Up-to-Date Farming:

For ten years I have advocated the organization and co-operation of the American farmer to protect himself from the grasp of monopoly and board of trade sharks, and I was one of the first to enroll myself as a member of a local union organized here.

I made an extended trip about four weeks ago (written July 3) to western Canada, and met many enthusiastic, earnest workers for equity in Edmonton, Weltaskiwin and Ponoko, Alberta. The people of Canada are harassed on every side, in ways deterimental to the advancement of any new country, the same as we are in the United States, by monopoly and greed. If such methods are allowed to continue development is impossible, and the end will soon be reached in poverty and bonds. So surely as exploiters are left to continue their practices of contemptible jobbery and graft, so sure will our national life be polluted with unholy manipulators for greed of gold. The upbuilding and support of our national life depend upon the labor and product of the farm. Restrict these to beggarly returns and the board of trade manipulater comes into the mastery of eighty million souls.

The farming element of this country should hasten their efforts at organization that they may offer a solid body as a protection against present evils. Farmers must do their own teaching as well as their own thinking. Do not let the speculator educate you to your own ruin as in the past. Get together. Be united. "In union there is strength." When I can be of service in promoting this movement command me.—J. Smith Phillips, Oldham, S. D.

Letter From David Dobetter

No. 67.

Near Williamsport, Ind., July 15, 1906.

Dear Mr. Everitt,

We are right into business now up to our knees, with the haying and harvesting. It has been years since the wheat looked better. It stood well on the ground, and from the way the heads hang down I feel sure the crop will be a good one. We have been fortunate in having good weather most of the time. How much does depend on the weather on the farm. All our calculations have to be qualified by the weather. We have pushed things since we got into the wheat fields, so that we will take as little chance as possible on the weather.

The hay harvest we have pushed at the same time as fast as we could. As I told you last month, John came home bringing his new wife, and she is a nice sensible little body. Though not brought up on the farm, she will fall into our ways just as a true woman might be expected to do. So we have had John's help with the work. Good old Tom is still with us, of course. He has come to be looked upon just like one of the family. Then, too, we had the good luck to engage three real good hands outside of the men folks on Four-Leaf Clover Farm; good, steady fellows, all of them, and we have enjoyed having them with us.

We have been through the corn for the last time this season, I think. It is getting most too tall now to be cultivated. The last cultivation we made we had to use a short whiffletree in order not to break down the stalks. It looks now as if we would have a good crop again this year.

I dug into a few hills of the early potatoes just before the Fourth. They are doing finely. We had enough for a taste the Fourth, as we always try to do, with new peas to go along. About next week we will start some to town. By that time the other work will be letting up some and we will have more time to market the potatoes and other garden stuff that is coming on so nicely.

The old folks are now well settled in their new home, and as happy as crickets. It does me good to have them so contented. If there is anything I want to do in this world it is to make somebody a little happier. What does all the getting, we have not the heart help those about us? And I know John well enough to know that he never would feel right about moving into the old home of our neighbor if he did not think they were happier and better off in the new house. As soon as the summer work is over we will get at it and fix up the old house, so that it will be nice and comfortable for John and his wife.

Ben is doing some special work for the department this summer. We have not seen much of him since school closed. He came home for a few days and that was all. Well, that is all right. We can't all be farmers. If we tried that some one would have to go hungry, for we would all be producers, with no market in our own country. Some men must be consumers. Ben loves the farm; he always will. And his work will be in the line of better farming. That suits him best of all.

Mary and mother are the happiest of all, seems to me. It would do your heart good to follow them around and hear the little heart to heart talks they have. That's all right, too. When the daughter gets away from her mother, so that there are no more bits of confidence, it is a bad sign. But that never will be the way with Mary and mother. They talk everything over just like two old cronies. May it always be so!

They say the farm is a lonely place. I wish the folks that talk that way could come out and visit us a little while. I think they would change their mind on that point. This is the liveliest place in the world, and we never can forget that the beginning of it all was the kindly words you have said in your paper and in other ways. Just those few encouraging and inspiring things gave me the start which has carried me forward to all this comfort and peace of mind. I feel that I never can thank you enough. And I have been wondering how many others have been helped to do better things in the same way. Surely, the editor of a paper like yours has it in his power to do an untold amount of good for his fellows, if he will, and I am so glad you have the will.

But the time has come to wind the clock and turn in for tonight. God bless you and all that are dear to you.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID DOBETTER.

The Third Power

Farm papers that don't want better conditions in marketing farm crops say this is "a poor book," or "a bad book." But farmers who have read it say, "it is the most valuable book for farmers ever written."

Who will you believe, the people, who, like yon want more certainty of prices and profitable prices to prevail or those who believe a farmers chief and only aim should be to produce the crops and let others price them, thus he never fixes his own wages?

These Editors know that if farmers follow the teachings in the Third Power book they will come to the front and they will have no use for the papers that want to always keep them in the rear as they have always done in the past. They know if farmers know the truth's contained in the book, that th ir papers will be without support except they support these truths.

Every farmer ought te read this book. 320 pages cloth bound. 25 cents postpaid. It is not published to make money but to educate farmers and bring them to tho front.

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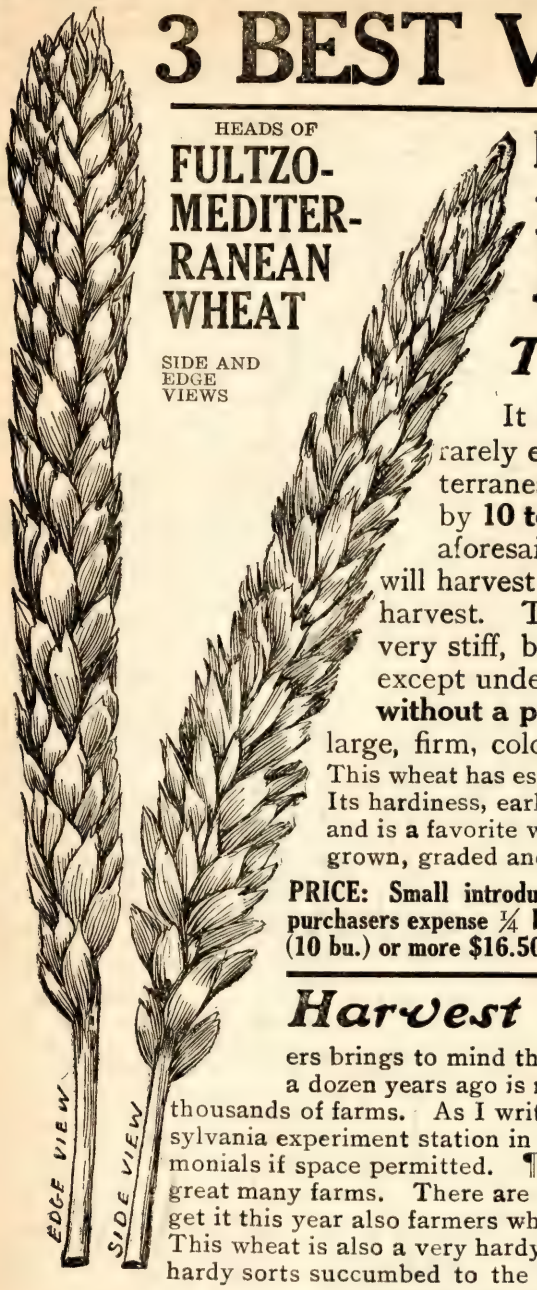
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DON'T MISS THIS

A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Punkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man" "How to Go a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queer' ly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had his Feelings Upset," "Jones's Baby" "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, postpaid. 3 for 25c. **COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.** **FOR 10c**

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Fultzo-Mediterranean Wheat

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This wheat has established an enviable reputation from Kansas to Pennsylvania; Kentucky to Michigan. Its hardiness, earliness, productiveness and fine milling qualities adapt it to a very wide range of country and is a favorite with farmers and millers wherever grown. Originated in Illinois. My seed is carefully grown, graded and cleaned and ready to drill as shipped.

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The way this noble variety of wheat holds in the esteem of wheat growers brings to mind the old Fultz wheat more than any other I can think of. Introduced nearly a dozen years ago is retained its original vigor and continues to hold its place as the favorite on thousands of farms. As I write there comes a report that it made the largest yield this year at the Pennsylvania experiment station in competition with many varieties. We could publish many more testimonials if space permitted. ¶The Harvest King Wheat is not a new variety and is now grown on a great many farms. There are however thousands of farms where it is not grown. These people should get it this year also farmers who have been growing it for several years can profitably obtain new seed. This wheat is also a very hardy variety. Many times it has been known to make a good crop when less hardy sorts succumbed to the hard winters, droughts, rust, or other causes. It grows very vigorously, a great stooler, has good straw and well filled, long heads. Grain hard, color red, sought after by millers. The price is reasonable and farmers will not miss it if they sow liberally of Harvest King Wheat.

PRICE by mail 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. 75c. By freight or express 1-4 bu. 60c, 1 bu. $2.00, 1 bag (2½ bu.) $4.25, 2 bags (5 bu.) $8.00, 4 bags (10 bu.) $15.00. All bags furnished free.



Harvest King

Farmers' Trust Wheat

If you grow bearded wheat and want the best sow Farmer's Trust Wheat. You can trust it for a fine crop of the finest quality. It is the best variety of bearded wheat we know of. It is very hardy, a strong grower both in root and top, hangs to the ground in winter almost like rye, grows vigorously in spring and stools out to make up for losses if any in winter. The straw is strong for a bearded wheat, heads large, grains large, long, hard; color red. Ripens very early and is usually the first to be harvested, recommended highly.

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Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT *Our Object,* EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan,* CONTROLLED MARKETING

VOL. IX INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 15, 1906 No. 16



FARMERS AND MERCHANTS
THEIR INTERESTS MUTUAL

Farmers
Are Coming to the Front

But that does not keep business men from being close beside them.

The A. S. of E. is not exclusive; it invites business and professional men to membership and welcomes them to its councils.

Any one who believes in, and is willing to work for, Equity in all the business relations of life, is made entirely at home in the A. S. of E.

The prejudice usually found in business circles against farm organizations has no foundation as to the A. S. of E.

It is to the interest of farmers to make the fairness and liberality of the A. S. of E. known to their business friends.

When farmers prosper business men prosper, and when business men prosper they are better able to serve farmers well and do them favors.

It is eminently fitting that all these classes work together. Their world is the sphere of their own endeavor. When that is an Eden the whole world to them is an Eden.

Let the united interest of each community solve its own great problems and the problems of the world are solved.

It must be a dull mind that cannot see that this is not the work of any one class. One class may have dropped farther to the rear than others, or may have stood still while the others were advancing, and the special work now to be done may be to bring that class (the farmers) to the front and restore to them rights and privileges they failed to take to themselves while others stepped forward to claim theirs.

In the past, when the farmer planted a crop or sowed a field he knew just what labor its cultivation and harvesting involved, but he did not know what reward it would bring him. He did know, however, that this, the most important question of all to him, he was required to leave to others who have no interest in him, but whose profits are increased by making his reward less. That this has been the farmer's actual situation no one will or can deny.

Where is the merchant, the manufacturer, the mine operator, the carrier, the wage earner, that would accept a like condition without a struggle? Then why not help the farmer to get out of his dilemma? "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

Is there an intelligent farmer in all the land who would deny to any productive industry the right to say what commodities it produced should sell for? If there is such a one he is not a friend of Equity. Of course he demands that those prices be based upon equity and fairness, and he concedes that his own should be made on the same basis. Here is a platform on which all can stand—equity in all the business relations of life—and make the world a brighter and happier place to live in.

This paper will doubtless fall into the hands of many business and professional men. We appeal to them to consider these questions of mutual interests, to dismiss the prejudices the past mistakes of others may have engendered, and join in this work for equal rights and justice for one great class, and for the common good of all as Up-to-Date Farming advocates.



EYE AND EAR BOOK FREE

Tells of a Method by Which People, From Every State in the Union as Well as Canada, Were Cured of Chronic Eye and Ear Troubles at Their Own Homes by Mild Medicines

Most of these cases had been pronounced incurable by other doctors, but they wrote for this book, followed its advice, and today are cured.

Blindness and Deafness Prevented and Cured

This book is written by Dr. F. G. Curts, the famous Eye and Ear Specialist. Tells how all diseases and defects of the Eye, such as Failing Eyesight, Cataract, Granulated Lids, Scums, Sore Eyes, etc., may be successfully treated by the patient in their own home. No necessity of seeing a doctor and no interference with daily duties. Tells how deaf people, except those born deaf, may be restored to perfect hearing. Tells how to quickly relieve and cure distressing Head Noises, Ringing and Buzzing in the Ears, Discharging Ears and Catarrh (which causes most cases of deafness).

This book tells all about the Mild Medicine Method used by Dr. Curts, which has restored sight and hearing to the scores of supposedly incurable patients in every State. There is scarcely a neighborhood in America in which he has not one or more cured patients. The Mild Medicine Method makes it unnecessary to submit to an operation for any eye or ear trouble.

Cross-Eyes Straightened In One Minute

$500 will be paid by Dr. Curts for any case of Crossed or Turned Eyes that he fails to straighten in one minute without pain or chloroform. No need of persons afflicted with this humiliating deformity to go through life in this conditon.

NAMES OF SOME PATIENTS CURED

Of Eye and Ear Troubles by the Mild Medicine Method Described In This Book

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CURED OF CROSS EYES—Harry McCanley, 1603 Ritner St., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. G. Blaine, Pratt, Kan.; Miss Pearl Columbia, Glasco, Kan.; R. J. Connery, Quincy, Ill.; James Holisy, Liberty, Mo.; J. M. Stalvers, Stalvers, S. C.

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CURED OF CATARACT—Mrs. J. L. Harlan, 117 Colborne St., Battle Creek, Mich.; Mrs. M. E. Ohler, Golden City, Mo.; Mrs. S. E. Apple, R. F. D. 1, Covington, O.; M M. Pullen, Evergreen, Ala.; Mrs. M. E. Mitchell, 407 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Cora Nevins, Cayuga, Ind.

CURED OF CHRONIC GRANULATED LIDS—D. S. G. Wright, Connelsville, Mo.; J. T. Sprouse, Denton, Tex.; Mrs. J. L. Harmon, Baxter Springs, Kan.; Alfred M. Bailey, Reisterstown, Md.; Miss Belle Bevier, R. F. D., 3 Shelby, O.; Miss Emma Tanguer, Dock, Minn.; Harry Wilson, Pomona, Kan.

Dr. Curts makes the following statement to the readers of this paper: "My entire professional life has been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. I have probably treated more cases and been more successful than any other living doctor. The larger portion of my patients I have never seen. By the aid of the Mild Medicine Method, I am able to treat my patients as successfully as though they were to come to my office. I believe that any person having any Eye or Ear trouble should read my book, which I will gladly send free to any afflicted one. It will bring to them tidings of great joy. It will show how easy it is to regain perfect sight and perfect hearing. No matter how serious your affliction—no matter what other treatments you have tried—no matter what other doctors may have told you—write for my book; it will cost you nothing, and will tell you how you can be cured at your own home." In writing please mention this paper. Address,

DR. F. G. CURTS

172 Gumbel Building **KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY
At 227 West Washington Street

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume IX **INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 15, 1906** **Number 16**

CALENDAR 1906

August

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26	27	28	29	30	31	

F. Q. 1 F. M. 9
L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

September

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23	24	25	26	27	28	29

F. Q. 1 F. M. 9
L. Q. 15 N. M. 23

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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Subscribers in arrears in their subscription to Up-to-Date Farming may expect to get a statement of their account by letter and we hope they will pay arrearages promptly and in advance.

If any subscriber receives a statement that is in error as to time of expiration of his subscription or the amount, please don't take offense. The matter of keeping subscription accounts in connection with membership fees and dues has been very complicated and all a new experience to us, and errors occurred. We have been at work all summer revising the list and establishing a new system, including the great Auto-Mailer illustrated and described in a fromer issue. This mailer largely precludes the possibility of errors as occurred when clerks addressed, wrapped and sorted the paper. Our list is now nearly all arranged for the machine and we believe the paper has reached subscribers in better shape as a result. Up-to-Date Farming is just now entering on its real career of usefulness. This will be more evident as each future number reaches you. It is already acknowledged as one of the great journals of the day, but we are going to make it the most virile and powerful exponent of agriculture in the world. With the great facilities for publication and mailing now provided there is nothing in the way for such a desirable consummation, unless the present subscribers fail to give it their loyal support. As it is the only paper devoted to the distributing end of farmers' business, we cannot believe any present reader will refuse to support it.

—o—

The price! That's the thing to keep your mind on and when the same price is in millions of minds it is a mighty current that will sweep on until the thought is crystalized into the substance. Keep your mind on dollar wheat and pass "dollar wheat" down the line until every wheat grower in America has it in his mind, and dollar wheat will come.

FARMERS TO THE FRONT.

—o—

GET TOGETHER. This tells the story in two words. Other industries found it necessary to "get together," so will farmers.

—o—

The owners of the railroads make the rate. That's all right, but there must be a power to compel them to make them fair and equitable. It is not fair to charge 12 cents for 300 miles and 39 cents for 340 miles, as they do in transporting fruit from Southern Illinois, and then, a few miles beyond, in Kentucky, on the same road. The Fruit and Produce Branch of the A. S. of E. will correct such inequalities.

—o—

The Department of Agriculture has found that much of the paris green sold is adulterated to the extent of 80 per cent.

Notwithstanding that adulteration is on the increase, the price of paris green has nearly doubled this year. A pound of paris green sells for 35 cents, and if that is the value of a pound of pure paris green, then farmers are paying over $2 a pound for what green they get. What will the department do about it? What can it do? Let the past answer.

—o—

We need hardly remind our readers that hay also sold at the minimum price set by the A. S. of E. and above it. On July 25 it sold at $20.00 a ton at Chicago.

—o—

Wheat at 75c a bushel is cheaper feed by far than oats at 40 cents. A hint to the wise, etc.

—o—

Need we mention that cattle also have reached and passed the minimum prices set last October for the year. Not a crop except wheat that did not go to or beyond the minimum price. Moral; if you don't sell at the other fellow's price he will pay yours. The farmers who held got their price. If all (or enough more) had held at the start the minimum prices would have prevailed from the beginning.

—o—

"Early to bed and early to rise,
"Makes a men healthy, wealthy and wise."
Reading Up-to-Date and never dumping a crop
Will make our country an Eden and bring farmers on top.

—o—

Perhaps it is best to let the dumpers dump their wheat crop now and supply the foreign shortage at once. It will hurt them, and delay the time for the minimum price, but we do believe the shortage in foreign crops is so material that all would sell on the basis of $1.00 if it could not be had for less.

—o—

Will the farmers get the benefits that are likely to flow from manufacturing denaturized alcohol from surplus, or waste farm crops, or will farmers' prices be put down all along the line to equal this new source of revenue? They never got the benefit of new discoveries, utilization of former waste products and new machinery before. If they get it now it will come through organization.

—o—

You should renew your subscription to Up-to-Date Farming out of the first money received for crops.

—o—

Remember the Annual meeting, East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26.

—o—

Remember the stock growers' branch to be organized at East St. Louis, Ill., during the Annual meeting. Stockmen take notice.

—o—

Remember the first meeting of the Fruit and Produce branch at the time of the Annual meeting. Fruit men, potato growers and producers of any perishable crops take notice and attend.

A. S. of E. a Friend of All

Unlike Any Former Farmers Society



WHEN farmers, smarting under wrongs they could feel but could not entirely understand ,realized that they myst oragnize so as to meet organization with organization, they very naturally looked no further than to the business men they knew for the source of their trouble. The idea did not occur to them that the prices of their own products might be too low and unfairly and improperly made. They had been taught all their lives, as they yet are taught by many whose reason for such teaching is incomprehensible, that the prices of farm products are made at the fountain head of trade in accordance with some mysterious law, and, therefore, they must be right—at least that they were irrevocable. Hence if there was a lack of equity, an unfairness in prices, the farmers at that time concluded it must be in the prices they were required to pay.

Their efforts were therefore, directed to a reduction of retailers' prices. Where merchants were stubborn or could see no place for a reduction of prices, the organized farmers formed companies and established stores of their own in opposition to the local trade. Some of these stores made creditable successes, but most of them were miserable failures.

This theory and action on the part of the farmers inevitably created antagonism between organized farmers and business men. So bitter became this antagonism that business interests still hold to it, and whenever farm organization is suggested to local merchants, or even to the wholesale trade, it is at once concluded that an enemy to them is being built up, and they vigorously oppose it.

But this is not true of the American Society of Equity. This organization is unlike any other farm organization in that it is built on an entirely different foundation, erected upon a different theory, and aims to an entirely different accomplishment—equity in all the business relations of life.

This society holds that the prices of farm products are the ones that are arbitrarily and unfairly made that while supply and demand each have a limit and their relationship varies, the adjustment of the proportion between the two constitute the law of supply and demand, but that in making the prices in the ordinary speculative way, as published in the market reports, these principles are wholly ignored and prices are made that will best serve the purpose and profits of speculators who buy cheap to sell high.

Taking this view of the business situation, it is eminently the province of the Society of Equity to wrest farm products from the hurtful hands of speculation and gambling and give them greater permanency of price and more equitable adjustment. This price may be higher and it may be lower than sometimes made by the speculative forces, but it will always be remunerative to the producers because the profits revert to them instead of flowing into the coffers of those who toil not, neither do they spin," and yet be no more costly to consumers. This can be done, the society claims, and has proven it, not by withholding needed supplies, but by keeping the market supplied only as actual demand calls for it, stringing it along throughout the season instead of pouring whole crops upon the market at times of maturity to become the playthings of the bulls and bears of speculation and the means of extorting unfair prices from consumers. This theory of farm organization and accomplishment places or should place the Society of Equity in the most friendly relations with the legitimate business interests of the country, and they with it. Indeed the society has fully proven its friendliness by opening its doors to business men, inviting them to memberhip, welcoming them to its councils, and working hand in hand with them in building up home interests. The Society of Equity has no secrets from the world; its propositions are plain business ones. Its success makes farmers better off financially, increases their ambitions, refines their tastes, multiplies their wants, gives them the ability to satisfy them and this makes them more abundant purchasers.

The merchant, therefore, or professional man, or anybody, who is unfriendly to the society is too narrow in his views and selfish in his actions and he is blocking the path to his own best interests. In many localities the business and professional men understand this and have become members of the society and are helping to lead it on to maturity and to success. In others they give it every assistance by counsel and good words.

In such localities it takes eminently the proper form—that of pure mutuality of interests, leading to "equity in all the business relations of life." And so may it be in every locality.

NOT A TRUST

The A. S. of E. and the Law



SOME heedless publications are intimating that farmers in organizing may make themselves amenable to the anti-trust laws. Such papers speak unadvisedly, if not recklessly, and with little regard to the facts.

All organizations are combinations of individuals for some definite purpose. This is true of the benevolent and fraternal organizations—Masons, Odd Fellows, Pythians, Grange, labor unions, and all others.

Those combinations known as trusts and against whose harmful powers laws were enacted, are combinations of combinations, corporations composed of other corporations for the purpose of preventing competition in certain lines of business, and giving the joint corporation, as near as may be, a monopoly of some article or line of articles of public use.

The American Society of Equity is no more like these than are the societies mentioned above. It does not seek a monopoly of anything. Farming is just as free and unrestrained as ever it was so far as this society is concerned, and always will be. The purposes of the society are fully set forth in our articles of incorporation, not one of which points even most remotely to a monopoly of anything.

We realize that the prevalent method of marketing farm products is most disastrous to those who produce them, and almost equally harmful to those who consume them. Hence our energies are devoted to teaching the producers a better way, not by any means in restraint of trade, but in so selling as to fully supply the demand, but not in such quantities at any time as to over-supply it, to result in a glut of the market—and a stagnation of business. This meets the approval of both buying and consuming centers, as it removes the element of doubt and uncertainty, and makes a regular market at steady prices.

To accomplish this desirable object the plan of the society is, in annual national convention, through an efficient statistical board, representing every line of agricultural production, aided by an exhaustive system of crop reporting and any other available authentic statistics, to compare production and consumption, and thereby determine, in real accordance with the law of supply and demand, what would be a proper minimum price for the various products of that year. These prices, adopted by the national convention and ratified by the State, county and local unions, are made the barometer of the state of the market, to show when supplies are scant, when they are exactly adequate, and when they are excessive. When the supply is scant there is an activity in bidding with an upward tendency of price. Then selling is full and active so as to guarantee a complete supply and prevent an unsettling increase of price. When this is accomplished both buying and price become steady, and selling is steady to meet it. On the other hand, should the supply become excessive, buying becomes slow and prices incline to sag. Then offerings are withheld until the excess is consumed and normal conditions of edequate supply are again attained.

The most ordinary intellect can see that there is no restraint of trade in this, that there is no cornering of products, no monopolistic tendency, nothing harmful, but that its accomplishment must bring stability to business, surer reward to farmers, less cost and uncertainty to consumers, and absolutely better conditions for all.

All that remains is the question of accomplishment. That question is already solved, almost all of our most important crops have felt the influence of this plan and the teachings of the society. Many of them have actually been so controlled and so marketed with the most happy results. Other crops are being rapidly brought within its influence.

In the matter of the perishable products, the society is kept in closer touch with the market and in more direct communication with the producers and shippers, so as to direct the shipping rather than the quantity put upon the market—to prevent shipments to points already fully supplied and direct them to points where the supply is inadequate, the universalizing of consumption, making it as general as production, and maintaining fair prices and preventing losses, at the same time supplying those who actually desire the commodities and could not get them under prevalent methods of marketing.

There is nothing hidden in the plans of the American Society of Equity. It has no secrets in its organization, and denies membership to none who believe in and are willing to work for, equity in all the business relations of life. It is simply a plain business proposition to secure improvement in certain important lines of trade, and as such it unhesitatingly goes before the country.

WHEN DO CONDITIONS JUSTIFY DOLLAR WHEAT?

Those Who Held Wheat Sustained the Market Price



A GOOD friend and strong member of the A. S. of E., sends us the following clipping from a farm paper:

Farmers who have held their wheat almost a year to get the promised dollar a bushel for it have not found much comfort in recent market reports. They still have the wheat and will soon have to store another crop with it if they stick to the delusion that it will bring a dollar whether conditions justify it or not.

The first thought the above paragraph suggests is one of unfriendliness to the idea of controlled marketing, with a gleam of rejoicing that farmers are not getting $1 per bushel for wheat. The second is the ignorance of the party who wrote the paragraph as to the workings of the A. S. of E. and the wheat situation.

The A. S. of E. does not contend for $1 per bushel for wheat absolutely and unconditionally, but for an equitable price based on $1 at Chicago. This may be $1 less charges for freight and handling to Chicago, of $1 plus freight and charges from Chicago, depending upon whether the supply of wheat is shipped to Chicago for its outlet, or whether the local demand is supplied by shipment from Chicago as in the case in Eastern markets, or as to whether wheat finds a cheaper nearer home demand as on the Pacific coast and in the Southwest and Southern border states. This adustment of price is not a complicated problem at all, and it is simple Equity.

Hence farmers have not held for $1 at their homes, nor have they been advised to do so. It is true, wheat has not yet this year reached $1 at Chicago, but it has reached a higher price than it would have reached had the bulk of the crop of 1905 been sold from the machine, as has been very largely practiced heretofore in this country. Many, taking our advice, refused to dump at threshing time, and later received a better price for their wheat, but not many held until the old crop lapped into the new.

Out of a crop of 692,979,489 bushels in 1905, there was reported in farmers' hands, March 1, 1906, only 158 million bushels in round numbers, and much of that went into consumption between March 1 and July 15, about the time when new wheat of 1906 was ready to enter the market, at the best prices paid for the crop. We mention this to show that farmers have not sustained losses by taking our advice and following the teachings of the A. S. of E. If any held too long it was only individual cases, and even they will not lose if they refuse to accept the low speculative prices made to catch the dumpers.

Now for the proof that the farmers made money by being organized, incomplete as the organization is. The United States wheat crop of 1901, before controlled marketing had been urged upon the growers or they had been organized, was 748,460,218 bushels, and it brought according to the Department of Agriculture, $467,350,156. The crop of 1905, after organization and the teaching of controlled marketing, was 692,979,489 bushels, and it brought, according to the same authority, $518,372,727. Here we have, under the teaching of controlled marketing, a 55,480,729 bushels smaller crop bringing to the farmers $51,022,571 more money. This gain can undoubtedly be set down to the credit of the A. S. of E. and controlled marketing.

Again. It would be interesting to know when our contemporary thinks "conditions justify" $1 per bushel for wheat. We suppose he would say, as others of his class say, when there is a small crop. Let us see about that.

In 1891 there was a crop of 611 million bushels, and its average price was 91 cents per bushel. The crop of 1892 was 515,000,000 bushels, and its average price was 62 cents per bushel. In 1893 the crop was only 396,000,000 bushels, and the average price was only 53 cents per bushel. We take here three successive years, the crop constantly decreasing and the price as constantly going down! At this rate what sized crop would "conditions justify" $1 per bushel? And yet wheat has brought $1 per bushed, and more. Without going back to war times, the average price in 1873 was $1.06; in 1877 it was $1.05; in 1879 it was $1.10, and in 1881 it was $1.19. Again let us ask our contemporary when "conditions justify" $1 per bushel for wheat? The fact is that prices made by speculative interests, the kind of price making advocated by our opposing friends, are uncertain prices. They are based on neither law, rule, equity, supply or demand. They may be one thing today and another thing to-morrow. The grower can know nothing of what he is to receive, and the consumer can know nothing from one day to the next what he is to pay.

On the other hand, the Equity plan of price making is definite. It is based upon real supply and demand, takes into account the cost of production, provides reasonable profits to those who handle it, and guarantees to consumers stability of cost and EQUITY. "Choose ye this day whom you will serve."

BOYS AND FARMING

Farmers' Leaders Are Gradually Getting Right

It is a little more gratifying when professional men of distinction get out of the ruts into which such people too often work themselves, and take a modern view of new conditions that force themselves upon public attention. Such a one is Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University.

Prof. Bailey gave to the June Century magazine the results of an exhaustive investigation by him as to why boys and girls leave the farm.

Among other reasons given, we quote the following:

It is easy to say that this financial unsuccess is due to poor individual farming, but it is a question whether a good part is not due to causes that go further and deeper than this; and it is the part of the publicist and statesman to determine what these causes are.

Farming is virtually the only great series of occupations that is unorganized, unsyndicated, unmonopolized, uncontrolled, except as it is dominated by natural laws of commerce and the arbitrary limitations imposed by organization in other business. In a time of extreme organization and subordination of the individual, the farmer still retains his traditional individualism and economic separateness. His entire scheme of life rests on intrinsic earnings by means of his own efforts. The scheme in most other businesses is to make profits, and these profits are often non-intrinsic and fictitious, as, for example, in the habit of gambling in stocks, in which the speculator, by mere shrewdness, turns over his money to advantage, but earns nothing in the process and contributes nothing to civilization in the effort. If the farmer steps outside his own realm, he is met on one side by organized capital and on the other by organized labor. He is confronted by fixed earnings. What he himself secures is a remainder left at the end of a year's business.

Here is a fact that so few of Prof. Bailey's class admit, that, coming from him, gives it increased significance. The conclusion is inevitable that if the farmer has lost advantages by lack of organization, he must organize to regain them; and since his principal disadvantage is in being unable to take any part in estimating the vaule of the products of his labor, his greatest care should be to place himself upon an equality in this regard with other productive industries, the placing of prices upon their labor and products being their most cherished asset. It is an advantage freely accorded to every industry but that of farming. In fact, no other industry could exist without it.

The farmer, therefore, Prof. Bailey clearly sees, must organize, and it is just as clear that the corner stone of the organization that will accomplish for him what Prof. Bailey sees must be accomplished, is the control of his own business—his products—through pricing and marketing. The only farm organization that ever made that its fundamental doctrine is the American Society of Equity. With the general acceptance of that doctrine, and the farmers organized as others are, the disadvantages so ably pointed out by Prof. Bailey, will disappear, farming will become one of the most remunerative, as it certainly is one of the most attractive, callings, and farm boys and girls will no longer have cause or desire to leave the farm.

Thus we find farmers' leaders gradually accepting the doctrine first taught by this paper. Another instance is that of a prominent German agricultural paper which has sought from us articles on co-operation, controlled marketing and price making as we write them, and says in a letter dated July 26: "Kindly send us additional material from time to time and oblige." Also from an Eastern farm paper that formerly proclaimed this: "For farmers to organize is legally and morally wrong and should they attempt it the government will put the leaders in the penitentiary, etc." We now find this in the same paper: "Working harder and raising more is not the remedy, for every extra effort made by the farmer is only giving a bear argument to the speculator. Five hundred million bushels of wheat in 1904 were worth more money to the farmers than 700,000,000 bushels raised in 1905. And if we raise 1,000,000,000 bushels in 1906, it is doubtful if we get anything else than labor and extra pains." * * "We must have an organization" * *

Gradually all the papers and farmers' leaders and teachers will take the sensible view of the great farm problems, being compelled to by the farmers themselves.

THE MEAT INSPECTION LAW

Impossible for the Government to Insure Purity

We are glad the meat ispection bill became a law. It shows that congress will yield to the demands of the people when those demands are expressed with sufficient emphasis. But, as we said very early in the discussion, it is impossible for government inspection to insure the purity and wholesomeness of the produtcs of the packing houses. Inspectors cannot be present in every department of this work at all times; they cannot possibly know the contents of every can, nor can they know how all the meat is handled, nor what preservatives are used, or whether any. To do all this would require approximately as many inspectors as there are laborers in the plants, and then for the service to be efficient every inspector would have to be strictly honest.

The usefulness of the bill was very much impaired when the requirement that the date be put on each can was stricken out. With the date on the can one could at least know the age of his dinner.

Much must still be left to the honesty of the packers and their wholesome fear of the indignation of the people. Perhaps it would have been better, as it certainly would have been cheaper, to have modeled the bill somewhat after the pure food bill, clearly fixed a standard for the purity of the goods, with severe penalties for their violation, and then have a systematic analytic inspection of the goods on the market, with the provisions so unmistakable as to make enforcement swift and sure. This could have been either a National, State or local function, and it seems to us would have most certainly put the packers on their good behavior.

The organized farmers would be a powerful factor in the enforcement of such a law. It is to their interest

(Continued on Page 5.)

OTHER PAPERS RESPONSIBLE

Why the Society of Equity is Not Established

Up-to-date farming and members, organizers and officers of the American Society of Equity have done enough work to establish this society over the entire countries of the United States and Canada. We have no doubt but that it would have been so established if the farm press of the country had not misrepresented it.

To illustrate this matter we find in July 14th Fruit Trade Journal and Produce Record of New York an editorial of two and a half columns length, that attributes to the fruit and produce branch functions that were never intended that it would perform. We quote as follows:

A farmer in Wisconsin has a thousand bushels of potatoes. A man in Chicago wants four bushels. There are several hundred like him who want four bushels each, but there is no way for these several hundred to connect with that particular farmer who has the thousand bushels. * * * The society's plan is to buy of the farmer the same as the shipper now does, but to return to the farmer all the potatoes bring except the expense of handling.

Taking up the last part of the quotation first it is not the Society's plan to buy anything. It simply acts as the farmers' representative. When it finds a purchaser it instructs the owner of the potatoes to deliver to the purchaser, or deliver on board cars to be shipped to the purchaser. The Society does not attempt to fix a price for the consumer to pay, but it does fix a price for the grower to receive. The expense of marketing as refererd to in our plan is not all the expense of getting the potatoes to the consumer, but only the expense incurred by the society, members and representatives, in reporting supply and demand and directing the supply to meet the demand. There will be buyers, shippers, commission men, jobbers and retailers as now unless the consumers will have it otherwise. When the farmers get their price they will not be so much concerned about the route to market and certainly will make less effort to cut out the middle men and appropriate their profits. The farmers' interest in the price to the consumers will arise more from a desire that the maximum markets are made and maintained and we will not pretend that they will not have something to say about the marketing machinery if it piles up unfairly high prices for the consumers.

This paper also says:

In place of the profit which the shipper aims to make the officers of the society contemplate paying a dividend.

Wrong you are again There is no idea of taking a job or fair profit away from any legitimate handler or shipper.

In entering a field they (the A. S. of E.) endeavor to sell stock to a farmer who then becomes a member of the society. Now then, when Mr. Farmer comes to town with a load of potatoes he is likely to go to the independent shipper and ask him how much he is paying for potatoes. If the price is 50 cents, the farmer then drives to the Equity warehouse and if they pay the same the society gets the potatoes, as the farmer expects to get dividends from the business of the society.

This is the F. and P. J. plan and has been the plan for many farmers organizations. But the Equity plan is all different. The Equity ship is guided by hands that steer it clear of all such rocks, has no capital stock to sell, don't need any. There will be no competition between independent and society buyers because the growers will pledge their crops to their society. There will be no dividends as we said, just a straight, profitable price, known to all farmers and all buyers and they can take the potatoes or do without them if they can.

In the very nature of economic conditions which now exist in the civilized world and business some independent factor must be employed to convey the products that one man produces to another who consuems.

Now you are right and you have hit the Equity principles exactly. This is the first farmers' society that proposes to have farmers attend strictly to their own business of producing and getting a fair price for crops before any other person can obtain title to them. It declares that farmers will be satisfied with this and that it will not disturb any other people in the enjoyment of their established business.

The Fruit Trade Jorunal has a large circulation among fruit buyers and shippers and some producers. This article will be read by them and passed to thousands more of growers who deal with them and thus the best movement for farmers will be retarded and its complete triumph delayed.

Whatever operates to stop this unfair opposition will speed the day of the farmers deliverance from the old bad method. We ask readers of Up-to-Date Farming to write to the papers and beg of them; first to understand the A. S. of E. if they do not already; second help the cause along or at least to not oppose it by spreading lies which must come back to them to roost.

Any paper that refuses either of these propositions is not worthy of farmers' support and the sooner it is ignored the better for American agriculture.

WISDOM OF LEADERS

The Inconsistencies of Human Wisdom.

Man calls himself the one animal of all creation that possesses wisdom. And yet every great advance the race has ever made has been made in spite of its own "wisdom." What we mean is, that every one who has proposed any great thing outside of the ordinary has been opposed by the prevalent wisdom of the time, and in combatting the ignorance to make room for his new idea, he has had to combat the "wisdom," of those who were understood to be the wisest men more than all else. We need not refer to instances; every student can recall them. The discovery of America, the circulation of the blood, the use of anesthetics in surgery, the application of steam, the employment of electricity—everything had to be forced upon mankind against the jeers and ridicule and opposition of the "wise ones" of the time.

It is the same way yet. The idea, that farmers are the ones to put a price on farm products ought not to be a new idea, ought not to excite surprise in any one, and ought not to be opposed by any one, for all the people of the world through all the ages have priced their property except the farmers. This class alone has had to wait to hear from somebody else before it knew how to sell what it had produced. And when we say this ought not to be so, that farmers ought to price their products the same as other people price theirs, the "wisdom of to-day," those looked to as leaders in affairs, say as the same class has said of every proposition for advancement, "It can't be done!"

In Texas there is a so-called farmers' institute which is considered just about "it" in farm matters, and whenever its members take snuff they expect the farmers all around them to sneeze. The president of this institute is reported to have said not long ago, "The object of the organization is rather to evolve new and better methods of growing crops than to attempt a solution of the economic problem of marketing them. We are taking no action in the matter of building warehouses for storing cotton as people are doing in other counties. No representation or argument of any kind can be made that will induce the farmers' institute of Bexar county to endorse the proposition."

There we have it just as usual. These wise farmers are even beyond the power of argument. Don't talk to them about storing and holding products to make steady markets and secure equitable prices. They won't listen. Their minds are made up. They possess the wisdom of southwest Texas in a condensed form, just as it is possessed by like coteries in other states. No storing of crops for them.

But these same people do favor the storage of crops, for the same report tells us that "several of the most progressive farmers of the institute are arranging to erect silos." What for? To store green feed in to use in time of drought. They are in favor of building silos to store feed in but no warehouses to store cotton in, nor granaries to store grain in. Sell your salable products at whatever is offered, but store up your feed to be used in time of need. Does it not look like these inconsistent propositions must be inspired by interested parties or motives? The buying interests don't care how many silos are built to store feed in to feed cattle, so you don't build warehouses or granaries to store salable crops in. Put two and two together and it is easy to discover the source of the "wisdom" of such "leading farmers" all over the country.

DENATURIZED ALCOHOL AND THE PEOPLE

Benefits to Farmers as Yet Uncertain.

We believe that the denaurized alcohol law will prove a great public benefit, but we have not felt able to gush over it as some have done, for we know its manufacture must be hedged in by very strict regulations. Just what the nature of those regulations will be is not yet known.

The process of distillation is a very simple one, and the apparatus required is as simple as the process. All over the corn belt nearly, sorghum is produced, and in almost every neighborhood are cheap mills for grinding the stalks and simple pans for evaporating the juice and making sorghum molasses. A complete outfit can be had for $30 to $60, sufficient to make up the sorghum of a neighborhood, and it will last for several years.

Not a whit more costly need be a still for the manufacture of alcohol. And the material to be employed is abundant on nearly any farm. Surplus or damaged grain of any kind, surplus or rotting fruits, potatoes and almost anything else produce alcohol. And, according to enthusiasts, the uses of the product are about as unlimited as is the material of which it may be made.

But here is the trouble: The process makes alcohol. The material must be brought to the alcoholic fermentation; it must then be boiled, the alcohol evaporating first, the vapor passes through a coil submerged in cold water to condense it again, the first resulting liquid being alcohol. Of course knowledge and skill, not difficult to acquire, are necessary. But alcohol thus produced is not denaturized alcohol; it is the alcohol upon which the heavy government tax is charged, and against the unauthorized manufacturer of which there are severe penalties. The denaturization must take place after it is manufactured into alcohol; and the trouble comes in between the manufacturer of the alcohol and the denaturization thereof. There will necessarily have to be strict government regulations and supervision at this point to prevent fraud, for it is easier to make whiskey than alcohol, and it might be so easy to "forget" to denaturize it.

Before farmers can begin to make definite calculations on the manufacture or use of denaturized alcohol they must know what provision the government will make for denaturizing and what adulterants will be used. Let us hope that no person will secure a graft in this process or that the denaturizing material will not be under monopoly control.

WHICH IS WISER?

A farmer becomes anxious about the future of his family, and he takes out an insurance policy, paying thereon an annual premium which, perhaps, he cannot very well afford. And yet we cannot say he has not done wisely. Life is uncertain, and it seems to us if anything could make a thoughtful husband and father lie uneasy in his grave it is the leaving of dependent ones unprovided for—at the mercy of adverse fate.

Another farmer sees conditions that make his struggle for success an almost hopeless one, and involves the future of his family in doubt. He seizes upon the means of changing the conditions so as to assure his own success and bring him means to enjoy with his family—means to enable him to so direct his efforts as to bring him independence and place the future of his family entirely beyond the reach of doubt. And it costs him very little to do it—little effort and less money — organization to control his products and make his business profitable.

Admit that both of these parties do wisely, which is the wiser?

THE MEAT INSPECTION LAW

(Continued from Page 4.)

more, perhaps, than anybody's else that pure and wholesome products come from the packing houses, because the better the products the greater will be the consumption, and the greater the demand for meat producing animals. A few years may demonstrate that this kind of law may yet be necessary. Our criminal laws do not set people to watch thieves to keep them from stealing, but provision is made for their apprehension and punishment after the crimes are committed. This is thought to be, as it certainly is, the most practical way.

The Equity Press is Completed

By the time this number is in the hands of its readers the new Equity press will be at headquarters and being installed in the equity office.

This is one of the largest and finest presses ever built. It was built exclusively to print Up-to-Date Farming. It can print our present edition in twenty-five hours, and can print a million copies each issue, and will, if the farmers of America want them. Do they want them? Judging by the thousands of letters that we receive we say they do as fast as they learn what this paper is and what it is doing.

We want a million subscribers now more than ever before because we know we can take care of them. Also the power of this paper for good if it has a million circulation will be the greatest power in the coutnry and this good will be, first, for the farmers and through them to every class of people and business. This is a proud month for the publisher and should be for every subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming and every member of the A. S. of E. I want you to feel that the Equity press is your press and that this paper is your paper because the cause both are working for is your cause.

The publisher takes uo satisfaction in the new press other than that the farmers cause may be advanced and that the principles of Equity in farm business may be established. The benefits that come from the new press and the greater circulation are for each reader of the paper every whit as much as for the publisher of the paper. Perhaps I need not say again that all the receipts that came to the paper in the past have gone to extend the farmers movement, but I will say it now. So it will be in the future until the A. S. of E. is completely triumphant.

We are ready now to take care of a flood of subscriptions. Let them pour in by thousands from every state. It is a duty each subscriber owes to himself or herself to increase the circulation of Up-to-Date Farming.

With the subscriptions pouring in and the facilities to print and mail as we will now have, we will make the finest farm paper ever published, and we know we can make the best.

To those loyal spirits who stood by us and made it possible to equip our publishing plant with up-to-date machinery, we send especial thanks, and we know we can depend on them to do more even till the readers of this paper with a mission are counted by the millions.

Circulation is what is needed now. Give this paper enough circulation and control of crops and profitable prices will follow as surely as the seasons come in their regular order. But while sending subscription to your paper don't forget your organization, which should go hand in hand with the greatest educational paper in the county, or should follow close after it.

THE REAL THING

The liberty and independence of American manhood today rests in the question of price. The secret of power is that of price-making. Money is the value equivalent of all things, but commodity is the thing of intrinsic, of real value. The day of real independence, of freedom and safety for this country will come when the power of farm produce price-making shall pass from the few who have usurped it to the many who own the soil and produce the wealth, the thing of real value.

The reform of reforms for which productive labor has never ceased to pray, abides in the success of the American Society of Equity, joining with other classes of productive labor, to predict their plan of price-making by controlled marketing of their commodities.—From address of A. R. Carhart, July 4, 1906, at Bartow, Florida, and publishhed in the Courier-Informant.

BUCKWHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES

The 1906 Crop to Be Controlled for a Minimum Price

The activity of the buckwheat growers of New York and Pennsylvania in the pricing and marketing of that crop, attracts unusual interest therein.

There is not so much buckwheat produced in the country now as there was. During the four years from 1866 to 1869, inclusive, there were more than a million acres devoted to this crop each year, and the product was: In 1866, 22,791,836 bushels; in 1867, 21,-359,000 bushels. After 1969, the acreage dropped to around half a million, and the highest production since that year was in 1901, when the yield was 15,125,939 bushels, valued by the Department of Agriculture at $8,523,317. Since 1901 the crop has varied but very little, standing well up to fifteen million bushels, and valued close around $9,000,000, the crop of 1904 being $9,-330,768. Last year a crop of 760,118 acres produced 14,585,082 bushels, valued at $8,565,499, or an average of nearly 59 cents per bushel.

The bulk of the crop is grown in New York and Pennsylvania; the former produced last year 6,298,443 bushels, and the latter 4,647,960 bushels. The average price in New York last year was 59 cents per bushel, and in Pennsylvania it was 56 cents per bushel.

Outside of these states, the states producing more than 100,000 bushels each, are: Maine, 690,390 bushels; Vermont, 152,513 bushels; New Jersey, 248,-535 bushels; Maryland, 154,356 bushels; Virgina, 335,466 bushels; West Virginia, 401;489 bushels; Ohio, 138,890 bushels; Michigan, 532,312 bushels; Wisconsin, 347,370 bushels. The highest price paid per bushel last year was 73 cents in Connecticut, which produced 55,264 bushels; the lowest was, in Michigan, 53 cents per bushel.

This gives a good bird's-eye-view of the buckwheat situation. If New York and Pennsylvania can control their crop, which they are now, through the A. S. of E., taking the most effective steps to do so, there is not a doubt but that they can bring the price to 70 cents, or even higher, and make it steady—secure that price for the first bushel as well as for the last. To add to this assurance, we may say the A. S. of E. is strong in Virginia, Michigan and Wisconsin, and, with the crops of these states added to those of New York and Pennsylvania, the crop can be controlled without a peradventure.

The government did not report the condition of buckwheat July 1, but our advices indicate that it is a little below that of last year. Suppose the Society of Equity, by controlling the marketing, could increase the price only five cents on the bushel, it would mean to the growers on a crop the size of last year's crop in New York, $314,922, and to those in Pennsylvania, $232,398.

An additional work of the Society in this connection, is well worthy of public consideration. The leaders in these states propose to see to it that the Pure Food law is enforced, at least so far as buckwheat flour is concerned. They do not intend that this important article of food from their acres and toil shall be adulterated. They do this in order to save the public from fraud and their product from abuse.

We wish the buckwheat growers succuess in this very important work—a laudable undertaking, indeed—and we have not a doubt but they will win.

COTTON GROWERS NEED NOT BE ALARMED

During the last two or three yars, under the teaching and practice of controlled marketing, and in spite of enormous crops, good prices have been steadily maintained. Notwithstanding these prices, cotton consumption has steadily increased—in fact cotton consumption has almost doubled since 1885. In 1885-86 Japan used very little cotton; now Japan uses 17,000 bales per week. Southern mills in our own country have increased during the last 20 years from 6,000 bales per week to 43,000 bales per week. The weekly requirement in Continental Europe 20 years ago was 53,-000 bales; it is now 99,000 bales. East India mills used over 10,000 bales in 1886; they now use 26,000 bales. Great Britain's requirements in the same time have risen from 56,000 bales to 74,000 bales; and the Northern mills in the United States from 29,000 bales per week to 43,000 bales now. Summing this up, the weekly requirements of the world now is about 302,000 bales of 500 pounds each, against 155,000 bales 20 years ago.

And this increased consumption has gone on in the face of the better prices, which dumpers and croakers declared would ruin the cotton industry of the South and transfer it to India and all sorts of imaginary places.

The fact is, the planters of the South have for many years been dumping their cotton at beggarly prices simply because they did not know how to get better prices.

There is no indication in the above that there is need for decreased acreage.

A CORRECTION

In July 15th issue of this paper was printed an article headed "Its Aims Are Vicious," and was credited to the Wisconsin Agriculturist.

It later developed that the credit was a mistake and we are ready to make an apology to the Wisconsin Agriculturist and request our readers to pass the incident by without prejudice to that paper.

CALL IT "EQUITY"

If you build a warehouse, elevator or canning factory or provide any other utility for storing, grading or handling your crops call it "Equity." If you buy any such rechristen it "Equity." Thus the time will come when the word "Equity" will be the most common one in the land and the principle of Equity we hope will prevade all business transactions.

OLD LAWS ADEQUATE

More Convictions for Rebating

Following upon the heels of the conviction of the packers and the C. B. & Q. railroad at Kansas City, the Chicago and Alton railroad company has been convicted on a like charge in the United States District Court at Chicago, Judge Landis presiding, and fined on two charges, a total of $40,000. Two officers of the road were also fined $5,000 each.

As these actions are all under previous laws and not under the new rate bill, Judge Parker was correct when he declared more than two years ago that the laws then existing would stop rebating if they were enforced.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—The only paper that teaches the only successful plan to market crops profitably. 50 cents a year. Send your subscription.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets--How the Farmers' Strikes Are Progressing--Notes

GRAIN.

The visible supplies of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports on the dates named were as follows:

	July 21	July 7	Feb. 24.
Wheat..	30,725,000	26,350,000	49,735,000
Corn....	10,913,000	11,650,000	23,002,000
Oats....	7,926,000	9.530,000	32,838,000

The visible supplies of grain in Canada on the same dates were as follows:

Wheat..	4.592,000	6,181,000	20,127,000
Corn....	123,000	39,000	48,000
Oats....	265,000	284,000	181,000

COTTON.

	July 20	June 8	March 3
American	...1,399,379	2,158,000	3,606,123
Other Kinds.	1,166,000	1,463,000	1,504,000
Totals....	2,565,379	3,621,000	5,110,123

(The figures are bales.)

The receipts of cotton were: Week ending July 27, 41,815 bales; ending July 21, 46,193; ending July 14, 51,169. A year ago (July 27, 1905), 124,838.

Cotton price August 1, New York, $10.90 to $11.15 per cwt.

get bad advice. There are tens of thousands of buyers all over the country who tell them to sell as soon as their wheat is ready as prices will go lower. Farm papers advise them to sell, or print reports, often fictitious, that have the effect of stampeding farmers to sell. If the buyers knew prices would be lower would they be so anxious to get the wheat? Their own actions give the lie to their advice.

In August first number we printed prices of wheat for several years on December 1, and the following May. The difference was sufficient to pay very largely to hold wheat over. Particularly was this the case during each of the years since the establishment of the A. S. of E.

Then there are the farmers who must have some money and they don't know that they can, in nearly all cases, go to a bank or some neighbor and borrow what they need, or they are not judicious to sell just enough to meet their urgent demands. The advances in prices in the past years be-

Minimum Prices

Below are the prices decided on by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, *below which* farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimaet profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. The world must have your products at *your* price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Prices per bushel unless otherwise stated:

Wheat No. 2 Red, Chicago, Per Bushel	$ 1.00
Corn, No. 2 Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906	.50
" " 2, " April 1 to next crop	.55
Rye No. 2, Chicago	.75
Oats No. 2, Chicago	.38
Barley, good malting, Chicago	
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, per ton	12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand picked, Navy, Detroit	2.00
Cotton, Middlings, New York, per lb	.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	$85.00 to 100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$6.00 to 6.50
Cattle, Chicago, per cwt, alive	$5.00 to 6.00
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm, per lb	.30
Potatoes, Chicago	.65
Sweet Potatoes, Home Market	.75

Other prices will be made in season.

COMPARTIVE GRAIN PRICES.

(Chicago Prices of No. 2 Grain.)

	Cash.	Sep.	Dec.	May.
Wheat—				
Aug. 1	73½@74¾	73⅞	76½	80¼
July 16	79½@80	78⅞	80¾	....
March 8	80½	77½	77	....
Aug. 1, '05	85 @87	84⅜	86	88¾
Corn—				
Aug. 1	50¼@51	49⅛	46¾	47⅜
July 16	51¾@52	51⅝	49½	....
March 8	47½	44⅛	....	....
Aug. 1, '05	55¼	52⅝	47⅝	45⅞
Oats—				
Aug. 1	31½@32¾	30¾	31⅝	33⅝
July 16	30 @30½	29⅛	29⅝	31¼
March 8	30	28	....	....
Aug. 1, '05	28½	27⅝	28¼	29⅞

CASH PRICES IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Cash prices of grain in the principal markets on August 1 were as follows:

CHICAGO—Wheat, 73½@74¾c; corn, 50¼@51c; oats, 31½@32¾c.

ST. LOUIS—Wheat, 71¼@72c; corn, 50¼@50½c; oats, 32@33c.

KANSAS CITY—Wheat, 70@70¼c; corn, 49@50c; oats, 35@36½c.

CINCINNATI — Wheat, 73@73½c; corn, 54c; oats, 30c.

NEW YORK—Wheat, 80¼@81c; corn, 60@61c; oats, 38½@40c.

INDIANAPOLIS — Wheat, 71@72c; corn, 51@53c; oats, 32@35c.

From the figures we see that the wheat visible has increased 4,375,000 bushels since last report and the price has declined, for cash wheat, 6c per bushel. This is a fearful penalty, in farmers' wages, to pay for the privilege of dumping the fine wheat. We believe, if enough more control had been exercised to keep the visible stationary no decline would have occurred. Also we believe, if farmers would have so controlled their marketing as to keep the visible decreasing the price would have advanced regardless of the size of the crop.

But farmers lack information, and tween autumn and the next spring would several times over pay the interest on money borrowed, while if holding crops was practiced by more farmers the price would average higher yet, thus more abundantly justifying the plan to borrow on the crop and hold.

Also farmers see that there is a large crop of wheat in this country, but they forget that the crop of the world is usually an average one and that wheat is a world's commodity. No matter where the wheat is grown, nor where the surplus is, if it is needed in any other part of the world it will go there. The demand will seek the supply like water will seek its level. America has been blessed this year with an abundant crop while some foreign countries have short crops. It is generally conceded that America will be called upon for 200,000,000 bushels more wheat this year than last year to supply the foreign shortage.

The question for the American farmers is this: Will they supply this foreign demand at the low prices prevailing or will they compel the demand, which is equal to the supply, to pay a fair price?

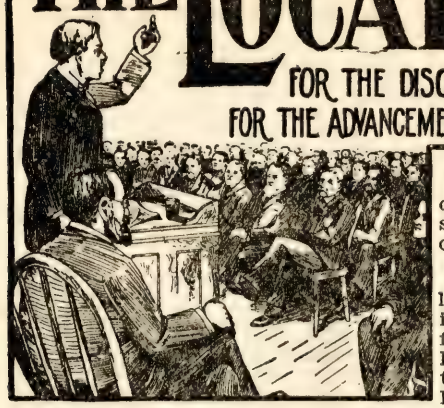
The American farmers have a grand opportunity. A magnificent crop of wheat of exceptionally fine quility which is all needed to supply the world's demand. Will they embrace it? If they will distribute their marketing over a year they can get $1.00 a bushel. But as long as they feed the demand with two or three times as much as it can consume daily or weekly they squander their opportunity.

We cannot prevent the dumpers from dumping. The A. S. of E. cannot perform miracles. Up-to-Date Farming connot teach where it cannot be heard. But we can send encouragement to members of the society and readers of the paper that, by

(Continued on Page 9)

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

The Emblem of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronzing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.

The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will 18 come through Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—The only paper that teaches the only successful plan to market crops profitably. 50 cents a year. Send your subscription.

One thinker can set a million others to thinking. When the millions take up any problem you can depend upon it that it will be solved.

Often times, on its first presentation, we spurn or reject the thing that would help us most, only to regret our hasty action later.

Don't get lost in the contemplation of the greatness of this movement and the wonderful possibilities of its accomplishment. Concentrate your mind on the local union and make a success of that, and the total accomplishment will follow. The bed of snow that covers nations is made up of small flakes, each filling its appointed place.

In co-operation each individual is as strong as all. In the A. S. of E. the individual farmer may be as strong as a million—the strongest individual industrially in America.

Local unions should not hesitate to welcome to the organization business men who are friendly to controlled marketing. Their influence added to that of the farmers makes us doubly strong.

Knut K. Lee, of Elbow Lake, Mich., sends in additional members, and says their local meets Augusta 4.

C. A. Martin, secretary, sends in a good report of county union meeting, Branch county, Mich.

Henry Leaf, Salem, Ohio, writes us that he has not sold a bushel of wheat for less than $1 since he has been reading Up-to-Date Farming, and that he has sold wheat every year.

W. Woodward and P. L. Scritsmier are speaking for the A. S. of E. around Bloomer, Wis.

The Augusta, (Minn.) Eagle tells us the A. S. of E. of that county purchased a car load of binder twine at a net cost of $9.60 per hundred pounds.

Hon. A. O. Stanley, a Kentucky congressman, is making eloquent speeches in that state for the A. S. of E.

Every interest appeals to farmers to line up solid for controlled marketing. The efficiency of it has been fully demonstrated, that it is not harmful to any class is admitted, and that it can be made affective is no longer denied.

It should be the policy of the A. S. of E. to create no antagonism. One of its strongest points is that membership is open to all classes, the only qualification being believers in and practices of Equity, and who will help farmers obtain equity.

The smartest men and the best men are liable to differ in opinion. It takes a spirit of conciliation to secure harmony in any crowd. The A. S. of E. should possess that spirit at all times. We cannot always have things just as we would prefer them. Then is when we should be willing to give and take.

We are informed by W. H. Reeder, of Wauchula, Florida, of the death by accidental drowning, of Babe West, an old time resident of DeSota county, an active worker in the A. S. of E. and a highly respected citizen. The friends have our deepest sympathy.

Local unions should not wait for somebody else to do something; each member should be on the lookout for something to do, bring it before the union and act upon it. Kentucky locals have set some excellent examples of this kind.

Our Kentucky members are to be congratulated on the friendliness of the press of their state to the A. S. of E.

Keep in mind the annual meeting at East St. Louis October 23 to 26. That should be a great meeting and a great business meeting. Illinois and Missouri at least should be represented in force.

Don't neglect the local meetings. Make them interesting. Invite everybody, and have something to talk about. In fact, do something to benefit the neighborhood and attract attention.

When any one expresses a doubt as to whether farmers will stick, ask how close he is sticking. When he does not believe farmers can accomplish their purpose ask what he is doing to aid in its accomplishment. The doubters and dumpers are the very ones that are doing nothing.

Don't fail to keep up the "committee on growth"—the committee to secure new members. This committee should be a large one—if it comprise every member of the local union all the better, and keep them at it.

In his address before the Muhlenburg, Ky., county union, S. B. Robertson, secretary of the Kentucky State Union, is reported by the Central City Republican, to have said enough to convince every one that "the principles of the American Society of Equity will be the means of raising the farming class of people to that position of power and influence to which they properly belong."

Says the Republican: "The A. S. of E. is growing rapidly, and it will not be many moons before Muhlenberg county will look upon a tobacco grower who does not belong to the organization as a curious piece of humanity."

Pres. E. L. Davenport, president of the Kentucky State Union, has been conducting a successful campaign in Butler county.

The Dane county, Wis., union, resolved last April that they would not sell or give options on their tobacco in the field or on the poles, but that they would hold it until it was stripped and bundled, and the action was endorsed by the State union in May.

George M. Carnes, secretary of Oklahoma State Union, by the aid of that able and progressive paper, "The People's Progress," is making it lively for Equity in the new state.

When apple harvest comes, the local unions should notice whether or not the supply of barrels is cornered so that they could not get barrels if they wished to ship.

Here is an extra subject for debate in your local union; Resolved that the "doubter" injures the cooperating farmers more than the "dumper" does.

Don't be satisfied with merely being an Equity soldier; be a captain and raise a company.

It is not the policy of the A. S. of E. to absolutely "fix" prices. On careful estimates, we diecide on what is a fair price, which we publish to the world, and depend upon the self-interest of each individual to make it his price, because it is right and no more than a fair price.

Haus und Land (House and Land) is the name of an able German paper published at Chicago. It is a valuable farm and home paper, and is an able advocate of Equity and the A. S. of E. We cheerfully recommend it to those of our readers who wish a paper of this character in the German language, and we ask them to suggest it to their German neighbors and friends. It costs only 50 cents a year. Address Haus und Land Publishing Company, Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.

Who Can Beat This?

Up to Date Farming:—I saw some time ago an account that an organizer organized three local unions in 36 hours. The undersigned did on July 13 and 14 organize three local unions in 24 hours. I also organized five unions in five days.

M. F. SHARP,
Organizer for Ohio Co., Ky.

Have You an Idea or a Camera?

The publisher of Up-to-Date wants ideas and pictures. The former may be in your mind. Send them to us and, if good, we'll put them in everybody's mind. The latter may be all about you, catch them with a camera and send them to us. They will help to embellish our pages and you will be pleased to see them in print.

Join Enmasse

The Milwaukee Free Press tells us that at a mass meeting held in Holmen the farmers of that section of Wisconsin "decided to join the general movement to hold farm crops for an advance in prices." Missionaries were appointed to visit other localities and organize a similar movement. "It is believed," says the Free Press, "the action will be general throughout the Northwest."

Kentucky Means Business

At the recent meeting of the State Union of Kentucky the following was unanimously adopted:

"We recognize the importance of organizing the State as rapidly as possible, and recommend that 60 per cent. of the State fees be used to pay the expense of organizers, and it is recommended that the counties arrange for the selecting of organizers and assigning them to work. We also recommend that the State dues be raised from 10 to 25 cents annual dues for each member."

Recommends a German Paper

To the Editor:

I have been reading Up-to-Date for two years, and I am in entire harmony with its teachings, and you may count on me to help the good cause.

I inclose a clipping from a German paper, the Acker Gartenhan Zeitung, published at Milwaukee, Wis. In this article the editor strongly indorses the plan of the Society of Equity, and I hope you will recommend the paper to your German readers, as it seems to be the first German paper to indorse our plan.

I own two wheat farms in Washington county, Illinois, and I have made arrangements with my tenants to hold my wheat for $1.—J. H. Fricke, Cullman, Ala.

All He Wanted

Irate Father—"What, take my daughter? She's my only child."

Lover—"Oh, that's all right. I don't want but one!"

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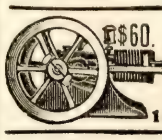
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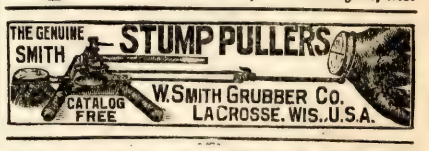
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WINTER Wheat, 60 bushels per acre. Catalogue and sample free. John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

Potato Growers Organize

National Organizer Sherman will enter the potato field. He is not going to fight the bugs; nor dig potatoes. He is not expected to be any small potatoes either. He is going to stir up those farmers and organize them to market this year's crop on the Equity plan.

There are seventy-seven (77) counties in the country that produce a half million bushels or more each. These counties produced about 75,000,000 bushels of potatoes in 1899. As reported in the 1890 census. This is the only source from which we could get a county report and we assume that they have kept up their records as the leading counties in production. The list is printed below with the number of bushels grown in 1899:

COLORADO.

Weld county, 2,800,000.

CONNECTICUT.

There were four counties in Connecticut that produced 500,000 bushels or more, but they are mainly used in local markets and do not enter largely in shipping.

ILLINOIS.

Cook county, 1,727,000; Madison, 1.571,000.

Cook county, Ill., contains the city of Chicago. Whatever potatoes are raised there are consumed in the home market. We are, however, inclined to think a mistake was made in the enumeration for this county.

IOWA.

Potawatamie, 527,000.

KANSAS.

Leavenworth, 605,000.

MAINE.

Aroostook, 6,400,000; Penobstot, 513,000.

MICHIGAN.

Genesee, 508,000; Grand Traverse, 700,000. Kent, 1,513,000; Lapeer, 747,000; Leelanaw, 523,000; Macomb, 583,000; Mecosta, 539,000; Monroe, 510,000; Montcalm, 1,408,000; Ocean, 651,000; Saginaw, 578,000; Tuscola, 783,254; Wayne, $1,022,000.

MINNESOTA.

Auoka, 719,000; Chisago, 1,165,000; Hennepin, 905,000; Isanti, 1,426,000.

NEW YORK.

Allegheny, 1,139,000; Broome, 658,892; Cattaraugus, 720,000; Cayuga, 777,000; Chatauqua, 815,000; Chenango, 519,000; Clinton, 1,156,000; Cortland, 621,000; Erie, 1,904,000; Franklin, 1,059,000; Genesee, 745,000; Livingston, 822,000; Monroe, 1,947,000; Nassau, 874,000; Niagara, 522,707; Oneida, 909,000; Onondaga, 1,133,830; Ontario, 1,274,000; Oswego, 850,000; Otsego, 753,613; Queene, 528,000; Rensselaer, 1,260,000; St. Lawrence, 831,000; Saratoga, 600,000; Steuben, 2,703,000; Suffolk, 1,287,000; Tioga, 664,000; Tompkins, 565,000; Washington, 1,281,000; Wayne, 787,557; Wyoming, 891,000.

OHIO.

Cuyahoga, 743,707; Portage, 818,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bradford, 865,000; Crawford, 615,000; Erie, 697,000 There are a few other counties in Pennsylvania producing 500,000 bushels or more, but their supply is largely absorbed by local markets.

WISCONSIN.

Adams, 704,000; Barrow, 558,000; Chippewa, 611,000; Columbia, 771,000; Dane, 521,000; Dodge, 532,000; Dunn, 643,000; Fon Du Lac, 561,000; Juneau, 529,000; Milwaukee, 1,037,956; Portage, 1,979,000; Sauk, 781,000; Waukesha, 757,000; Waupacca, 1,573,000; Waushara, 1,906,000.

VIRGINIA.

Northampton, 851,000; Norfolk, 591,000.

Mr. Sherman expects to begin his campaign in Minnesota where there are four leading counties. He expects to devote only three days to each county and it will require 38 weeks to visit all of them on this schedule and would extend the time into April. But there are some counties well organized now that he won't need to visit; also it is proposed to put other general organizers to work.

If each organizer in the states listed will now awake to the importance of the work and the opportunity before him we can make a great showing in this territory in the next three months, August September and October. We also call upon all state and ever member to get busy to organize these potato counties. Send to headquarters for the plan, literature, blanks, etc.

The autumn days will soon be with us; farm work will be less exacting; nature will incline more to rest and sociability; the picnic season is at hand; besides the nights will be longer. All these things will conduce to more favorable conditions for education and organization. Nothing should appeal to each farmer more than to begin at once to extend the organization or complete it in his community, township or county and particularly are we appealing to the potato growers.

Other farm interests will not be neglected. But we realize that only by concentrated effort can quick results be realized. We will keep moving forward in the grain states. The live stock interests will organize in October; buckwheat, beans, etc.—special crops, leaders in a few counties—are having attention. Fruit growers, particularly growers of apples, are being organized; tobacco growers are far enough advanced in organization that they can now dispense with much of the paternal assistance of headquarters as they have largely solved their price problems.

Thus the whole scheme of organization is working out and the time is not far distant when reports of actual supply and demand will be known every day as outlined on the second page of August, first number.

The order is "Get Busy." Look over your own field. Decide what should be done and then do it, or write to headquarters for instructions.

New Local and County Unions

ARKANSAS

2362 Lake Township, Phillips Co.

CANADA

2423 Osplen School, Saskatchewan
2427 Clear Lake, Alberta.
2381 Spring Point, Alberta.
2382 Partridge Hill, Alberta.
2453 Orton, Alberta.
2464 Five Mile, Alberta.
2465 Balford, Alberta.

ILLINOIS

2403 Toad Island, Marion Co.
2484 Richview, Marion Co.
2405 Hill Side, Fayette Co.
2409 Buchanan, Fayette Co.
2429 Hogge, Fayette Co.
2450 Burksville, Monroe Co.

INDIANA

2401 Gafton, Posey Co.
2443 Glendale, Daviess Co.

KANSAS

7452 Arispie, Potowatamie Co.

KENTUCKY

2384 Livermore, McLean Co.
2392 Providence, Grayson Co.
2393 Morgan, Pendleton Co.
2396 McKinneysburg, Pendleton Co.
2398 Green Grove, Webster Co.
2399 Providence, Webster Co.
2411 Ennis, Muhlenberg Co.
2415 Alexander, Henderson Co.
2416 Richardsville, Warren Co.
2444 Pellville, Hancock Co.
2462 Woolfork, Webster Co.
2463 Rockland, Warren Co.
2417 Tunnel Hill, Henderson Co.
2356 Long, Warren Co.
2432 Home View, Grayson Co.
2435 Antioch, Breckenridge Co.
2436 Mt. Gilead, Breckenridge Co
2437 Lilac, Grayson Co.
2439 Hoods, Crittenden Co.
2441 Holly, Grayson Co.
2468 Cash Creek, Henderson Co.
2442 Shady Grove, Grayson Co.

MICHIGAN

2397 Hinton, Montcalm Co.

MINNESOTA

2388 Brook Side, Crow Wing Co.
2389 Eden Prairie, Hennepin Co.
2400 Alma City, Waseca Co.
2434 Meadow Lawn, Pine Co.

MISSOURI

2402 Dutchtown, Cape Girardeau Co.
2420 Buffalo School, Putnam Co.
2425 S. Aubert, Osage Co.

NEW YORK

2418 Richfield Springs, Ostega Co.

NORTH DAKOTA

2469 Veseleyville, Walsh Co.
2387 Foxholm, Ward Co.
2466 Maryville, Rollett Co.
2408 Sheldon, Ransom Co.
2410 Lamoure, Lamoure Co.

OKLAHOMA

2444 Oak Dale, Logan Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

2378 Garretson, Minnehaha Co.
2379 Elkton, Brookings Co.
2383 Mellette, Spink Co.
2380 Hartford, Minnehaha Co.
2390 Unity, Roberts Co.
2394 Arlington, Kingsbury Co.
2395 Iroquois, Kingsbury Co.
2406 Henry, Codington Co.
2407 Echo, Gregory Co.
2412 Montrose, McCook Co.
2413 Doland, Spink Co.
2419 Ransom, McCook Co.
2421 Effington, Roberts Co.
2422 Canastota, McCook Vo.
2426 Clear Lake, Marshall Co.
2430 Brookings, Brookings Co.
2440 Putney, Brown Co.
2448 Castlewood, Hamlin Co.
2455 Orient, Faulk Co.
2456 Yale, Beadle Co.
2457 Faulkton, Faulk Co.
2467 Miller, Hand Co.
2458 Estelline, Cameron Co.

TENNESSEE

2454 Hog Creek, Decatur Co.

WISCONSIN

2451 Wheaton, Chippewa Co.
2459 Pleasant Valley, Pierce Co.
2461 Clifton, Pierce Co.
2385 Clear Lake, Trempealean Co.
2386 Unity, Trempealean Co.
2391 Mapel Grove, Waupaca Co.
2424 Silver Lake, Waupeca Co.
2431 Foster Lake, Waupaca Co.
2433 Tilden, Chippewa Co.
2438 Range Line, Pierce Co.
2445 Hartford, Pierce Co.
2446 Ellsworth, Pierce Co.
2447 Oak Grove, Pierce Co.

COUNTY UNIONS

98 Cape Girardeau County, Mo.
99 Warren County, Ky.
100 Southern Alberta Co.
101 Brookings Co., S. D.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS.

Following are the frequency of meetings for the organized unions of the A. S. of E., as provided by the Constitution and By-Laws:

LOCAL UNIONS—Shall meet twice a month.

COUNTY UNIONS—Regular county union meetings shall be held quarterly, January, April, July and October.

STATE UNIONS—Regular meetings of state unions shall be held semi-annually, in January and July.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Revised constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. can be had for a 2c stamp or 10c a dozen.

A LOCAL UNION

Of the A. S. of E. is needed in every neighborhood. Any person who reads this notice is invited to send for necessary blanks and instructions to organize one.

REPORT PROMPTLY.

All organizers are directed to send in the names of members and subscribers very promptly. If held several days the individuals are likely to write to headquarters.

Speakers Wanted

I want ten good speakers to assist me in organizing Macoupin, Green, Jersey and Montgomery counties in Illinois for the A. S. of E., beginning August 6. The pay will be good to those who are qualified. write me at once.

C. O. DRAYTON,
State Organizer,
Greenville, Ill.

To Secretaries of Dakota Unions

I wish every Secretary of a county or local union in South Dakota to at once report to me:

1. The names of all officers with addresses.
2. The number of members in the locals, with names and addresses.

All this is very important and should receive prompt attention.

J. A. ROSS,
Sec. State Union, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Farmers's Market in Omaha

Mr. J. A. Everitt, Pub.:

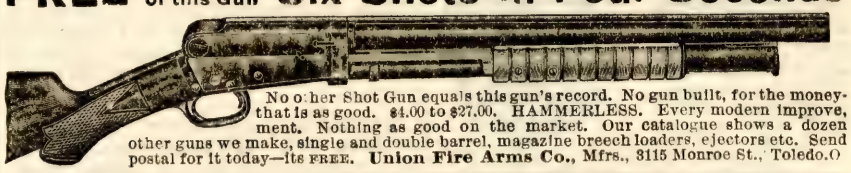
Please tell your readers to read my advertisement in the Business Exchange department. I would like all of them to ship their grain to me and it is usual for my returns to be $25, to $50 better on a car than they get if they sold at home. I represent The Farmers' Grain Co. as manager and am a member of the Omaha Grain Exchange. C. H. VINCENT,
1822 Chicago St., Omaha, Neb.

A German Equity Paper

"Haus und Land," a weekly German paper published by Otto Doederlein, Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill., is actively supporting the American Society of Equity and promoting this cause amongst subscribers. German members and other Germans who are not members and who want to read of the A. S. of E. in their own language should subscribe for this paper. Subscription price, 50 cents a year.

Organizers of the A. S. of E. will find a Victor Talking Machine very effective in attracting people. After a short entertainment organization work may be undertaken. They are made in several sizes for all needs. The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 259 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., will supply a machine for free trial. Send for full information and tell them what you want.

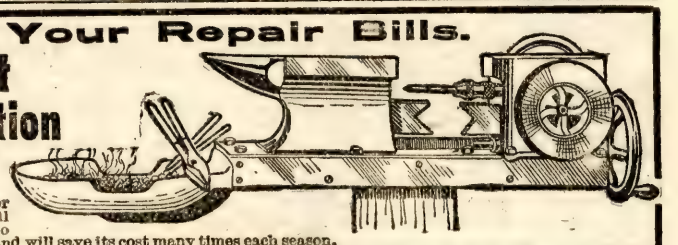
FREE Book Tells of this Gun **Six Shots In Four Seconds**



No other Shot Gun equals this gun's record. No gun built, for the money that is as good. $4.00 to $27.00. HAMMERLESS. Every modern improvement. Nothing as good on the market. Our catalogue shows a dozen other guns we make, single and double barrel, magazine breech loaders, ejectors etc. Send postal for it today—its FREE. **Union Fire Arms Co.**, Mfrs., 3115 Monroe St., Toledo.O

Save Your Repair Bills.

Detroit Combination Tool



is the ideal outfit for making repairs of all kinds. It is adapted to every variety of use and will save its cost many times each season. Contains FORCE, ANVIL, VISE, PIPE VISE, EMERY WHEEL, DRILL PRESS, TWIST DRILL, TONGS, ETC. Every farmer should have the outfit. Get the book and see. Send for Catalogue No.18.

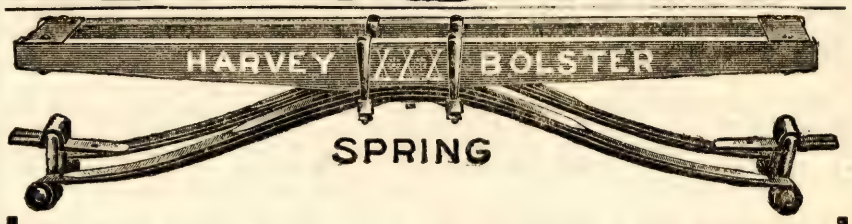
DETROIT TOOL COMPANY, 77 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO.

Only $38 THE GREATEST BARGAIN ON EARTH KEEPS OUR COMPETITORS AWAKE NIGHTS TO TELL HOW WE DO IT.



DESCRIPTION—Selected second growth hickory wheels and gears; Norway iron clips and bolts; inch axle double collars, full length body loops, long body, any width. Solid spring bellows back; sanitary spring cushions. Trimmed in dark green, tan or maroon leather, cloth or plush. Ideal spring cross bar in place of wooden cross bar if preferred. All wool top lining, leather quarters and back stays, curved top joints if desired, complete with storm apron, side curtains, boot and full length carpet. Nickel dash rail, hand rail and lazy back rail. **Send for Big Free Catalogue of Vehicles and Harness in colors.** A buggy factory selling direct must pay all of their expenses, salaries, etc., out of a few thousand buggies. Our expenses are all paid out of our agricultural implement factory. A buggy factory would starve to death on the small profit we get on a buggy. Write us before buying. **The only plow factory in the world selling direct to the consumer at wholesale prices.**

HAPGOOD PLOW COMPANY, 801 FRONT ST., ALTON, ILL.



Expensive Wagon Jolting

The advantages of using a spring on any vehicle are so many, that a few dollars invested in a set of Bolster Springs pay big returns in savings and comfort. Fruit, dairy products, live-stock and all perishable produce bring more money when carried to market on springs Your farm wagon will last longer and draw easier. You don't need to buy a spring wagon. Harvey Bolster Springs will convert your old wagon into a spring wagon whenever you desire.

Harvey Bolster Springs are made just as carefully as the finest carriage springs and ride just as easy. It takes good steel, tempered just right to make a spring that will stand and have elasticity. By long experience we have learned what steel to use and just how to temper it. So confident are we that our springs will give complete satisfaction that we absolutely guarantee them and authorize dealers to give buyers a Free Trial.

We sell only through dealers because it enables us to give you the advantage of **cheaper price** in many ways. Mail order business is more expensive because orders are small and freight accordingly higher. For this reason we can afford to sell cheaper through your dealer than to you direct. Furthermore, you can examine the springs at your dealer before you buy; you have **his** guarantee backed by **ours**; you are dealing with your own home dealer, a man whom you know. If he does'nt have Harvey Springs, get him to write for our catalog and prices and mention **your** name. We will send **you** a souvenir for your trouble that will please you.

HARVEY SPRING CO., - - RACINE, WIS

138 JORDAN AVENUE

QUESTION BOX

Question (1). Who are eligible as members of the A. S. of E. (2). The grain buyers of line elevators are our worst enemies, should they be admitted to member ship? (3). How can we succeed by meeting in open session and they report our action to headquarters in 12 hours? (4). The North American Farmer opposes us but we added 12 to our union at last meeting. We are a unit in dropping papers that oppose. (5). Notes made in the Dakotas for twine machinery, etc., fall due Nov. 1st to 15th, hence farmers are compelled to sell their crops to meet them. What shall we do?—James A. Tinnerty, Brookings, S. D.

Answer (1). See Constitution and By-Laws, Art. 1. (2). Only those who are friends and will help to accomplish the objects of the A. S. of E. are eligible. The people you describe will not help, hence are not eligible. (3). Meet with closed doors against all but your members. (4). The opposition of papers aids the development of the society in many sections. (5). Make notes due at later dates or in fall and spring. In many places banks help farmers to hold their crops. Farmers should cultivate friendship with merchants and bankers.

Q. I have one to two thousand bushels of peaches to sell. Will you advise me of the best market place and the best way to sell? The market at home is very dull.—M. L. Snapp, Elkton, Va.

A. We cannot tell you where the best market is. It may be one place today and another place tomorrow. Marketing fruit will be a lottery until the fruit and produce branch is developed, then it will be as definite as any human transactions can be. See that the A. S. of E. is organized at your place.

Q. We want to build a warehouse. Will we need to form a company and incorporate it? What name should we select?—Wm. C. Ganthers, Necedah, Wis.

A. You should organize a stock company and incorporate. See a local lawyer to help you. You should call it "Equity" Warehouse No. 1 of (your town). By giving the No. it will leave the way for No. 2 and 3, etc. Tobacco growers call their warehouses Equity warehouses. We would like to see Equity elevators, Equity creamers, Equity canneries, etc., all over the country.

Q. Can I send the names of five of my neighbors as subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming and pay for them myself?—Sam M. Richmond, Chillicothe, O.

A. Sure, Sam. Send them along, all you can. The more the merrier. We want to make that new press hump itself before 1906 is gone.

Q. I joined a local union of the A. S. of E. July 17, and paid my membership fee, $1.00. When must I begin paying dues?—P. S. L., Henderson, Ky.

A. You begin paying dues Oct. 1. That is, all members begin paying dues at the beginning of the next quarter after joining. The full dues, 30 cents a quarter are then payable.

Q. If I pay $1.00 membership fee when joining a local union it pays for my paper a year. Now if I pay the dues for a year have I not paid for the paper twice?—B. N. White, Huron, S. D.

A. No. The National Union does not pay for your subscription again until the year has expired. The dues you pay go to the expenses of the society—organizing, printing, etc., etc.

Q. We are considering the matter of building warehouses to store, grade and prize our tobacco. (1) Is this approved by the National Union? (2) Does the National Union recommend several warehouses at convenient places in the county or one central warehouse for the County?—H. E. S.

A. (1) Yes. The idea is that farmers should own all the utilities necessary to store, control and prepare their crops for market. (2) It recommends the central warehouse.

Q. What do you think I should do with my wheat? My yield was about 40 bushels per acre. Some fields in this county yielded 50 bushels per acre. Our buyers are paying 72c and many farmers are dumping as fast as they can get it threshed. The grain dealers tell us it will be lower and they advise the farmers to sell as soon as possible. You have stated in your paper that if the farmers would hold they would get a dollar and I think you are right about it.—Christian Beal, Creston, O.

A. We think you should it or feed part of it, or sell it to others to feed. Wheat at 72c is cheaper feed than corn and oats at present prices. It may be lower as your buyers say, but it's a little strange that they would buy at all if they knew this, as they pretend to. The near future price all depends on the farmers themselves. They can dump enough to put the price down to 65c or 60c, or they could hold and it would go to $1.00.

We will find when the year is around that the world took all the wheat. The shortage in foreign countries we believe is sufficient to take all our longage and the farmers of America have the grandest opportunity this year they ever had, but they are throwing it away. We are against dumping. We advise holding and we believe enough are going to hold to compel the dollar before next harvest. We are sure of it. Just consider how many times our advice was sound and how few times faulty. It was faulty with potatoes and with the 1905 crop of wheat. Even then it was not the fault of the advice, but the farmers themselves did not follow our advice.

THE SITUATION

(Concluded from Page 6)

all the laws of nature; by all the laws of averages, and by all precedents all the wheat that was grown this year will be needed; that $1.00 a bushel is a fair price and those who hold for the price will get it.

We ask our readers to make a careful survey of the past four seasons. Has not the predictions of Up-to Date Farming been realized with only two or three important execptions? But while there have been two or three miscarriages in our predictions, there has never been a weakness in our advice. The miscarriages must be charged to the farmers themselves because enough of them did not follow the advice.

This only emphasizes the necessity for organization and a larger circulation for this paper. Give a million members to the A. S. of E. or a million subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming and we will guarantee $1.00 a bushel for every bushel of wheat the country grows(we will see that production is controlled as well as marketing) and that profitable prices will be received for all other crops.

The low price of wheat now is not an idication of weakness in the plan of the A. S. of E. It is an indication of the weakness—lack of sufficient organization—of the society and the lower the price goes the faster the society will grow. This is a fact, and we see evidence every hour in letters we receive that the members realize it all ovr the country.

When the strike was called March 1st, the visible supply of corn was over 23 million bushels and the cash price was 41½c. By June the visible supply was under six million bushels and the minimum price, 55c had been reached. The receipts then increased and the visible reached over eleven million bushels July 7th, and prices were down a little. The marketing then decreased until the visible is nearly a million bushels less at this report. The corn crop is apparently under quite good control.

It is in the oats market that we see the greatest manifestations of the fine hands of the speculators and all who play for them. Notwithstanding that the crop of oats is about 150,000,000 bushels less than last year and that last year's crop sold up to 44 cents a bushel, the price of oats, at the beginning of the new crop year is put down to 31@32¾c. Will any farmer sacrifice his oats crop on this basis? Yes he may if he does not read this paper. Reading this paper he will not. Oats are worth 40c based on the new crop supply. If the much larger crop of 1905 sold up to 44 cents is there good reason to sell this small crop at nearly one-third less? Will it be necessary?

Cotton prices are down influenced by preliminary bear reports on the growing crop that should not have a particle of bearing on the present supply—the 1905 crop. The receipts are small—41,815 bales compared to 124,838 bales the corresponding week last year. If it were possible to shut off receipts entirely (as will be the case when he A. S. of E. is completed) the minimum price 12c would never be departed from.

Reports from growing crops are in nearly all cases favorable. There is however time for growing crops to suffer from drought and spring wheat may suffer from too much rain covering the harvesting and threshing season. Barring these two contingencies 1906 bids fair to equal if not surpass any former year in the volume of crops raised. When this is said it does not follow that it will be equally profitable to farmers as some other years as this depends on the prices received. However the big crops do cast a very favorable reflection on the stocks and bond market. Railroads and industrial dividends depend on the quantity of crops to haul, handle and manipulate and not on the prices they bring the farmers.

Notes on the Situation

Mr. C. O. Drayton, State organizer for Ill., writes: "The condition of the Wheat Market (Aug. 1) points clearly to the necessity for organization of farmers. There is no doubt of the adequacy of the plan of the A. S. of E. and of the power of the farmers organized. The only question is, how soon will farmers exert their power? Our greatest difficulty lies here. We trust the milk trust; the beef trust; the grain trust (boards of trade); organized buyers and organized sellers everywhere and all the time to price our billion dollar crops and supply us with our billion dollar needs, although we know they have been robbing us of hundreds of millions of dollars of our hard earned wages every year for all time. We trust them before we trust ourselves. We let them take these millions from us rather than give a few thousands to our own society and to our own official paper which would quickly save us and stop their graft. We make them rich, while the organizers in our own society must often labor with us without compensation

"Another thing; we expect our society to give all the results before we build it. We will work as hard as we can to produce the crops and then balk when it comes to each doing a little work for his marketing machne. If each farmer who reads ths paper would do his part the balance of this year 1906 we would have the million members and the grand results that each would get then would be far above anything you have even imagined.

"There are many self-sacrificing workers in our ranks to whom belong the credit for the present development and grand results all have realized because of the A. S. of E. But there must be more, and there is not a farmer or a friend of farmers who should not give his mite of time and treasure to this cause."

The following is from Bradstreet's Report:

"Cotton prices have drifted downward, largely on increasing estimates of yield and crop reports, and despite reports that heavy rains have done some damage in the Carolinas and Georgia.

A case of a prospect which may never be realized setting the value on an accomplishment. The 1905 crop of cotton should sell on its merits only and the 1906 on its merits, when known.

Potato prices are going down. There is no other crop that needs a marketing head as badly. The fluctuations are violent; 40c to $1.10 for the 1905 crop. This is as bad as it can be for producers, handlers and consumers.

If any part of a crop of wheat sells at $1.00 on its merits, or corn at 55 cents, or oats at 40c, or cotton at 12c, or potatoes at 60c, why would not the whole crop of each sell at the same price if held for it?

If one million corn growers hold their crop for 55 cents a bushel and get the price (or on this basis) after the dumpers have sold at 40 to 45c does it not prove that all could have got this price if they had held for it?

The average will be maintained unless the laws of nature have changed which is not probable. We have now had five fat years which is very unusual. Is it not probable that we will have some lean years to restore the average?

E. W. Wagner, member of the Chicago Board of Trade, says: "I do not hesitate to predict dollar wheat before we export 150,000,000 bushels." Also "We see the coming corn crop, whch promises to be smaller than the last, selling at a dscount. What reason is there for it?"

The people have money to buy what they want. There never was a time when necessities and luxuries sold as high and yet in such great volume. Therefore why should not the farmers get their share when they sell?

Be it known that cattle have also passed the minimum price set by the A. S. of E. last October.

The lower the price of wheat goes the faster will the A. S. of E. grow. It's the same with other crops also.

Peter Zaring, So. Haven, Kas., wrtes: "The strike movement meets with the approval of our people. Wheat threshing is in progress here but the bulk of the wheat is being stored away in bins, very little is going to market. You have the co-operation of the Kansas farmers in the great movement for equitable prices for farm products."

The annual value of the U. S. farm crops is about $5,000,000,000. Ten per cent shrinkage in price means $50,000,000 loss. Or if farmers would put prices up 10 per cent, it would make them as much. Whoever has taken the time to study the plan of the A. S. of E. will agree that farmers can set their own prices on crops and get them. With such great possibilities why will they hesitate?

If the law of supply and demand makes an 800,000,000 bu. crop sell for less than a 600,000,000 bu. crop it is time to repeal the law.

If a 200,000,000 bu. surplus must be given away to Europe (and this is what the present price means) then will it not be the part of wisdom to quit raising the surplus? We cannot stop raising it or control it when raised short of organization.

O. W. Clapp & Co., St. Louis, says: "We conclude the maximum weight of facts and fiction on values has about culminated; that clearances of wheat and flour will be more talked about and that Europe must buy 200,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. That our farmers will let up in their shipments and receipts will so fall off as to cause a decided change in sentiment and better prices. We favor purchases.

Multiply the power of this paper by multiplying its circulation. Every time you multiply its circulation you multiply the power of the farmers in marketing and pricing their products.

Again we will say: If you want to see the export demand improve start the price of wheat upward.

Don't increase acreage of wheat next fall. Don't be hoggish and when you have struck a streak of good yields try to put out all creation. The object lesson presented now of falling prices on account of a large crop surely ought to cure the worst case of extensive cropping craze.

Farmers Use Own Huskers

Among improved corn husking and shredding machines the Rosenthal Cyclone Husker, Fodderr Shredder and Cutter combined has given great satisfaction. It is manufactured by the Rosenthal Corn Husker Co., Box 4, Milwaukee, Wis. The use of this machine will not only eliminate entirely the expensive and tedious hand labor incident to corn husking, but it also cuts or shreds the fodder at the will of the operator. Buy one for your own use, or have your neighbors join with you in its purchase. At any rate, write these people for catalogue, descriptive matter, prices, etc. This subject is one of such great importance that it should demand the best thought of every corn grower in the land.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—The only paper that teaches the only successful plan to market crops profitably. 50 cents a year. Send your subscription.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to bring Buyers and Sellers together at Moderate Cost

To bring buyers and sellers together there is no way surer or cheaper than thru Up-to-Date Farming's Business Exchange Department. This department is principally for subscribers, but anyone may advertise his wants or goods.

RATES The cost for advertising under this head is 5c a word each insertion.

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. Cash should accompany order.

Farm Lands

Buy a farm at ten dollars—as productive as one hundred dollar land. Write "Farmer," care of Hastings Mfg. Co., Hastings, Nebr.

Cash for your farm. If you want to sell send description to Frank P. Cleveland, 958 Adams Express Building, Chicago. I sell farms no matter where located. If you want to buy write me.

Farm For Sale, Wm. S. Coon, Osseo, Wis.

For Sale 192 acres in Missouri, all fenced, good repair. Land second bottom, lime stone soil. 110 A under cultivation, very productive. 25 A blue grass. Balance in choice timber. Two good barns 30x36 and 48x50. Fine young orchard. Running water in barn yard all season. Six miles from county seat. ½ mile to school. 3 to 6 miles to most all churches. Title perfect. Price $5000. This is a bargain. Interested people write A. N. Barks, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

OKLAHOMA Farms. Write for prices. H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Davis Cream Separator bought direct from the factory will save you 20% to 30%. Make us prove it. Write for catalog 152. Davis Cream Separator Co., 56R, N. Clinton St., Chicago.

U. S. Cream Separators hold the worlds record for close skimming. Send for handsome catalog No. 187. Printed in colors and it's free. Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Machinery and Farm Supplies

Scales Will save their cost in a short time. Don't be cheated. Do your own weighing. Our make is best. Jones of Binghamton, Box 386 A, Binghamton, N. Y.

Poultry and Supplies

Happy Hen Scaly Leg Cure permanently cures scaly legs. Try it. Boxes 25 and 50 cents, Postpaid. Stapler Poultry Supply Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

White Wyandottes are best for farmers. Our strain—"the bird for business"—leads. 15 eggs for $1.50 prepaid east of Mississippi—Missouri river. Not prepaid $1.00 for 15. A. R. Tubbs & Son, Box A, Westons Mills, N. Y.

Seeds and Plants

Alfalfa Seed. Kansas grown, best known. Prices and samples on application. Kansas Seed House, Lawrence, Kan.

Ginseng is high. Magazine telling how to grow, best market, etc. Also articles on hunting, trapping and raw furs. Hunter-Trader-Trapper, Columbus, Ohio.

Miscellaneous

Grain Trust is crippled. Grain is now handled direct from producers to consumers. Write for particulars. The Farmers Grain Co., C. Vinent, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.

Death-to-Dirt The greatest cleaning preparation of the century—costs 1c a pound. Agents wanted. Send 10c for formula for making. Address Capital Cleaning Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Business Exchange will make you money, Reader. Send an advertisement. You have something to sell. $1.00 pays for 20 words. Try it. Cheapest advertising opportunity in the country

Saw Mills You want a good kind—the best—at right prices. We make them. Write for prices. Am. Saw Mill Mach. Co., 135 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J.

Victor Talking Machine in your own home for a free test. Send for particulars to The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 259 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago.** THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

UP-TO-DATE Live Stock and Dairying

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Jos. W. Grand, 513 East 55th St., Chicago, Ill.

Dairying

The information available to cow owners as to the need of care in milking and the best methods of milking and marketing seem out of proportion to that furnished on other topics connected with the dairy cow. Dairymen and owners of milch cows are constantly told in agricultural and dairy papers, and by speakers on dairy topics, that in order to make a success in dairying it is necessary to have good dairy cows and to feed them well. How to know a good dairy animal, the character of the feed ration and the most advantageous combinations of different feeding stuffs make up perhaps nine-tenths of the advice given on dairy subjects, as relates to the cow herself. It is very essential to give close attention to these topics, but is evident that there is also much need of imparting definite knowledge as to the necessity of proper milking of the cows kept and the marketing of the milk, cream, butter or cheese.

Can You See the Point?

The farmers' cooperative meat shop is as much needed at the present time as the cooperative creamery or elevator. It must come before the farmer can get a fair price for the meat he sells. It is most in need in communities where farming is diversified and fat stock not sold in carload lots. To ship an animal two hundred or five hundred miles to a slaughter house and then ship the carcass back is not the most economic system, and it tells in the price the farmers are receiving and what consumers pay. The best method of dealing with the meat trust will be found to keep the meat out of their hands. The best way to solve the home meat market and supply is to kill the animals at home.

The Origin of Horseshoes

The earliest form of a horseshoe was a leather boot worn by heavy war horses. The ordinary warhorses of the Greeks, Romans and Persians went unshod, though methods of hardening the hoofs were occasionally resorted to. The very earliest record of metal horseshoes is found in a manuscript of Pope Leo VI; who died in 911 A. D; but it is known that they were used at a much earlier date, as real metal shoes of that character have been found in tombs known to date back to the sixth century. The oldest Oriental forms of horseshoes were circular in shape and fastened with flanges, which clamped the side of the hoofs.

Wake Up, Boys

It is due to the young men who are fast becoming holders of the deeds of the best lands in the country, that they should cut loose from the slow and unprofitable marketing methods, and to follow their intelligence instead of their grandfather's ways. They should be independent and stand together against all other opposition for "controlled marketing." When it comes to marketing their live stock and grain, they scatter and go it alone; there is something wrong with the system, it is hide bound. There is not moral force enough in the farming community, and there will not be until they organize and turn over a new leaf and make a resolution that they would quit playing second fiddle as a business man, and grab the chance to become prosperous by having something to say about the price of his live stock and farm products. The profits lost to the farmer in shipping and handling the live stock and grain btween the farm and the consumer, amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars annually. The world is clamoring for American products and live stock, and to enable us to get the highest market price you must organize, so organize now.

Draft Horses Scarce in the West

Draft horses are being shipped into Washington for railroad work from states as far east as Iowa. The importations from Montana have been heavy and continue, but Montana will find a use for most of its own horses and this state will have to go further east for the supply that must be had this summer, says the Seattle Times.

The demand for horses in the camps of railroad contractors and for the Alaska trade is responsible for a shortage that seriously affects operations. The Harriman line, ready to send out two corps of engineers to make a definite location of the line south of Tacoma, has not yet been able to purchase satisfactory teams and the road only wants twelve horses. Etensive ditch building operations in Alaska this summer will call for all the horses that can be taken North.

It is feared by railroad contractors that the Nome demand will deplete the supply in Washington and seriously interfere with their operations this summer. A team of horses weighing about 1,200 pounds is quoted to railroad men at $400 to $500, and four-horse teams have been held at from $900 to $1,000.

With construction work just starting on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, work being planned for the Harriman extension, construction expected to be ordered this year on Hill's extension through British Columbia and numerous other railroad projects under way, the demand of railroad contractors will be very heavy. This demand will continue, too, for year or more.



Red Polled bull calf, Abbott Boy, 1 year old, weight 895 lbs. Owned by Don. M. Leach & Son, Ackley, Ia.

Cattle Buyers

Many of the live stock commission men at the stockyards engage buyers to select stock to fill their orders, either for home or foreign consumtion. These buyers are paid salaries ranging from $2,000 to $15,000 annually. The average salary is about $3,000, and is earned by men of ability, men who seldom make a mistake in their purchases, in short,, "talented buyers." Those who draw $15,000 annually are men who never make a mistake, who can tell at a glance to within five pounds what a steer will dress and the quality of his beef, can sit on a fence and judge of a pen full of cattle, keeps posted on eastern and foreign markets as well as on the hide market, and knows, by some occult intuition, when to get into the market and when to get out. In brief, the difference between such a buyer and the one who earns $3,000 a year is the difference between genius and talent.

Live Stock Notes

The present method of doing things is merely a matter of habit. It's simply wonderful to observe how habit controls man, and how it sometimes delays great reformations even in practical affairs. Habit is the greatest foe to progress and invention. The great majority of men are controlled by habit. They have always seen a thing done one way and that seems the only way

For some centuries the cattle of Jersey have been bred absolutely pure, no bovine animal from abroad, capable of breeding, having been permtted to land alive on the Island. Consequently they breed, true to their characteristics, and are, in their native home, free from all impediments.

To tell when a mare is with foal take a rope, strap or string, and measure her around the girth where the harness goes on the back and the bellyband buckles on Then measure again just forward of the hind legs around the body. If larger around in the latter place than in the former, you may safely conclude she is with foal.

After foaling if there is not plenty of grass the mare should have some carrots, bran mashes and a feed or two of oats, which for the time may be given in the form of gruel. At weaning tme she may require a dose or two of medicine, if she is not as dry as a mare usually is by this time. Generally, however, no interference is required.

Cows got by mating Jersey bulls with cows of other breeds, have the beauty and gentleness of the Jersey, and their milk and butter have, as a rule, much of the richness possessed by the milk of the purely bred Jersey. Their butter also has the rich flavor, color and fragrance of the butter from the full blood. This fact makes such bulls valuable for improving other stock.

Scours in calves is produced by improper food, not giving them new milk, or forcing them to live on old skim or sour milk. It may also result from too high feeding and forcing; or, it may result from keeping the animal in an improper and unhealthy pen.

Weaning the colt can be done at about the end of the sixth month. The milk is not of much benefit after this. Three or four colts running together miss their dams less.

A thoroughbred running stallion stamps his breed and individual character on his offspring with marked fidelity. Mating with suitable mares, his progeny is suitable for carriage, saddle and farm work, and produce offspring of considerable value.

If one can look back over many breeding seasons wth the eyes of a stockman as well as an expert breeder, there comes to view a valley of dry bones stocked with might-have-beens.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., informs us that that important institution of learning has added to its animal husbandry department a department of poultry, with a regular instructor in poultry raising. The poultry interests deserve this recognition, and Ames is leading its sister institutions in this regard.

Send for gasoline engine catalogue of the Gilson Manufacturing Co., 130 Park street, Port Washington, Wis. If you contemplate buying an engine you must have it; if not, get it to find out why you should own an engine.

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A Local Opportunity

The packing house revelations and the evident inadequacy of the inspection law, we verily believe, opens up local opportunities that have not been within reach for many years. The writer of this article remembers well when the hogs that were fattened in southern Illinois and the adjacent portions of Kentucky were driv&en on foot to Shawneetown and were there purchased and slaughtered and the meats cured by Orville Poole of that city. In Mt. Vernon, Ind., the Rosenbaums did the same thing for the farmers of the Indiana "Pocket," and for Kentucky farmers forty miles or so across the river.

In those days no sodium sulphites nor preservatives were used, and no putrid meats were sold. If a person bought a ham he knew it was cured fresh and good; if bacon he knew it was from a healthy hog, nicely dried and thoroughly smoked. If he bought lard he knew it was rendered from fresh, clean fat, with never a suspicion of cotton seed oil or any other adulterant. But the packing houses came, and these local houses were driven out of business.

And not only so, but in those days farmers put up their own meats, and generally a surplus hog or two to sell during the summer. The spurious packers goods have actually driven these out of the market. How eager would even the city pork eater to-day seize upon a slice of what he knew to be farm cured ham or a flitch of farm cured bacon! Meat buyers would much rather have these now than the very best of the packers' products.

Why may not farmers return to this business? Instead of often selling their hogs at from three and a half to four cents, put them up pure and good in the old way, and sell the bacon in the towns and villages at the prices exacted by the packers. We believe this is a subject local unions might well discuss. Of course, as a supply, it is not likely that it could be made more than local in its effect, but if there were a surplus, it would be eagerly taken in the cities if accompanied by a label that guaranteed its genuiness. It might be done, too, in sufficient quantities to relieve the pressure on the general market and be a good means of disposing of the surplus. This local butchering and bacon making would undoubtedly be profitably so far as hogs are concerned—it could not be made available in the case of cattle and sheep.

Oklahoma Farmers Make An Agreement

At the semi-annual meeting of the Blaine county, Oklahoma, union, unanimously indorsed the following agreement:

Whereas, The present market price of wheat is too low, and many farmers are forced to sell in order to meet their obligations, causing thereby a visible supply in public elevators, and resulting in loss to the farmers of millions of dollars. We, therefore, indorse the plan of our county officers, which is that all members in good standing, by making application to H. E. Rindfleisch, president, O'Keene, Okla., or to W. L. McKibben, chairman of the board of directors, Homstead, Okla., may be supplied with any amount of money at reasonable rate of interest upon giving good security. The object in view is to enable all members to hold their wheat off the market for equity prices. Members taking advantage of this offer were required to sign the following agreement:

"We, the undersigned farmers, agree not to sell any wheat for a period of sixty days from date of signing, unless I am in danger of losing by damaged condition of wheat, or unless I can get 75 cents per bushel (an equitable price here based on $1 at Chicago) at which price I am at liberty to sell."

The agreement was signed by every delegate present, and by other farmers who were in town on that day, making more than 100 farmers to sign in one day. I believe a thousand farmers will sign this agreement within the next few days. If this could be done in every county in the wheat States the country would have the equity price in less than 90 days. What county is next with 1,000 signers?

Meetings

[Organizers are urged to send their dates for meetings to publish in the official paper. This will help them very much. At present we should receive the reports two weeks before the date of the issue they are to appear in. Then the issue should be out a while before the meetings. After the new press is running the time can be shortened.]

Annual meeting National Union A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26.

Annual meeting Tobacco Growers' Branch A. S. of E. at Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 10, 11 and 12. C. Hays Taylor, Sec., Indianapolis.

First regular meeting Fruit and Produce Growers' Branch A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26. M. Wes Tubbs, Sec., Indianapolis.

Meeting of stockmen to organize a Livestock Branch of the A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26. Any producer of livestock for market is eligible to membership and may take part in the organization. There should be a great turnout for this extremely important event.

Mint Growers' Meeting

At the Kalamazoo, Mich, September 5, 1906, at the Kalamazoo House, to organize Essential Oil Growers' branch of the American Society of Equity, elect officers and arrange for system for marketing. Every mint-growing district should be represented, as we wish to make a selection of reporters which will be of importance as to the price of oils. We invite those who are not members to come. Any wishing information write Geo. C. Wattles, Sherwood, Mich.

By order of committee.

Indiana State Union

A meeting will be held at Evansville, Ind., September 15th next to organize a State Union of the A. S. of E. for Indiana. This location was selected because the principal development is in the southern half of the state, but a full representation is hoped from all parts. For further particulars address National headquarters, or Chas. A. Speer, Gen. Organizer, Ft. Branch. Ind.

At this meeting a county union for Vanderburg county will also be organized.

New York State to Organize

A meeting to organize a State Union for New York is called to meet at Ithica September 10th, at the Tompkins House. In view of the importance of New York in producing potatoes and fruit it is hoped that there will be a full representation of all unions and a large outpouring of others interested in this movement. Delegates to the National Union meeting will be chosen at this meeting.

Huron, S. D., July 20, 1906.

The South Dakota State meeting of the A. S. of E. was called to order at 2 p. m. July 19 at Huron, nd completed the work of organizing a state union and adjourned at 5 p. m. On the 20th, owng to the busy season and close proximity to harvest, the attendance was not large. Lake county sent up the banner delegation, and there were sixteen counties represented by one to ten delegates. From the moment th meeting was called to order by the national organizer till the closing moment there was not a dull moment, and the discussions were full of vim and manifested a determined spirit to let nothing wrong slip in or leave any important thing out. Of all the broad land of the great West Dakota is at the head, and has a people who are hospistable and wide awake, and they have made my stay and work as pleasant as it was possible. They elected twelve representatives to attend the national convention at East St. Louis in October, and they are assured that their delegates will be at East St. Louis to represent South Dakota.

The following officers were elected to preside over the destinies of the state union till the annual meeting:

Prsident, A. E. Schmidt, Madison, S. D.
Vice President, D. Van Delinder, Hitchcock, S. D.
Secretary, J. A. Ross, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Treasurer, W. J. Louthian, Mill Bank, S. D.

—Directors, or Exectuive Board.—

C. F. Ripley, Auror, S. D.
A. T. Amsden, Groton, S. D.
W. W. Rowland, Mdison, S. D.

Delegates to the national convention were:

Mon. J. E. Kelley, Flandreau, N. S.
John Grace, Ransona, S. D.
H. L. Loucks, Altrusla, N. D.
John Van Delinder, Hitchcock, S. D.
W. G. Schmidt, Madison, S. D.
A. J. Fritts, Elkton, S. D.
E. H. Day, Clarke, S. D.
F. W. Webb, Aberdeen, S. D.
E. F. W. Bush, Epsmick, S. D.
M. M. Bowers, Alexandria, S. D.

The executive committee were empowered to fill the delegation by selection so the State will have a full representation at the national convention at East St. Louis. J. D. Van Delinder, of Hitchcock, presided over the convention with ease and fairness, and everybody helped to make the meeting a success. Ringing resolutions were passed on important questions, and we imagine that the ears of the editors of farm papers that oppose the A. S. of E. will tingle when they read the resolutions condemning them, and declaring what the farmer's future attitude will be toward them. The State secretary will furnish the resolutions for the press of the State. In conclusion, the national organizer has nothing but words of praise for the people of South Dakota, and predicts for the A. S. of E. in that State a great success, and leaves them with regrets that the visit was all too short.

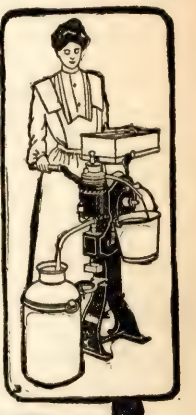
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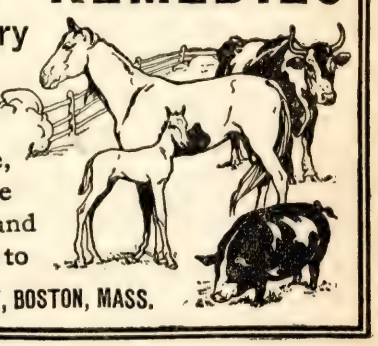
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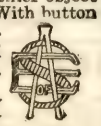
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Hardiness is very essential in breeding stock for market poultry.

The fattening coop must be cleaned daily.

Our American breeds make the most attractive broilers.

Before marketing the carcass sew up any skin that may be torn while dressing.

Yard-raised poultry are preferred to farm-raised by epicures. Their flesh is more tender and juicy.

Too much execise makes the meat tough and stringy.

The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds excel for stewing.

The cramming system for fattening fowls is not likely to ever become popular in this country.

The American strain of Light Brahmas is preferable to the English type for utility purposes.

Black plumaged fowls are not popular for market poultry from the fact that the carcass is full of dark pin feathers, making an unattractive-looking body.

There is no better table fowl than the Houdan, but the breed is not very popular in this country compared to our own varieties.

When mating for flesh the cock should never be even moderately long-legged, unless the hen is unusually short-legged, for the cockerels from such a sire will be gawky and stilty in form when sent to market at an immature age, says a writer in the American Stock-Keeper. His breast should be broad, full and round, and his back broad.

When a dealer wishes to add a knock-down argument to the merits of his breed he will declare that their flesh is of extra quality. The American Stock-Keeper says there is no breed of fowls under the sun the chickens of which, if well fed all their lives, will not be tender, juicy and toothsome. And there will be no breed that will be plump, tender and fit for table unless fed thus.

The actual cost of producing one thousand pounds of beef is greater than the cost of one thousand pounds of poultry, and the latter sells for twice as much in market.

The Leghorn is a full-breasted bird, but its small size makes it unprofitable for producing for market purposes.

Food and Feeding

Never feed sour food.

Fowls are fond of raw apples.

Wheat is the best egg food; oats next.

Damaged grain is not fit for poultry food.

Barley is a good egg grain, but the poultry quickly tire of it.

As a rule, the hungry hen is in a healthy condition.

During hot weather meat scraps should be kept in a cool place.

Rye has practically no value in the poultry bill of fare.

During warm weather, unless you are feeding it dry, the mash can be mixed with cold water.

Fowls on a good range, need not have the morning mash.

Where a wet mash is fed, the feed troughs should be cleaned out an hour after feeding, or the food will sour.

It is just as important to feed regularly in summer as it was in winter.

Do not forget the fact that food flavors both the egg and the meat, consequently onions and fish are not apt to give either eggs or the carcass an appetizing taste.

The whiter the middlings the better; remember that in making your selection.

Coarse bran is to be preferred to the fine stuff so generally sold.

Dried brewers' grains, fed every other day, makes a good change in the egg diet.

It is better economy to have a few hogs to feed on the waste chicken feed, than a few hens on the surplus hog food.

Manure piles are not the best places to raise and maintain stock.

Whatever you do, never give the morning mash "piping hot," as one editor advises his readers. Better have it cold or only warm.

Prof. C. C. Watson says the nutritive ratio of the food for laying hens should be about 1.4—that is, one part protein to four parts carbonydrates.

A pound of cornmeal will measure about 1½ pints; middlings, 1 quart; ground oats, 2½ pints; wheat bran, 3 pints; clover meal, 2 quarts.

"Shorts," according to Webster, is the bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture. In some sections of this country bran is known as "shorts" and in other places middlings bears that term.

Brewers' grains are said to contain about 4 pounds of ash (lime, etc.), 5 pounds of fat, 25 pounds protein (flesh and albumen formers), and about 50 pounds of starchy matter, in 100 pounds—the balance being water.

Dr. Woods says breeding stock are said to produce more fertile eggs and better chicks if fed no soft food, all grain being fed whole. Fowls so fed are perhaps less subject to disease, are more vigorous, but do not produce as many eggs as if soft food were given.

Some poultrymen prefer soaking the grain in cold water for five or six hours before feeding, so as to allay the dust and prevent irritating the throats and crops of the fowls.

It is better to buy the cornmeal and ground oats separately, than to get them mixed, as in the latter case one is very apt to get a mixture of damaged stuff.

The value of grains, as a poultry food, are about in this order: wheat, oats, barley, corn and buckwheat.

There is no positive way of telling the age of a hen without special record or mark.



A Successful A. S. of E. Worker's Rig

Voluteered advice is not always the best.

After a hen is two years old, it is a question if she is worth anything at all. She is then almost too old to do profitable laying, and too tough for the average set of teeth.

Do not try to run a poultry yard without method. It won't work. There must be a system and ginger put to play.

A practical poultryman says birds can not open the foot when the leg is bent. That is the reason they do not fall off their perches. If you watch a hen walking you will notice that it closes its toes as it raises its foot, and opens them as it touches the ground.

Compared with well-rotted barn manure, there are 48.60 pounds of phosphoric acid in hen manure to six in barnyard manure; 41 pounds of potash to ten in barnyard manure; and 67 pounds nitrogen to eleven in barnyard manure. The analysis is based on a ton of hen and barnyard manures.

Facts About Turkeys

Always feed on clean surfaces.

Turkeys cannot stand dampness.

Filth is especially dangerous to young stock.

Save the earliest and best of young stock for breeders.

The plumpest bodies are found in the short-legged fowls.

It is advisable to breed from choice old hens so long as they live.

As a rule, medium-weight turkeys sell best—especially around the holidays.

Lice cause fully nine-tenths of the mortality among the young.

Yearling breeding stock, as a rule do not produce strong stock.

While the young turkey is tender, the old ones are very hardy, and do not need any artificial warmth in winter.

Turkeys thrive better in an open shed with a high roost than they do in a closed house.

Considerable of the decline in turkey raising may be laid to the fact that the stock has degenerated by continual inbreeding.

One gobbler will suffice for twenty or more hens, as a single union of the male and female will fertilize the eggs for the entire season.

The sex of young stock can be distinguished by the gobbler being heavier, more masculine in appearance, more carunculated on the head, and a development of the "lassels" on the breast.

It's liberty or death with turkeys.

Always aim to have the poults tame. They thrive better.

Turkey raising requires plenty of patience. In no branch of poultry work is the old motto: "If you don't at first succeed, try, try again," so applicable as in turkey culture.

It is well to mix a little sand daily with the soft food of the young.

Charcoal is a valuable ingredient in the bill of fare.

If the poults can be kept in a healthy condition the first six weeks of their life, there is not much danger after that.

If the breeding stock become too fat, there is likelihood of more or less infertility of the eggs.

Fermentation in the crop is an ailment peculiar to turkeys. It can be prevented by feeding charcoal.

The most thrifty stock is found on farms having high, dry land, on which is a light growth of grass—provided, however, that inbreeding is not practiced.

A Montana correspondent of the Reliable Poultry Journal gives this interesting item: "The reason young turkeys with chicken hens die, I believe to be this: If you disturb a turkey hen brooding her young, and she gets up, she will not brood them again in the same place, though she may go only a yard or so away. Now, a chicken hen will settle again in the same place. It has been said the reason a turkey does not brood them in the same place, is that the young generate a poison, or rather, poison the ground, and that instinct prevents the turkey hen from covering them again on the same place, though they often return at night to the same resting place with their young. I know nothing about the truth of this, but I have noticed that they do not brood twice in the same place."

Diseases—Remedy and Prevention

Good ventilation prevents sickness.

Beware of impure or bad smelling soil.

It is more profitable to mate for hardiness than feather.

Overcrowding the pullets will weaken them.

A little vaseline placed on the tongue is excellent in cases of pip.

Poor housing, unclean quarters and musty or unwholesome food are fruitful of canker.

Never use harsh methods in breaking up a broody hen; very often such handling cripples the hen for future usefulness.

If you doctor the first symptoms, sickness will never come.

An overcrowded house means a filthy one, and a filthy house quickly invites disease.

The young from overfat hens are weak and puny.

The Third Power

Farm papers that don't want better conditions in marketing farm crops say this is "a poor book," or "a bad book." But farmers who have read it say, "it is the most valuable book for farmers ever written."

Who will you believe, the people, who, like you want more certainty of prices and profitable prices to prevail or those who believe a farmers chief and only aim should be to produce the crops and let others price them, thus he never fixes his own wages?

These Editors know that if farmers follow the teachings in the Third Power book they will come to the front and they will have no use for the papers that want to always keep them in the rear as they have always done in the past. They know if farmers know the truth's contained in the book, that th ir papers will be without support except they support these truths.

Every farmer ought to read this book. 320 pages cloth bound. 25 cents postpaid. It is not published to make money but to educate armers and bring them to tho front.

Address the Author and Publisher

J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind

SPORTING and Pet Dogs, Pigeons, Ferrets, Rabbits and Swines. 8 cents for forty page illustrated catalogue. G. G. Lloydt, Dept. XG., SAYRE, PA.





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TELLS of pleasure in rearing bees and getting money out of honey. It's good reading. Sample copy of Gleanings in Bee Culture free. (6 months' trial, 25c). Money back if not satisfied. The A. I. Root Co., Medina, O.

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We use trap nests, and breed only from our best laying stock. Eggs for hatching: Wyandottes and Leghorns—$1.50 per 15; $4 per 50. Light Brahma and selected brown Wyandotte eggs—$2 per 15; $5 per 50. Circular free.

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For Fire

Rex Flintkote Roofing is the best protection against fire. It keeps outside fires from getting in, and inside fires from getting out. It is not a tarred paper, but a close pressed wool-felt, treated with our special water and fire-resisting compound. Fire-brands falling upon it smoulder and die. Fires started in buildings roofed with Rex Flintkote have consumed half the rafters, and still left the roofing intact.

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Chicago Office: 210 Lake Street

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HAGER'S EGG PRESERVATIVE CO., Incorporated. 4159 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Packing Houses Not the First Offenders

"A wery good thing is a weal pie when you knows the lady as made it, and is quite sure it ain't kittens; and, after all, though, where's the odds, when they're so like weal that the wery piemen themselves don't know the difference?

"I lodged in the same house with a pie-man once, sir. 'What a number of cats you keep, Mr. Brooks!' says I when I'd got intimate with him. 'Ah!' says he, 'I do—a good many,' says he. 'You must be fond o' cats,' says I. 'Other people is,' says he, a winkin' at me; 'they ain't in season till the winter, though,' says he. 'Not in season,' says I. 'No,' says he; 'when fruits is in cats is out, and wice wersa.' 'Why, what do you mean?' says I. 'I mean,' says he, 'that I'll never be a party to the combination of the butchers to keep up the price o' meat,' says he. 'Mr. Weller,' says he, squeezing my hand very hard and vispering in my ear, 'don't mention this 'ere again, but it's the seasonin' as does it. They're all made o' them noble animals,' says he, a-pointin' to a wery nice little tabby kitten, 'and I seasons 'em for beefsteak, weal or kidney, 'cording to the demand; and more than that,' says he, 'I can make a weal a beefsteak or a beefsteak a kdney, or any one on 'em a mutton, at a minute's notice, just as the market changes and appetities wary.'"—Sam Weller in "Pickwick Papers" (Charles Dickens), in 1836.

Pat's Patriotism

An Irishman on returning home to his native land gave vent to his joyful feelings by exclaiming repeatedly: "Hurrah for Ireland!" much to the amusement of the passengers, but very much to the disgust of an Englishman on board, who finally retaliated with these words:

"Hurrah for Ireland! Hurrah for hell!"

"That's right," answered pat. "Every man for his own country."

60 Bushels Winter Wheat Per Acre
That's the yield of Salzer's Red Cross Hybrid Winter Wheat. Send 2c in stamps for free sample of same, as also catalogue of Winter Wheats, Rye, Barley, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Bulbs, Trees, etc., for fall planting.
John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

GINSENG $7 lb. Big demand. Grow it in your garden. Book information FREE. F. B. Mills, Box 41, Rose Hill, N.Y

120 ACRES for $1500, worth $2000; balance easy payments. Located near Coloma, Wisconsin. Rich Soil, Spring Creek. New Frame House.
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STARK TREES ARE FAMOUS wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown. Free Catalog of superb fruits—Black Ben. King David, Delicious, etc.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo

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UP-TO-DATE Orchard and Garden

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

The Fruit and Potato Situation

When the world thinks of farm products the mind naturdly turns to the greater crops—the field crops North and South. But the fruit crop and the potato crop rank well up with these, and merit the most attentive consideration. The potato crop of 1905 aggregated 260,741,294 bushels, which has been exceeded in only two previous years, in 1904 when it was 332,830,000 bushels, and in 1902 when it was 284,633,000 bushels. The value of the crop of 1905, however exceeded that of any previous crops. The value of the crop of 1905 as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, was $160,821,080, while the enormous crops of 1904, was estimated at only $150,673,392 and the crop of 1902 at $134,111,436. It is entirely fair to assume that the agitation of controlled marketing,and the more skillful marketing of that crop is to be credited with this marked increase in value. It is fair also to assume that more perfect and systematic control of the marketing will result in a more constant supply, steadier prices, and still greater value to the producers, with no material increase in the cost to consumers as the cost of storing and holding the crops on the farms is much less than the storage, with profits added in the cities. This is a proposition easily understood, and it is one which should meet opposition from no one except those who depend for their increase upon storing and handling the potato crop, controlling the marketing in their hands and securing higher prices for their benifit not for the benefit of the producers. This consummation is being happily worked out by the Fruit and Produce Branch of the A. S. of E.

The fruit crop is so various, so many different kinds of fruit, that it is more difficult to get difinite statistics. The United States Department of Agriculture, Year Book 1905, tells us that "There is not enough fruit of any kind raised in this country;" and that "the city family that has bought first grade apples in almost any recent year has yaid a luxury price." "This is true also," says the deparement, "of years, plums, peaches, and oranges, and it is true of the small fruits, such as cherries and grapes; and the same is easily extended to most, if not all, of the commercial berries—strawberries, currants, blackberries, and raspberries."

It is possible that this dificiency in supply may be traced to bad marketing and distribution rather than to so great a lack of production. It is very clear that the method of marketing is responsible for the "luxury prices" consumers are compelled to pay, because producers receive anything but luxury prices, and in many cases have no market at all and then crops spoil on the trees or ground.

For instance a Mr. Grant who lives several miles from Indianapolis says: "I had a fine crop of cherries, but there was no demand for them. I picked some and sent to our friends and let the neighbors help themselves and then many bushels spoiled on the trees." And all this time consumers in Indianapolis were skimping their buying because of the high prices asked. Another instance: Mr. John H. Stahl who has an orchord in western Ill. but lives in Chicago, says: "About one thousand bushels of apples spoiled in my orchord last fall because there was apparently no demand. Yet apples sold for $6.00 to $7.00 a barrel and 75c a peck in our markets last winter and spring.

If Mr. Grant, and Mr. Stahl, belonged to local unions of the A. S. of E. and the Fruit and Produce Branch of the society was completed would there have been any difficulty to find a market for their fruit?

This is another problem the Fruit and Produce Growers Branch is to work out. An organized system of shipment and marketing, of distribution direct from the centers of production, must materially increase the available supply, improve the price to the producers, and at the same time make more reasonable prices to the consumers, thus vastly increasing demand and consumption.

This is certainly a "consummation devontly to be wished," and it does not involve any greater complications than are today present in prevailing methods of marketing, if indeed doing things without any system at all may be called a method.

It is very easy for the fruit producers to have representatives in the market centers. It is the business of these representatives to know the markets—to know their condition daily or hourly if need be. The telephone and telegraph afford the means of communication both as to the condition and requirements of the leading markets, and of the smaller or outside markets. The same means afford communication with the centers of production, and it is just as easy to direct a car of fruit to a smaller town that needs it as it is to have all come to a central point, to be thence re-shipped to the point that needs it. The advantages of such a system are too apparent to need argument, and the system itself is not more complicated than many other systems now in successful operation, and by precisely the same means. And the expense may be provided without cost to the producers; it may easily be met by a proper regulation of the price, and may be more than paid from the savings over the present system.

These are the possibilities of handling the minor crops, or rather the crops recognized as perishable and semi-perishable; and this problem is being worked out with a certainty by the Fruit and Produce Branch of the A. S. of E.

Familiar Headings on the Market Pages

At this time of the year, when supplies of produce are plentiful, we find the following lines heading the market columns of our daily papers: "Potatoes Declining;" "Tomato Market Dull;" "Peaches too Abundant;" "Peas and Beans Lower."

Thus it goes on year after year. Often when the main crop is ready to market it can be sold only at a loss, or an insufficient profit. This is because there is no way of knowing how much the demand is in any market nor how much the other fellows are going to send to the same market you have selected. Thus, every day, some markets have too much and some others have less than they could use. Or, if too much for all the markets you don't know it until it is too late.

All this trouble can be overcome by the A. S. of E. plan to market fruit and produce. By this plan every market is known and how much it will take; every producer of a bushel, barrel or crate of produce will be known and he will be told exactly where to send it. In case there is too much supply and day each owner will be cut his proportion so no market is ever glutted and everything will sell at profitable prices.

Stability of price must wait for this system. There is no other economic problem before the people to-day as important as this one of marketing farm crops and none more easy of accomplishment and more certain to work out if undertaken along lines as is urged by this paper.

Scales can easily save their cost to the average farmer in a very short time. Have you scales? Know exactly what you buy and sell. The Osgood Scale Co. 100 Central st., Binghamton, N. Y., make a specialty of scales for farmers. Send for free catalog and particulars of 30 days' free trial offer they make to readers of Up-to-Date Farming.

That Subscription Blank

We sent it to you. It is probably lying around the house somewhere. It ought to be put to use. Please find it and give this paper a lift now when your business needs it so much. The larger the circulation of this paper the better prices you will get for your crops. Fact.

How to Exercise the Bowels

YOUR Intestines are lined inside with millions of suckers, that draw the Nutrition from food as it passes them. But, if the food passes too slowly, it decays before it gets through. Then the little suckers draw Poison from it instead of Nutrition. This Poison makes a Gas that injures your system more than the food should have nourished it.

The usual remedy for this delayed passage (called Constipation) is to take a big dose of Castor Oil.

* * *

This merely make slippery the passage for unloading the current cargo.

It does not help the Cause of delay a trifle. It does slacken the Bowel-Muscles, and weakens them for their next task.

Another remedy is to take a strong "Physic," like Salts, Calomel, Jalap, Phosphate of Sodium, Aperient Water, or any of these mixed.

What does the "Physic" do?

It merely flushes-out the Bowels with a waste of Digestive Juice, set flowing into the Intestines through the tiny suckers.

* * *

Cascarets are the only safe medicine for the bowels.

They do not waste any precious fluid of the Bowels, as "Physics" do.

They do not relax the Intestines by greasing them inside like Castor Oil or Glycerine.

They simply stimulate the Bowel-Muscles to do their work naturally, comfortably, and nutritiously.

Cascarets are as safe to use constantly as they are pleasant to take.

* * *

They are put up in thin, flat, round-cornered Enamel boxes, so they can be carried in a man's vest pocket, or in a woman's purse, all the time, without bulk or trouble.

The time to take a Cascaret is not only when you are Sick, but when you first suspect you need one. Price, 10c a box.

Be very careful to get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC." 738A

TREES $5 PER 100, FREIGHT PAID Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Carolina Poplars, healthy, true to name and **fumigated.** All kinds of trees and plants at low prices. Remember we **beat** all other reliable Nurseries in quality and price. Catalogue free. **RELIANCE NURSERY,** Box 11, GENEVA, N. Y.

WANTED---AN ORGANIZER IN EVERY COMMUNITY to organize farmers into local unions. Larger fields for capable people. This is the most commendable work you can do and is profitable. Write us now.

The American Society of Equity
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UP-TO-DATE

Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

Who Makes the Home?

A man can build a mansion,
And furnish it throughout;
A man can build a palace,
With lofty walls and stout;
A man can build a temple,
With high and spacious dome,
But no man in all the world can build
That precious thing— a Home!

No, 'tis our happy privilege,
Oh, woman, far and wide,
To turn a cot or palace
Into something else beside,
Where brothers, sons, and husbands,
With willing footsteps come
A place of rest, where love abounds,
A perfect kingdom—Home!

A Loaf of Bread

I want to tell my good sisters who read Up-to-Date, my way of making bread. If you will but try it, I am sure you will have no more trouble in that line. I always use potato yeast, and have good bread, even from straight grade or "half patent" flour.

To make the yeast, use one teacupful of mashed potato, three teaspoonfuls white sugar, one taespoonful of salt and one cake of dry hop yeast, (I use "Yeast Foam") soaked in just enough warm water to thoroughly soften it. Let stand till light, and it is then ready to use.

Now for the bread—Three large cups of well mashed potatoes, three teaspoonfuls of sugar, one of salt. When only milk warm, add the prepared yeast; stir well, and take out a cupful for next baking. Add the water in which the potatoes were boiled (there should be about one quart,) a pint of flour, beat well, then set in a warm place till morning. I call this the sponge. In the morning add two tablespoonfuls salt, and a generous lump of butter or lard. Pour this into a pan of sifted flour and knead well, Work in all the flour at this time that your bread requires, using plenty of good "elbow grease." (This kneading bread, by the way, is splendid exercise, and worth all the massage treatment in the world to develop the lungs, arms and shoulders,) When so smooth that it looks like satin, and so elastic that it reminds you of a soft rubber ball, it is ready for its second rising. Set it in a moderately warm place to rise, but do not try to hurry by giving too much heat. Keep close covered with a towel or piece of old table cloth, and let no draught of wind check its progress.

When the dough rises to about double its size, it is ready to mold into loaves Turn out on your dough board and with a sharp knife cut off what you think will be enough to make the proper sized loaf.

Handle as little as possible, and as rapidly too, as hands can move, the snowy loaves should be moulded and placed in the pans for their last rising. Remember that the bread rises still more in the oven before it is baked, and you must allow for this and put it in a little before it seems light enough.

The oven should be hot at first and slowly cool down. To tell when done, rap with your knuckles, and if just right the loaves will sound as if tapping on a wooden bucket.

In bread making, as in all things, "practice makes perfect."

Peaches

Peaches are a wholesome fruit and almost universally liked. Ripe, juicy peaches eaten from the tree are delicious, and when served at the table in many ways, they are more so Below are some excellent receipes:

Fresh peaches—Choose large, ripe peaches, pare and cut in several pieces; sprinkle with sugar, place in a freezer and half freeze. It will require an hour or more. Do not take from the freezer until ready to serve; sprinkle a little more sugar over them and serve with rich sweet cream and a slice of good cake. Canned peaches may be prepared the same way.

Peach pie—Line a pie tin with good paste, pare, halve and seed peaches enough to fill the pan full. Thoroughly mix one tablespoonful of flour with one cup of sugar, and sprinkle over the peaches. Fill the pan with thick sweet cream and bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven. The well-beaten whites of two eggs sweetened may be spread over the peaches instead of the cream, if one wishes.

Peach cobbler—To one pint of sour cream add lard or butter the size of an egg, one teaspoonful soda, a pinch of salt and flour enough to make a rather stiff dough. Roll out thin and line a bake pan. Pare and quarter, ripe, mellow peaches, place a layer in the pan and sprinkle with sugar and bits of butter, cover with pieces of dought, rolled thin, then more peaches, sugar and butter until the pan is full. Cover with a layer of dough, cut a hole in the middle and pour in one and a half pints boiling water. Bake well and serve with cream or sweetened milk. Good hot or cold.

Sweet Pickled Peaches—For eight pounds of clingstone peaches, use four pounds of sugar, one quart of cider vinegar, two ounces whole cloves. Boil sugar and vinegar with two ounces of stick cinnamon for five minutes, put in the prepared peaches a few at a time with two or three cloves stuck in each. When done enough to prick easily with a fork take out in a jar and put others in to cool until all are done. Boil syrup down to half the original quantity and pour over peaches. Seal while hot.

Peach Cream—Pare and stone one quart of very soft peaches, add one pound of sugar and mash well. When ready to freeze add two quarts rich cream. When frozen the peach cream will fill a four quart dish.



Our Up-to-Date people in life find a charm,
And are having a picnic not far from the farm.
They are happy and jolly, as is easy to see,
And that's the way Up-to-Date people should be.

Soap Bubbles

A pleasant pastime for children, and one which requires very little expense, is soap-bubble blowing. A great improvement over the ordinary soap and water bubble is obtained by adding sugar and glycerine to the soap suds. By so doing the bubbles obtain beauty and durability, and can be blown to a much larger size. Prepare the solution thus: Fill a quart jar or bottle nearly full of boiling soft water and add two and one-half ounces of finely shaven castile soap. Shake the bottle until the soap dissolves, then add one teaspoonful of sugar and four tablespoonfuls of glycerine. Shake this thoroughly, strain through a fine cloth, and the solution is ready for use. For blowing the bubbles use clean clay pipes. A piece of felt or woolen cloth spread on a table for the bubbles to rest on when blown from the pipe will help in retaining their shape for a longer time. However children usually prefer to blow them in the open air and watch them sail away.

For weak eyes a wash of weak salt and water will prove helpful.

Strong, hot lemonade taken at bed time will break up a bad cold.

For scalds or burns scrape or grate a raw potato quickly, and bind a thick layer of it on the burn. When it turns dark, remove it and put on a fresh layer.

To remove fruit stains from the hands, light a match and hold in such a way that the fumes from the brimstone will rise on the stains.

After all, the success and happiness of the home on the farm depends upon profits received from the products of the fields. If these products, after all the care and toil required to produce them, are held down by the tricks and schemes of speculation to prices below a profit, what can the farm wife look to for aid in beautifying her home? What can the children expect in the way of comforts and development along modern lines? The biggest question around the home on the farm is the price of farm products. Let every farmer be encouraged to look after this important part of his work, and to cheerfully combine with his neighobrs to secure equity and the right that so justly belong to him, to put a price on his own property as all others put prices on theirs.

Study to know the foods suitable to the age of your child and there will be fewer sick spells.

To feed a baby irregularly is dangerous to its health and it should never be allowed anything but the plainest diet.

In opening jars never pry up the edge of the cap. It will be almost impossible to get them to fit next time you use them. If the lid is hard to remove seize the rubber with a thin knife and pull it out.

Here is what is called browned turnips. Pare the turnips and cut in slices crosswise; place in sauce pan and cover with water; boil slowly half an hour or more. Drain. Fry in butter, having the butter hot before putting in the turnips. While frying sprinkle lightly with sugar. Turn and fry until brown, dust with salt and pepper and serve.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It sooths the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents.

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Dresses made from them have the appearance of more costly goods—their patterns are so refined. The fadeless color and substantial quality make them most economical.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites.

Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.



The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia

FREE CATARRH MEDICINE

The nose and throat are lined with mucous membrane. The catarrh germs burrow into the soft surface of this mucous membrane and cannot be reached and destroyed by the ordinary methods of treatment. This is why the various snuffs, sprays, ointments, jellies and other forms of catarrh treatment give but temporary relief.

My treatment reaches every portion of the diseased surface, at once killing all the Catarrh germs with which it comes in contact. At the same time by the use of constitutional medicines the blood is purified, the generel system built up, and every trace of the disease eliminated from the system.



DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,
Who shows his confidence in his Treatment for Catarrh by sending a Month's Medicines Free.

Catarrh Causes Consumption

Delay is most dangerous in diseases of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs; these diseases are constantly injuring the organs affected by them as well as the whole constitution. Consumption, which directly or indirectly causes nearly one-fourth of all deaths, usually has its origin from Catarrh.

Catarrh Causes Stomach Troubles

Dyspepsia is nothing more than Catarrh of the Stomach, and if neglected often destroys the mucous lining of the stomach, sometimes even causing cancer.

Catarrh Causes Deafness

Nine-tenths of all cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh. Don't wait until the ear drums are destroyed and the hearing forever impaired. Write for my treatment at once.

CURED 7 YEARS AGO FO CATARRH OF HEAD, NOSE, THROAT, EARS AND BRONCHIAL TUBES

17 years suffered from Catarrh. Had watery discharge from nose, difficult breathing, hawking and spitting, tonsels swollen, troublesome cough, pain in back, very nervous. Began your treatment—gained 26 pounds—a permanent cure.—MRS. E. E. VALENTINE 515 Fifth St., Sioux City, Iowa

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT

"I am feeling better now, since taking your treatment, than I have felt in 6 years. Spent much money for other treatments but received no benefit. Your treatment is the best that could be used, and I stand ready to recommend it to any sufferer."—BEN J. POWELL, Convent, La.

CATARRH OE HEAD, NOSE, THROAT AND STOMACH

Had catarrh of head, nose, throat and stomach. Suffered from indigestion, bloating, nasea hoarseness, hawking and spitting. Tried various treatments with no relief. Began treatment under Dr. Williams, and am now entirely cured."—J. W. GARIS, Rhodel, Iowa.

ALMOST DEAF FROM CATARRH

"Ten years ago Dr. Williams' treatment cured me of catarrhal Deafness. I could scarcely hear at all. Have had no return of the disease; my hearing is good; have no more headaches."—FRANK ABEL, 1164 Sixth Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

I could not afford to offer ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT FREE OF CHARGE if I were not positive that it would certainly cure Catarrh. In order to prove what my treatment will do, I am willing to stand the expense myself for the first month's medicines. Cut out the coupon and mail it to me. Address as follows:

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,
Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

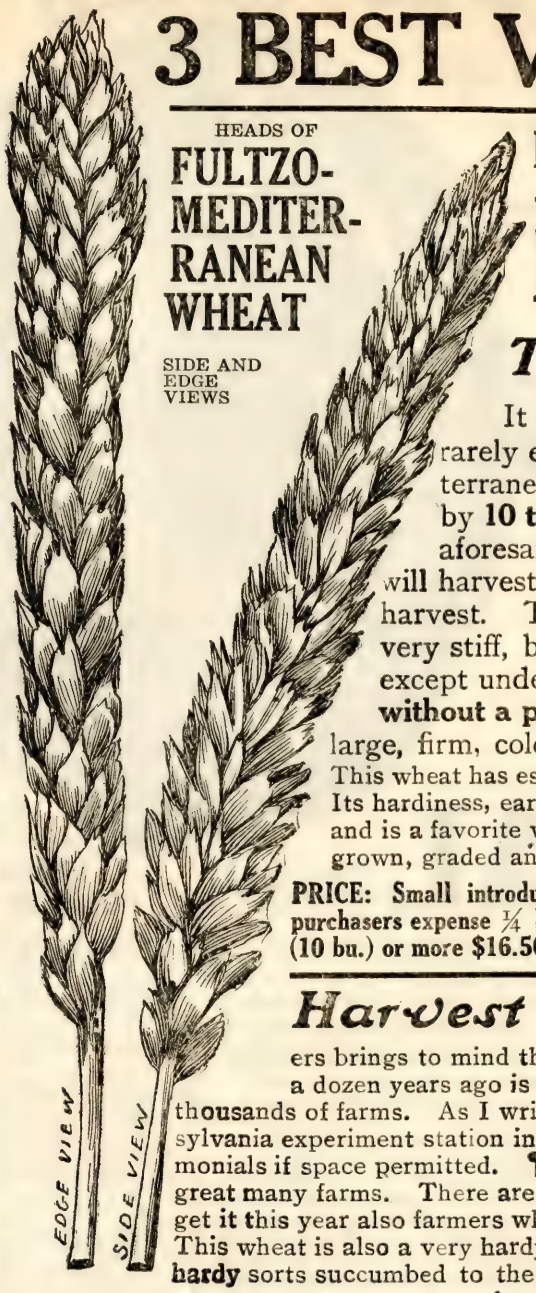
I have Catarrh and wish to avail myself of your offer to furnish me a Month s Treatment Free. Also please send me your free descriptive book on Catarrh and its cure.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,
249 Crocker Building, DES MOINES, IOWA.

3 BEST VARIETIES OF WHEAT 3



HEADS OF
FULTZO-MEDITER-RANEAN WHEAT

SIDE AND EDGE VIEWS

Recommended to Farmers Who Grow Winter Wheat

THE GRAND

Fultzo-Mediterranean Wheat

To Wheat Growers:

This is a wheat that has taken the country by storm where introduced. It is one of the earliest; unsurpassed for hardiness to stand hard winters and rarely equaled for yields and easily surpasses such old standard sorts as Fultz, Mediterranean (these two are its parents) Gold Dust, Velvet Chaff, Fulcaster, Rudy, etc., by **10 to 20 Bushels Per Acre.** Understand, if you have been growing any of the aforesaid kinds and will sow the Fultzo-Mediterranean this year, side by side you will harvest 10 to 20 bushels more per acre of the new kind than the old ones next harvest. Thousands have done so this year. The straw grows only medium length, is very stiff, bears large square built heads like shown in the illustration. It does not lodge except under the most extraordinary and unusual circumstances. **We recommend it as without a peer for rich ground.** The chaff is white, heads smooth or beardless, grains large, firm, color red.

This wheat has established an enviable reputation from Kansas to Pennsylvania; Kentucky to Michigan. Its hardiness, earliness, productiveness and fine milling qualities adapt it to a very wide range of country and is a favorite with farmers and millers wherever grown. Originated in Illinois. My seed is carefully grown, graded and cleaned and ready to drill as shipped.

PRICE: Small introductory lots by mail postpaid 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. 75c. By freight or express at purchasers expense ¼ bu. 65c, 1 bu. $2.00, 1 Bag (of 2½ bu.) $4.50, 2 bags (5 bu.) $8.50, 4 Bags (10 bu.) or more $16.50. All bags furnished free.



Harvest King

Harvest King Wheat

The way this noble variety of wheat holds in the esteem of wheat growers brings to mind the old Fultz wheat more than any other I can think of. Introduced nearly a dozen years ago is retained its original vigor and continues to hold its place as the favorite on thousands of farms. As I write there comes a report that it made the largest yield this year at the Pennsylvania experiment station in competition with many varieties. We could publish many more testimonials if space permitted. ¶The Harvest King Wheat is not a new variety and is now grown on a great many farms. There are however thousands of farms where it is not grown. These people should get it this year also farmers who have been growing it for several years can profitably obtain new seed. This wheat is also a very hardy variety. Many times it has been known to make a good crop when less hardy sorts succumbed to the hard winters, droughts, rust, or other causes. It grows very vigorously, a great stooler, has good straw and well filled, long heads. Grain hard, color red, sought after by millers. The price is reasonable and farmers will not miss it if they sow liberally of Harvest King Wheat.

PRICE by mail 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. 75c. By freight or express 1-4 bu. 60c, 1 bu. $2.00, 1 bag (2½ bu.) $4.25, 2 bags (5 bu.) $8.00, 4 bags (10 bu.) $15.00. All bags furnished free.



Farmers' Trust Wheat

If you grow bearded wheat and want the best sow Farmer's Trust Wheat. You can trust it for a fine crop of the finest quality. It is the best variety of bearded wheat we know of. It is very hardy, a strong grower both in root and top, hangs to the ground in winter almost like rye, grows vigorously in spring and stools out to make up for losses if any in winter. The straw is strong for a bearded wheat, heads large, grains large, long, hard; color red. Ripens very early and is usually the first to be harvested, recommended highly.

PRICE: By mail postpaid 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. 75c. By freight or express 1-4 bu. 65c, 1 bu. $2.00, 1 bag (2½ bu.) $4.50, 2 bags (5 bu.) $8.50, 4 bags (10 bu.) $16.50. All bags free.

Seed Rye

White rye for seed. Price ¼ bu. 50c, 1 bu. $1.25, 5 bu. or more at $1.10 per bushel. Bags free.

Grass and Clover Seed

I buy and sell it. If you want to buy send for samples and prices. If you have a crop to sell send sample and the price you want or ask for a bid.

How to Order

Send remittance with order, or I will ship payable on arrival and subject to examination. Remit money by money order, or send cash in a registered letter. Give full address including county and shipping station if different from post office. If you want to buy largely or to sell again write for prices.

WM. H. EVERITT,

Successor to
J. A. Everitt, Seedsman, (Inc.)

Indianapolis, Indiana

Making the Home Cheerful

How to Provide Amusement for Old and Young

Fun and Entertainment for All

The editor of this magazine has frequently urged his readers to do all they can towards making the home as cheerful as possible for all the family.

Now I want to tell you how you can cheer and brighten your home in a simply wonderful way.

Read what Thomas A. Edison the world's greatest inventor "the wizard of the 20th Century" has said:

"I want to see a phonograph in every American home."

If you have never had a genuine phonograph in your home you cannot *imagine* what a wonderful pleasure it will be to you.

"What pieces can I hear on a phonograph?" some may ask.

Well, you can hear almost anything. There are 1500 genuine Edison gold moulded records and you can have your choice of these.

Suppose you get some vaudeville records reproducing to absolute perfection the greatest comic artists. Then take some band music, Sousa's Marches, Waltzes by Strauss, soul stirring lively music; then grand opera concert pieces as well as the finest vocal solos; also comic songs, ragtime, dialogs, comic recitations, piano, organ, violin, banjo and other instrumental music; all kinds of sacred music, duets, quartettes, full choruses.

The Edison records are perfect—absolutely natural—and unlike the inferior though higher priced records of others *the Edison records never become rasping and scratchy.*



Fun For Your Picnics!

Songs and band pieces and dance music to fill the air, carrying the sound over meadow and lake Don't you want a phonograph to enliven your picnics this summer?

This wonderful instrument, I think, is far, far better than a piano or organ, though costing only one-fourth or one-eighth as much; for it gives you endless variety, it always plays perfectly and anybody can play it.

With an Edison phonograph in your home you can arrange a concert at any time with just such a programme as brings $1 and $2 a seat in the opera houses of a big city.

Or if you like dancing you can arrange a dance in your home or in any hall; for the Edison phonograph is loud enough.

Furthermore with the Edison phonograph you can make your own records reproducing to perfection your own voices and the voices of your friends and children. These records you can keep for years and years having the voices of the absent ones always with you.

Yes, indeed the Edison phonograph is "the king of entertainers for the home."

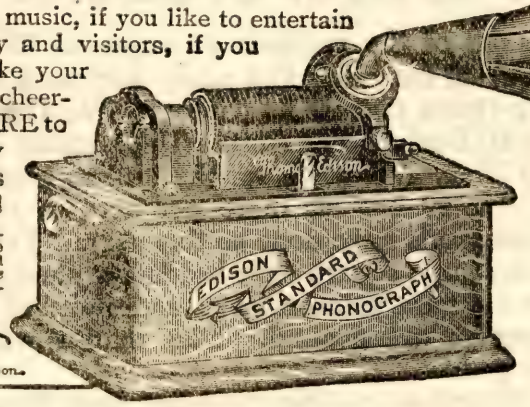
Mr. Edison Says:

"I want to see a Phonograph in every American home."

The Phonograph is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. Though he has invented hundreds of other wonderful patents he has retained his interest only in the Phonograph Company, of which he owns practically every share of stock. Mr. Edison knows of the wonderful pleasure his instrume has provided and is providing in thousands of homes.

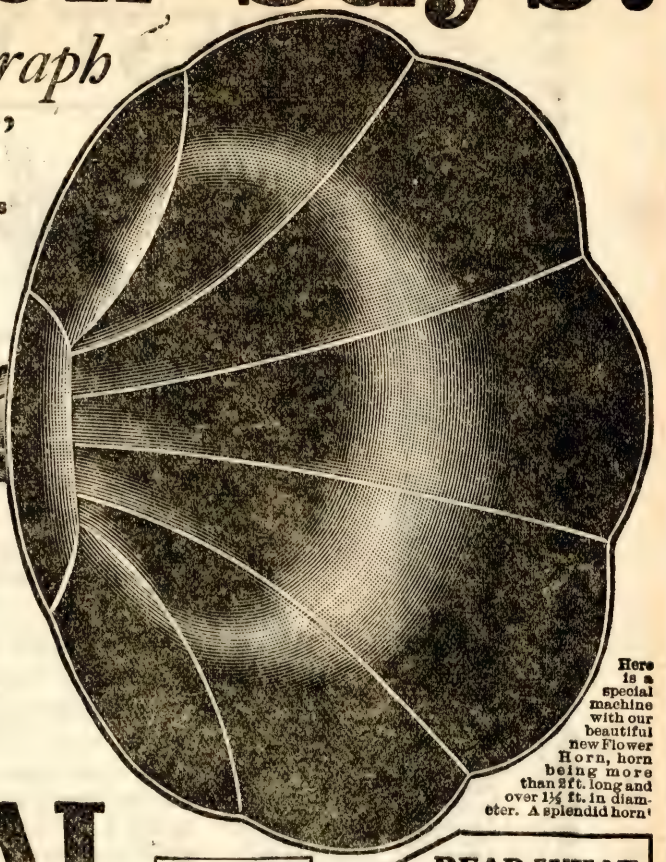
HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

If you love music, if you like to entertain your family and visitors, if you want to make your home more cheerful, BE SURE to read every word of this great offer!



Here is Mr. Edison's signature which you will find on every *genuine Edison* Phonograph. Look for this trade-mark.

Thomas A Edison



Here is a special machine with our beautiful new Flower Horn, horn being more than 3ft. long and over 1½ ft. in diameter. A splendid horn!

FREE TRIAL

Read every word of this straightforward offer.

While this Offer lasts every responsible, reliable person can get *on free trial a genuine Edison Phonograph Outfit,* including 12 Edison genuine gold-moulded records, direct from us to your home: *positively not a cent in advance*—no deposit—no bother with C. O. D.—no formality of any kind. *We allow 48 hours' free trial at your home;* and in rural districts up to a week if necessary for convenience of patrons.

Try the instrument at your home, play the stirring waltzes, the two-steps, concert pieces, minstrel dialogs, old-fashioned hymns and other religious music, beautiful vocal solos, operatic airs and other beautiful Edison gold-moulded records. Play all these and if **then** *you do not care to keep this wonderful Edison outfit, send the instrument back* **at our expense—and we will charge you absolutely nothing for the trial.**

We make this remarkably liberal offer to all responsible, reliable parties because **we know** that after trial hardly anybody ever returns an Edison outfit. When trying it you will see at once the vast superiority of the genuine Edison, particularly our **new special Edison outfits,** over ordinary talking machines; you and your family and everybody that calls at your house will be more than pleased—constantly amused and entertained and you would not part with the instrument if it cost twice or three times what we ask. **Read what the Editor of this paper says in first column of this page.**

Music for Your Home!

Entertainment for the old and the young! No end of pleasure for all the family! An Edison Phonograph means endless variety; it is far better than a piano or an organ and everybody can play it perfectly. **You cannot imagine** how much pleasure you will get from an Edison Phonograph until you have tried the instrument in your home.



$2.00 A MONTH

Now Pays For a Genuine Edison Phonograph Outfit

including one dozen genuine Edison gold-moulded records. $3.00 a month and upward for larger outfits. The great Edison Outfit No. 5 for only $3.50 a month!

This Easy-Payment Offer places a genuine Edison Phonograph—long known as the luxury of the rich—within the reach of everyone—*and because we charge only the lowest net cash prices without even interest on monthly payments, the rich are also taking advantage of this modern method of saving and are buying Edison instruments* **on the EASY-PAYMENT PLAN.**

CUT OFF THIS COUPON NOW!

To assure prompt shipment in case you order, do not fail to write **AT ONCE** for the free Edison catalogs. **Remember—no money in advance—Free Trial—no deposit!** Clip the coupon *now* and mail it *today.*

No Discount for Cash. So many cash purchasers are taking advantage of this opportunity to secure direct the finest Edison outfits that we are often asked what discount we can allow for cash. We are obliged again to say that we can give no cash discount, for the prices in our catalog are the lowest net cash prices established by Mr. Edison himself, and as the retail dealers throughout the country are positively prohibited from selling *genuine* Edison Phonographs below these catalog prices, our patrons will recognize that we ourselves cannot afford to violate this rule.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY

Here are just a few of the hundreds of letters constantly reaching us from those who have accepted the Free Trial Offer—just a few letters to show how satisfied, how enthusiastic the people are when they get the Edison Phonograph on free trial.

Find enclosed my first payment on Phonograph. Accept my many thanks and highest appreciation for your wonderful machine, your fulfillment to the letter of your agreement, promptness in delivering and fairness in every particular. I shall delight in answering all letters as to you and your instruments.
E. B. Hale, Webster Groves, Mo.

I received the Edison Phonograph I ordered a short time ago, and will say it is more than satisfactory in every way. I am a farmer, and it seems good to hear such good music and song after a hard day's work is ended. I think we should all thank Mr. Edison for the great pleasure his musical wonder affords us.
E. A. Pike, Rowe, Mass.

I have tried the Standard Edison Phonograph and it is a "dandy." My father-in-law has another well-known make of talking machine outfit, and a rather expensive one, too, but since he heard my Edison machine he won't play his machine at all.
James W. Elkins, Bedford, Ind.

Of all the other talking machines we have heard play, we think a trial proved yours the best.
John Kent, Grandview, Wis.

The Phonograph I received is a splendid instrument, and we are all enjoying it very much, and we all agree that it has no superior.
J. M. Von Kennel, Cheyenne, Wis.

Your Phonograph is more than you claim for it, and no words can describe the pleasure it gives to old and young. I have, of course, often heard the Edison, but I never realized before what it meant to have your instrment in one's own home. You may have anybody write to me.
(Prof.) J. W. Elwood,
1406 Farnum St., Omaha, Nebr.

Received instrument today, everything just as you stated it would be. Would not sell it now for $50.00.
E. D. Ellison, Tacoma, Wash.

Your machine is, indeed, one of the finest entertainers I ever heard. There has been a crowd at my house every night since I received your outfit. (Mayor) E. W. Walton,
Booneville, Miss.

Your Phonograph should be found in every home. I would not think of being without my machine now I have tried it. Hans Christensen,
Garland, Minn.

People whom I consider judges of music, say, without any exception, my Edison is the best and plainest they have ever heard.
E. J. Carter, Spring Lake, N. Y.

The No. 5 Outfit was received in good order. Yesterday I mailed you the first payment. I was so well pleased with your machine that I did not wait for your bill, but paid at once.
R. O. Woods, Mattoon, Ill.

Read also what the Editor of this paper says in the first column of this page.



Cut Off This Coupon NOW!

You will readily see how this Free Trial Offer is crowding the Edison factory where 6,000 Edison Phonographs are now made every week, and if you want prompt shipment in case you order, write for free Edison catalogs today. Tear off coupon at once and send it today.

Coupon

CUT OR TEAR ALONG THIS LINE

Gustavus Babson
Mgr. Edison Phonograph Distrs.
149-150 Michigan Ave.
Dept. 383 M **Chicago, Ill.**

Without any obligations to me please send me your complete Catalog of Edison Gem, Edison Standard, Edison Home and Edison Triumph Phonographs, free circulars of New Special Edison Outfits and complete Catalog of Edison gold-moulded records, all free, prepaid.

Name _____

Address _____

GUSTAVUS BABSON, Mgr., Edison Phonograph Distrs.

Dept. 383M. 149-150 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

[The Editor of this paper cannot urge his readers too strongly to consider this Offer. For the offer is so straightforward and I know it to be exactly as represented. Just think! A genuine Edison phonograph and 12 genuine Edison records for $2.00 a month! And a free trial besides before you pay Mr. Babson one cent! Don't miss this offer!]

Look for this trade-mark:
Thomas A Edison

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto. FARMERS TO THE FRONT

Our Object. EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS

Our Plan. CONTROLLED MARKETING

VOL. IX INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906 No. 17

CALENDAR 1906

August	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
	F. Q. 1			F. M. 9			
	L. Q. 15			N. M. 23			

September	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23/30	24	25	26	27	28	29
	F. Q. 1			F. M. 9			
	L. Q. 15			N. M. 23			

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c A YEAR

Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a Year

CLUBS. Five subscriptions for **$2.00.** This applies to one person five years or five persons one year each.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by (name)."

☞ Always state if a renewal or new subscription. **Don't Neglect This.**

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including **county.** Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R. before the number.

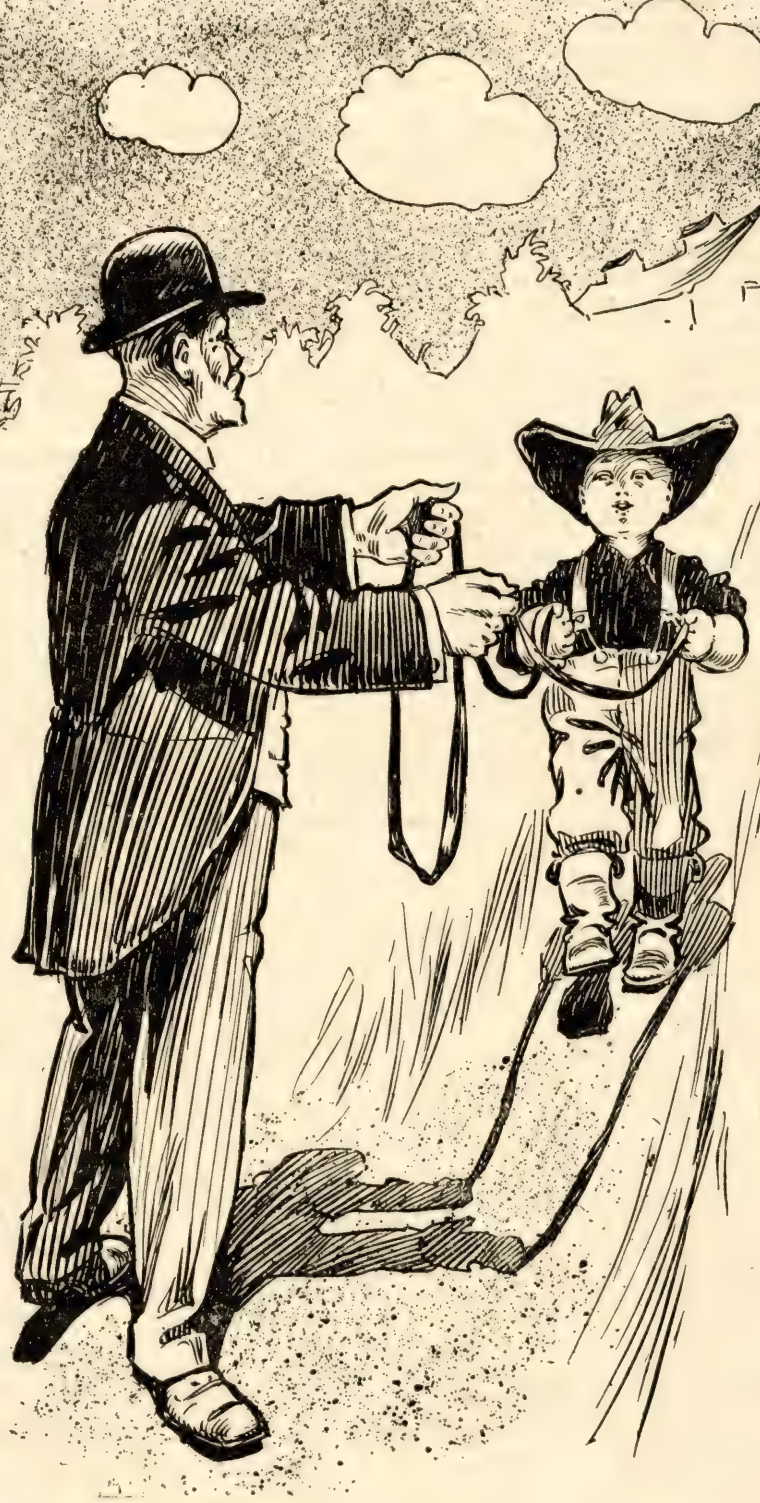
Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state.

If you change your pos toffice, give old office as well as new.

Leading Articles and Departments

Page

The Farmer In Leading Strings, 3
Fruit Growers Losses - - - 4
The Situation - - - - - - 5
LOCAL UNION 6
LIVE STOCK 10
POULTRY 12
HOME ON FARM..... 13



The Farmer In Leading Strings
(SEE EDITORIAL)

A Big Rally=Farmers to Meet In Every County

Millions to Hear of the Plan of the American Society of Equity to Benefit the Farmers

We are always glad to get suggestions from members and subscribers. It is fitting that when we get these suggestions and recommendations, which show the temper of the people that they be acted upon. Therefore, when we received the following recommendations from Mr. C. G. Billings, of Eau Galle, Wis., one of the best American Society of Equity organizers, we at once decided to put them in operation. Mr. Billings wrote as follows:

Mr. J. A. Everitt, President:

Dear Sir:—"I have been thinking that something special ought to be done before our Annual meeting to attract the attention of all the people in the United States and Canada to the American Society of Equity. Also we should do something now, before the 1906 crops are disposed of, to acquaint farmers with the plan of this society—the only practical one—to get fair and profitable prices.

"My idea is for every county to have a great county rally, picnic or barbacue. Have each local union furnish a decorated wagon and carry banners with suitable mottos, speakers and a band should be arranged for.

"Provide for all to pass through one gate and there take the pledge of as many as possible to not sell their crops for less than the American Society of Equity minimum prices.

" I recall attending a similar meeting in Illinois the fall of Lincoln's election and there were 30,000 people in attendance. Surely, considering the price of wheat now and the prospective price on some of the other crops growing, there is more reason for the farmers to meet than there ever was for a political meeting.

"Such meetings will leave lasting impressions and if this idea is generally carried out it will have a tremendous influence to extend our society and cannot fail to be beneficial to prices of our crops."

* * *

We hardly need to say more than to express our approval of the idea. If some person in each county, where Up-to-Date Farming circulates, and it goes to nearly every agricultural county in the country, will take the first step at once, the results will be marvelous.

The first thing to do is to enlist the cooperation of a few of your neighbor farmers and we might say business men also, to make the call for the meeting. The date is already set, see below, but by general agreement this date may be changed. When the call is ready send it to the county newspapers. If there are local unions or a county union of the American Society of Equity, it naturally will devolve on them to take the lead. They should call meetings to devise ways and means to make the rally a success. The town or city where the meeting will be held should contribute liberally.

The National Union will assist in many ways. For instance, we will at once prepare some suitable newspaper articles to hand to the papers. We will print many mottos for banners and the form of pledge to sign. We will also give instructions to all enquirers. All this will be done free on request,

As the annual meeting occurs the latter part of October and as the prices of some crops are too low now and some others are going down. No delay in starting the movement should occur.

Don't think that you cannot have a rally in your county if there are no unions. Wherever there is a reader of this paper who believes in what it teaches, there a start can be made. It is a call that will enlist the cooperation of every farmer, merchant, manufacturer, banker, publisher and laboring man, if properly presented, as every reader of Up-to-Date Farming can present it.

This rally will command the attention of your whole county and the rally can be made the greatest event in many years. The objects are so good that no person or institution will refuse to help.

Truly farmers have raised the extra blade of grass this year; the extra head of wheat; the extra ear of corn; two apples where last year was one. But the burning question is how can we get our reward for the extra performance?

Let us see what county can have the largest rally. Up-to-Date Farming wants to hear from as many people as possible in each county at once.

Particular Notice.—As this movement is likely to be taken up by people in different parts of a county, which would lead to confusion about the date, we will make the following difinite announcement:

All counties, the names of which begin with the letters A, B, or C, shall hold their rallys on October 5. All beginning with letters D, E and F, on October 6. All beginning with G, H or I, on October 11. All beginning with J, K or L, on October 12. All beginning with M, N or O, on October 13. All beginning with P, Q or R, on October 18. All beginning with S, T or U, on October 19, and all beginning with V, W, X, Y or Z, on October 20.

By this arrangement some of the meetings will escape bad weather if a a rainy season prevails and good speakers can serve more than one meeting.

J. A. EVERITT, President A. S. of E.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 20, 1906.

FRUIT GROWERS ANNUAL LOSSES

(Concluded from Page 5.)

will telephone their supply to the county union, with the railroad or boat line it can be shipped on. Thus the county union will know daily what the supply is or will be in the county and what road it can be shipped on. All the county unions will in turn telephone the supply of each crop, be it perishable products, grain, live stock, cotton or any other crop, to the district headquarters. Then the district headquarters will know daily just how many crates of peaches, and berries, and vegetables, and barrels of apples, and bushels of grain, and head of cattle and hogs, and bales of cotton there are ready for market, or will be ready during the next few days.

We will say there are 100 members belonging to a local union. This means not over 100 telephone calls a day to get the report, which is simple. We will say there are twenty local unions in a county, which means twenty telephone calls to get the county report. We will say there are an average of seventy-five counties in a State, which means 350 telephone or telegraph calls to get the complete report of every pound, dozen, basket, crate, barrel, bushel or bale of agricultural products ready for shipping to market any day. Is there anything intricate about this plan? Is there anything cumbersome or apparently impossible. If it fails anywhere it will be with the individual producer, and if he will not report his crop he doesn't deserve a market.

By this method the headquarters has a report of all supply in the district. It knows the exact spots where the supply is and on what railroad it can be most conveniently shipped. It knows where carloads are and where small lots can be assembled to make carloads. Now let us proced to the other section of the plan.

Representatives on Markets

The society will also have representatives on all the leading markets to report the demand. If Columbus, O., wants two carloads of peaches or three carloads, this report will be sent in and put down on headquarters books, and the same way with all the large markets and the smaller ones tributary to the large ones. Thus the demand in all the markets in the country will be known and put down on the headquarters books.

Knowing the amount of supply and where it is, and knowing the demand and where it is, don't you (every reader) see how simple the matter of distribution will become? Also, any person can see that there is nothing intricate about the system and how few people, comparatively, will be required to equip this system and run it.

To show the ease with which this system can be carried out, we will elaborate the plan a little further:

Country Districted

The whole country will be divided into districts, and each district will have its headquarters, All of these headquarters will intercommunicate with the others, so that if there is a shortage of supply in one and a longage in another the one can be supplied from the other. Now it follows that, this plan being so practical and the results so beneficial, as soon as the time comes (and the time has now come) to establish it all the leading producers will come into it. Thus the society will have control of the supply. Or, if not the control of absolutely all of it, it will control in the leading producing sections, the produce from which cannot be done without. Consequently the representatives in the large markets will not need to travel around to solicit orders, but will open offices, while the buyers will come to them to have their orders entered. This will make it possible for one chief representative and a few clerks to report all the business of a large city. In fact, when the A. S. of E. is established it can attend to marketing all the surplus farm products with less help and equipment than one of the large railroad systems has.

What to Do with Surplus

Of course, it follows that if there is a real surplus reported for any day each person reporting will be cut his proportion, as there will never be more sent to any market than the demand calls for. By this perfect system of marketing there will be a larger demand because all markets will get all they can consume (if supply is sufficient) at moderate and steady prices. Then, too, by this plan better grading and packing can be done than when each producer is for himself. The transportation companies will have to deal with an institution as strong as thmesives, and will give service that they may refuse to the individual shipper or a local organization.

Production Controlled

Producers, organized, can also control production and can own factories to preserve surplus crops over to seasons of scarcity. In short, there is nothing that they cannot do that they want to do or should do.

Yes, this plan of marketing will cost something, but this cost will not come off of the producers. To meet the expense, enough will be added to the price above the price that will be fair and profitable to the producers.

Referring back to the perishable products, we will say before closing that this class of farm products will have its regularly organized branch, with officers and directors, to take care of the business as soon as the growers are ready to use it. With proper activity on the part of potato and apple growers, they can use it yet this year. It is not too early for growers in all parts of the country to begin to prepare for the 1907 crops. Individual marketing is a delusion ond a snare. Local organizations are but little better, because all other similar organizations and the unorganized producers are in competition with you. To continue the old system in the face of past experience will almost class the producers as idiots or fools. They surely will not deserve such appellations.

In Conclusion

We ask our readers whose interests rest more in grain, live stock, cotton, etc., to pardon us for devoting so much space to the rather special interests of perishable crops. We believe that the fruit and produce growers, operating in limited and well-defined areas, can be organized in a comparatively short time. It should be considered that every victory for the producers of any particular crop or class of crops is a victory for all agricultural interests. Besides, this article shows so clearly just how organization must be accomplished, reporting of supply and demand and marketing of any crop must be done that it is valuable for producers of all crops. We ask that after reading this copy of Up-to-Date Farming you pass it around among all your neighbors who are not subscribers.

That Subscription Blank

We sent it to you. It is probably lying around the house somewhere. It ought to be put to use. Please find it and give this paper a lift now when your business needs it so much. The larger the circulation of this paper the better prices you will get for your crops. Fact.

A. S. of E. GOLD BADGES



$1 00

Every member who is proud of his society, and all should be proud of a society for as good objects as the A. S. of E., will wear one of these beautiful gold badges. The large badge has gold letters and monogram. The ground is blue and green enamel. It is very beautiful and the words state the chief object of the A. S. of E. With button back. Price $1.00.

The smaller badge is a gold skeleton monogram pin as shown, exceedingly neat. Price 75c. Both will be prized and worn by the most exacting. Quantity prices on application.



75c

The American Society of Equity

INDIANAPOLIS, IND

The Third Power

Farm papers that don't want better conditions in marketing farm crops say this is "a poor book," or "a bad book." But farmers who have read it say, "it is the most valuable book for farmers ever written."

Who will you believe, the people, who, like yon want more certainty of prices and profitable prices to prevail or those who believe a farmers chief and only aim should be to produce the crops and let others price them, thus he never fixes his own wages?

These Editors know that if farmers follow the teachings in the Third Power book they will come to the front and they will have no use for the papers that want to always keep them in the rear as they have always done in the past. They know if farmers know the truth's contained in the book, that th ir papers will be without support except they support these truths.

Every farmer ought to read this book. 320 pages cloth bound. 25 cents postpaid. It is not published to make money but to educate armers and bring them to tho front.

Address the Author and Publisher

J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind

Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY
At 227 West Washington Street

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume IX **INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906** **Number 17**

Responsibility

Say not thy evil instinct is inherited;
Or that some trait inborn,
Makes thy whole life forlorn,
And calls for punishment that is not merited.

Earth has no claim the soul cannot contest.
Know thyself part of the supernal source,
The soul's divine inheritance is thine,
And naught can stand before the Spirit's force. —Selected.

Use the blank for subscriptions and members. Now is the time to give the A. S. of E. a mighty lift. A million is our aim.

—o—

Make the annual meeting of the A. S. of E. the greatest event of American Agriculture as these meetings in the future will be.

—o—

What is more appropriate than for the farmers to meet after the busy season of production is past and agree on what is a fair reward for their season's effort?

—o—

Don't increase the acreage of wheat. This advice is hardly necessary but on the contrary the acreage will naturally be decreased on account of the low price.

—o—

In conversation with a Chicago board of trade member he remarked: "If the October crop report by the government shows a decrease of acreage of winter wheat of ten per cent. the price will go up ten cents a bushel.

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Read "The Situation" in this number, carefully. It contains more than the usual amount of food for reflection.

—o—

"Controlled Marketing" is a stronger lever to lift farm mortgage than "greater production."

—o—

Don't think that the A. S. of E. is out of business because the prices of some crops have gone down. This is far from the case. The Society is developing faster now than any time before at the same season of the year.

—o—

The plan of the A. S. of E. is the only practical one for farmers cooperation in marketing their crops. Those who understand it know this to be correct; hence they are placing all their dependence in it.

They know that more controling farmers and fewer dumpers are necessary before perfect results can be obtained; hence they have patience. A true Equity farmer is not greatly concerned about the low prices.

—o—

He has his crops in the granery or in store, and he has learned from experience that the price will come at the latter end of the season, or, if not the full price ,the price will come, as it has heretofore, almost without exception, enough higher to make holding very profitable.

—o—

The lower the prices go the more necessity there is for the A. S. of E. We are not looking on the low prices with any concern, except with a feeling of pity for the poor devils who are the victims of the system of freebooting and a certain satisfaction that the balance of the farmers may be driven into the A. S. of E. for self-preservation.

—o—

When the sun shines or the clouds are lowering; when crops are small or when they are large; when prices are high or when they are low we are always optomistic about the A. S. of E. It is necessary to all the best interests of the country, hence it is bound to come, in its full power.

—o—

The growth of the A. S. of E. may be too slow to suit some members. These members may exhibit an impatience for perfect results and may even forget or overlook the benefits this Society is lavishly giving, all the time.

To such we bessech that they be patient. The A. S. of E. is different from any former farmer's society. It cannot be said of this, "Education is not necessary." Education and intelligence are necessary before any person becomes a member of this movement.

—o—

A few years ago the Farmer's Alliance spread nearly throughout the country. It is reported to have had over three million members in the Southern states alone. But where is it now? It was easy to understand the object of the Alliance—which was—to buy cheaper. The object was soon realized and soon found to be insufficient. What is buying cheaper compared to selling higher? As a matter of fact the cheaper farmers bought the lower they sold, hence what they saved at ene end they lost at the other. When the members clamored for more substantial benefits the leaders promised to lead them to the promised land by the political route. We all know the result.

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Therefore we are constrained to say, of what avail is a large membership without the correct plan and a foundation based on a perfect understanding?

—o—

But it is not necessary now to organize to buy cheaply. If any farmer has a desire in that direction he can buy of the mail order houses as cheaply as if he bought through his organization.

—o—

Education is the thing necessary to bring every farmer in to the A. S. of E. Education, first; organization, second; cooperation, third and then the results. This movement, from its very nature will grow more slowly than some former ones that were builded on the sand. But, when once built on a foundation of education and intelligence, and with "Equity" for its corner stone, it will be everlasting.

—o—

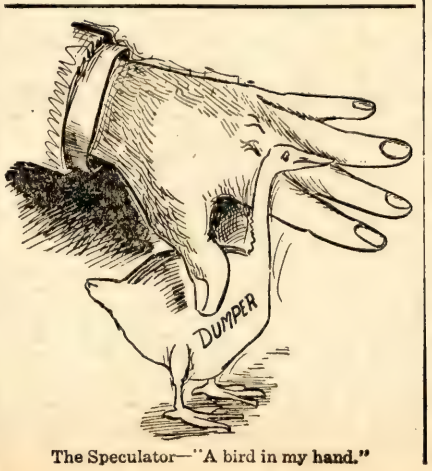
The farmers, organized, will be in the strongest position industrially, of any class. Any person can do without a suit of clothes awhile longer; the old machine may be made to last another year; the note may be paid off and interest stopped by foregoing some cherished trip or the procuring of some desired object; the hand need not be hired if you work a little harder or a little longer. But when it comes to what must be procured from the farmers, we must have food every day. We cannot put the farmer off with the excuse, "I can do without food."

—o—

If you have a promising colt; a superior calf or need a name for anything on or about the house call it Equity.

—o—

We want to fill the country with Equity in names and deeds. Thus will Up-to-Date Farming accomplish its mission.



The Speculator—"A bird in my hand."

The Farmer in Leading Strings

(See Illustration on First Page.)

LEADING STRINGS—strings by which children are supported when learning to walk. Example—To be in leading strings is to be in a state of infancy, or under the guidance of others.

The first state of human existence is INFANCY. In infancy we were helpless and entirely dependent upon others.

"The babe yet lies in smiling infancy."—Milton.

But the infant grows in strength. It learns from the people and objects about it. It copies after them. It tries to imitate sounds and motions. Soon it mocks the dog, and cat, and cow. Then it imitates its fond parents, and loving sisters and brothers, and behold, it talks and walks.

But it articulates inaccurately and walks with much hesitation and tottering. At this age the child's education begins and on its education DEPENDS its future.

* * *

Some, from wisely directed education, develop along balanced lines and prepare for a BRIGHT FUTURE of great worldly possibilities.

Others, from lack of a balanced education, develop in physical strength, but MENTALLY, are dwarfs as regards their ability to cope with business problems.

Such, unfortunately, are the great majority of farmers today.

They have developed physically; they are doing the principle part of the world's work; but in mental training they are sadly deficient—THEY LACK A BALANCED EDUCATION.

They have learned how to produce wonderful crops, thus making our country the veritable granary of the world. But, when it comes to marketing these crops, they are IGNORANT AND STUPIDLY HELPLESS.

Thus they live on land of amazing fruitfulness; labor from sun to sun, but a great majority of them live in continual anxiety as to crops and prices, with little hope for independence in the future.

When it comes to coping with the GREAT PROBLEM of marketing, they are infants still. Education along this line has been denied them. Consequently they are in leading strings, in the hands of other people who have received a balanced education.

* * *

No fair person will contend that the illustration is not true to the facts, or that all the difference is not chargeable to the difference in education which the two classes received.

If all educational institutions for farmers had, for twenty years, or even for five years, given a balanced education—as much on marketing crops as on production—farmers would not be in leading strings to any other class today.

Such an education would have led to organization and co-operation, as surely as it did with other classes. Then farmers would have produced judiciously and marketed sensibly. They would not now be waiting for directions from any other people, but would be self-reliant and strong in their own resources, knowledge and power.

Instead of their walking timidly, grasping the strings with all their might, betraying their weakness and looking beseechingly for support from their companions, they would have all the confidence betrayed now by business men.

Farmers have been kept in leading strings by their false teachers and supposed friends.

These same false teachers and supposed friends protest loudly, even now, when a true teacher comes to lead the farmers into a position of power and influence. They would rather keep farmers always in leading strings to others than to get out of the ruts themselves.

But the fog that has clouded farmers' minds is lifting. The clear sky of a better day is appearing. Through the teachings of this paper the farmers are being educated on the distributing end of agriculture which is more than half of successful farming. Soon they will cease to be in leading strings to any men, nor will they be the wearied men working for all mankind.

* * *

When farmers do one thing, viz.: make their own price, they will step boldly to the front and stand proudly alongside of business men and be men of importance, equal to those business men.

Watch for our next illustration. It will show the position the farmer may occupy—the leader of all. Hasten the time when the farmers lead industrially in America, because it will be in the paths of EQUITY and these lead to greater prosperity for all.

FRUIT GROWERS ANNUAL LOSSES

The Spring and Summer Fruit Business Unsatisfactory

The Usual Results—Only Remedy in the Fruit and Produce Branch of the A. S. of E.



IT IS hardly necessary to remind fruit growers of the frequent losses they have suffered or the lack of sufficient profits they have made in seasons past. It has been impressed upon them with every recurring season, particularly if they have succeeded in producing good crops—in the past the highest ambition of the growers. That any set of producers have continued year after year and decade after decade perpetuating a system that absolutely lacks the first element of certainty of financial reward is to be wondered at. That all the government, State and private institutions in existence—constantly being added to with the object of promoting fruit and produce growers' interests—have been unable to give any relief from financial loss, up to this year, is a fearful commentary against the adequacy and efficiency of those institutions. As a matter of fact, instead of all the fruit growers' and truckers' leaders being able to remedy or mitigate the troubles, their grievances are constantly growing worse.

Financial Profit Becomes More Uncertain

Here we have an anomalous condition presented. Each year added facilities, ability and increased appropriations are given to the national Department of Agriculture and State institutions to benefit these producers; each year new publications are started to teach how to secure greater success in the industry, and each year new organizations of the growers are effected to protect and promote their interests. But all the time, what should be the prime object of each producer—a liberal financial profit—is becoming more uncertain.

Not So With Others

On the other hand we find another class of people, who produce no fruit, potatoes or other produce, yet prosper to make them the wonders of the age. We refer to the railroads and the handlers. We read of railroad companies extending their tracks into new producing districts, double tracking, building longer sidings and erecting larger sheds to receive and ship the produce. They even seek out new producing sections and through specious arguments they induce new people to go into the producing business. Their slogan is "More bushels, barrels or crates." In the large market cities the railroad companies are buying large (comparatively) tracts of ground, often at fabulous prices, to increase their terminal facilities for handling the enormous and constantly increasing volume of shipments that begin to arrive in the large Northern and middle cities from the balmy South before the snow quits flying, and continue to arrive from the North until snow comes again.

We see grand and stately produce exchange buildings rearing their roofs nearer the sky than probably the ancient tower of Babel ever reached, and great houses fronting miles of street in each of our great cities, occupied by handlers of the produce of many hundreds of thousands of acres all over our beautiful country, the result of the toil of millions of patient men, women and children.

The railroad companies and the handlers don't stop to question the advisability of increasing their facilities. They know that the people out on the farms and in the gardens, truck patches and orchards will continue to produce as they have in the past, and they rest in double security in the belief that as the prices go lower the poor dupes on the farms will put in more acres and work harder to produce more, hoping that a greater product will bring them a good reward, even if prices are low. It usually is a delusion for the producer. But this vicious system that breeds misery for the toiler's family pays dividends to the railroad stockholders and fattens the commissions for the handlers.

Change Crops

Every year there are large districts where the producers of some certain crop conclude to go out of the business. But they must produce something. The chances are their second condition will soon be no better than the first. It has always been so under the old condition of producing farm crops and marketing. Overproduction and loss in any particular crop always resulted in neglecting that crop and taking up another one, only to repeat the former experience. It will always be so under the present system or lack of system.

We hardly need to present evidence to prove that what we write is true. The bald staements will be accepted by the majority of readers, and they will say, "'Tis true; it's too true." But we will present indisputable evidence to clinch our claims and support our arguments. This is a mater of such extraordinary importance that we want to present such a strong array of evidences that not a reader will contend that the evils do not exist. As we also will give the only remedy for all the evils that beset the producers of fruit and produce, we want to make our arraignment of old conditions so strong and conclusive that not a single reader will be content to do business another year under the old conditions.

We have selected the Cincinnati Fruit and Produce News (published at Cincinnati, O.) as representative of the fruit and produce business. Their issue of the 4th inst. was a sort of review of the season's business and we make the following extracts therefrom:

POTATOES DULL AT PITTSBURG.

Buyers Keep Thinking Prices Will Drop and Do Little Buying.

Pittsburg, Aug. 2.—The potato market continues slow and indifferent, with weakuess apparent on all grades. * * * Receipts are not heavy, but buyers keep continually before them the idea that lower prices will be made and so buy merely enough for immediate requirements.

TOO MANY JERSEY POTATOES.

STOCK DID NOT MOVE OUT AS FRELY AS WAS DESIRED.

As a Consequence, Though the Quality Is Very Fine, Prices Are Lower Than Last Week.

New York, Aug. 3.—Jersey potatoes occupied the center of the field this week. There was really too many of them around, and prices were lower than last week. * * * Buying was mostly in the buyer's favor.

HEAVY EGG RECEIPTS.

More Than Trade Can Stand and There Is an Accumulation.

New York, Aug. 3.—* * *

LOTS OF SPRING CHICKENS.

HEAVY RECEIPTS CAUSE PRICES TO DECLINE 5c.

Very Few Broilers As Yet from Indiana and Illinois—Big Receipts of Live Poultry Cause Accumulation and Break in Price.

New York, Aug. 3.—* * *

POULTRY MANIPULATION.

In St. Louis It Is Worked Against the Shippers' Interests.

(Shipper here referred to is the country shipper and, of course, the trouble reaches back of him to the producer.)

St. Louis, Aug. 2.—It has been noticed for some time that the receivers of live poultry in this market—much to the detriment of the shipper—have no voice in the prices and quotations on the street, and still further that so-called buyers and dressers make the figures to suit their own ideas. This has been in operation for years, very much to the detriment of the market. When the receipts of poultry are light and not equal to the local demand, prices soar to a point that only a certain class of the trade will meet, and the figures are then published showing the high values. Thus large shipments are the result for a day or two. Then these buyers and dressers, as well as the butchers and grocers, stay out of the market waiting for the slump, which is sure to come.

When the buyer and dresser come on the street they agree to give so much and no more. This price, they say, is the real value and the holder is compelled to accept it as final. They then clean up the market at the slump price. As a consequence the receipts fall off; the buyers and dressers hold the available stock and soon prices go up, when they unload at the high prices and simultaneously send out their quotations, which is sure to bring in another batch.

The St. Louis butchers are fast killing the poultry industry of this entire section by charging extraordinary prices for the chicks on sale in their shops. The News man visited a number of shops in the West End and found the butchers asking 25c per pound for live and 25@30c per pound for dressed (undrawn and head and feet on). These butchers could not have paid more than 13¼@14c on produce row, hence their profit was 100 per cent., and the average citizen doing without poultry. The butchers claim they lose in weight, feathers, etc., when dressing, but any intelligent dresser will tell you that poultry seldom, if ever loses even the weight of the feathers, for the absorption of water more than offsets this loss in dressing. Then, too, the butcher sees to it personally that a well filled craw more than brings his figures still higher. The masses cannot afford chicken at 25@30c a pound and want relief.

MORE POOR DISTRIBUTION.

MANY MARKETS GLUTTED WITH GEORGIA PEACHES.

Eleven Cars Sent to Columbus, a Two-Car Market—Worst Glut of Season in Pittsburg—Little Attention to Complaints.

Cincinnati, Aug. 3.—The North Georgia and Tennessee peach crop is practically over and there is probably not a receiver who will not be glad when the last of these peaches are gone. The deal has been a most unprofitable one, both to the shipper and receiver. * * *

Complaints of the service given by the railroads are deep and universal. This refers to the cars which are diverted and re-shipped by any other road than the Pennsylvania. The delay in getting cars transferred even when they are stopped at Latonia, or in the Kentucky Central yards to the West end conections in Cincinnati is inexcusable and generally amounts to about 15 hours, causing the shipments to miss night trains out of Cincinnati, invariably causing a delay of 24 hours in the sale of the fruit. This is especially unfortunate at this season, when peaches are carrying so poorly.

The railroads pay little attention, however, to the complaints of the receivers. One of their chief clerks when handed a written complaint said, "We haven't the time to read such stuff." It is more than probable that the roads will have to defend themselves against some heavy lawsuits for damages caused by these unnecessary delays in the transfer of cars at Cincinnati.

Instances of the gross improper distribution given Georgia shipments are too numerous to mention, but a few of the most glaring instances which happened the past week are as follows: July 23, 14 cars were billed from Georgia to Cleveland, four others were diverted to Cleveland at Cincinnati. This is about three times as many peaches as Cleveland can handle to advantage. On the same day 18 cars were billed from Georgia to Pittsburg, resulting in the worst glut of the season. On July 24, 16 cars left Georgia billed to Wheeling, W. Va., a one-car market. Unfortunately most of these cars were diverted when passing Cincinnati. On the 25th, 11 cars left Georgia for Columbus, O., a two-car market, resulting in Columbus being totally swamped Friday and Saturday.

While undoutedly a large part of the losses suffered by the Georgia shippers this season has been caused by the unfavorable weather conditions, it is believed they will suffer as great a loss from the improper distribution their shipments have received. *It certainly demonstrates the impossibility of any section being able to distribute its fruit through a local organization, no matter how perfect it may be.*

Newspaper accounts mention that Georgia peach shippers were meeting in churches and praying for a cessation of the rains. So far as can be ascertained only one good minister mentioned the scarcity of refrigerator cars in his prayers, but fruit solicitors report that there is a dull blue haze extending all over north Georgia and east Tennessee, caused by the bitter and heartfelt imprecations called down upon the heads of the railroad managers and refrigerator car lines by the shippers.

CHICAGO PEACH GLUT OVER.

MARKET NOW STRONGER UNDER LIGHTER RECEIPTS.

Georgia About Through and Michigan Hasn't Begun Shipping to Any Extent—Missouri and Arkansas Crops Not Heavy.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The peach situation has cleared decidedly since last week. The premature closing up of the Georgia crop has lightened receipts here and the glut is over. Georgias wind up here this week. There are peaches from Arkansas, a few from Tennessee and Missouri carloads have just begun. Michigan receipts so far are limited to early varieties, which, as usual, are poor. It will be a week or 10 days before the regular Michigan crop starts; so there is a very good outlook for firm prices if the stock be satisfactory. *As the Michigan crop is not heavy, shippers there ought to make money this year*, especially as the quality of their crop is reported to be very good.

HOME FROM GEORGIA.

W. W. McFarland Explains Situation There—Armour Caused Loss.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—W. W. McFarland of M. Baker & Co., returned last Saturday from Georgia. His stay there was cut short by the premature closing of the peach shipping season. He says shippers lost 30 per cent. of their crop, due to rapid ripening, rot and the Armour Co.'s failure to supply the cars. The railroads require 24 hours notice of shipments to furnish the cars. Shippers piled the fruit at the tracks after that period had expired and got receipts when they could.

PEACHES WERE SLAUGHTERED.

PRICES AT CINCINNATI LAST WEEK WERE VERY LOW.

Some Fine, Sound Elbertas Sold as Low as 40c a Crate—All Other Fruits Declined in Sympathy Glut of Poor Apples.

Cincinnati, Aug. 3.—Apples, pears and peaches all give promise of developing large crops this season. Farmers and commission merchants agree that this year's crops in fruits will surpass all of the crops in any of the last five years.

The past week was a record breaker for low prices. At one time it looked as if Cincinnati had been used as the dumping ground for all the refuse of Georgia, but reports are that other points suffered equally. Fine, sound Elbertas sold at 40@50c crate. Express load after express load was refused for charges and car after car met a like fate at the various roads. This refused stuff, thrown on the market to be sold for the account of whosoever it was consigned, helped to complicate the situation, some sales being made as low as 5@10c per crate, and under the circumstances these prices were really more than the stuff was worth. The worst phase of the situation was, and is, that peaches in their decline carried everything else in the fruit line with them.

Apples of Poor Quality.

Apples went begging and as a consequence market here has been and is glutted. Any amount of stock here will not bring much more than freight.

Cantaloupes suffered a like fate, due prnicipally to lack of quality and poor packing. Some Georgia cantaloupes won't bring charges, due to the slipshod methods in putting up this stuff.

The Tennessee tomato deal wound up in a blaze of inglorious dissatisfaction. Last arrivals were received here in horrible shape and it is this fact alone that caused them to sell at such low figures, for home grown are firm at $1.25@1.50 bushel, and shipped stock would have sold proportionately had it been of good quality. Car after car did not bring freight owing to the fact that they were in such horrible condition.

PITTSBURG ALSO SUFFERED.

MANY COMPLAINTS ABOUT POOR QUALITY OF PEACHES.

Poor Packing and Lack of Cars Were the Causes—Too Long a Time on the Road.

Pittsburg, Aug. 2.—There have been more complaints this year because of the condition in which peaches arrived than in a number of years. Some packs come in pretty good shape, *but many badly packed and partly rotten boxes were found in almost every car.* In the Pennsylvania produce yards, where the bulk of the peaches shipped to Pittsburg arrive and are distributed, there are decided signs of bad peaches. In front of many cars the ways are strewn thickly with decayed fruit and so many are thrown out that the garbage man of the yard is kept busy all the time.

The poor condition of the fruit on arrival here is ascribed to bad packing and delay on the part of the railroads. It is claimed by those who were in the Georgia peach belt this year that the provision made for the movement of peaches was wholly inadequate. It seems that the management of the various lines entering the peach section is incompetent and unable to make even a reliable estimate of what rolling stock will be required to move a crop. Cars that should have reached this point in three or four days did not get here for six or seven, and often when they arrived were left standing 24 to 72 hours outside the produce yard.

The P. R. R. assisted in making the poor peaches worse, and it was expensive to them. A number of cars were held out of the yard so long that receivers refused to take them and the railroad was compelled to sell them for freight, which in many cases was not realized. Some cars of peaches were sold by the railroad as low as $50 and these were worked off as low as 25c a box, in a few cases at lower prices. This demoralized the market for receivers of fancy stocks in first class condition could not get prices they should have received.

BERRY GROWERS' LOSSES.

North Carolina Truckers Discouraged Over Poor Railroad Service.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 2.—Now that the trucking season is over and the farmers have had an opportunity to see how they came out financially, a view of

the conditions as they prevail in eastern North Carolina, one of the greatest truck growing sections in the United States, might not be amiss. Last spring with the fine strawberry crop it was but natural to suppose that the growers would make money and recoup some of the heavy losses of the previous year. Such did not prove the case and although there was no famine of cars nor were the railroads more blocked than usual, nevertheless the farmers did not make money, but quite a number of them found themselves in debt at the end of the berry season. Owing to this state of affairs, the farmers have become greatly discouraged and from the most reliable sources *it is learned that in many sections fields of berries have been ploughed up, and the farmers another year will try other crops.* Two bad years in succession are going to tell another season and should the ensuing year prove disastrous it will be an awful blow to the berry business, for there are a number of farmers on the verge of giving up the crop. With such conditions prevailing it is but natural to suppose that the farmers are going to turn their attention to a crop which is more certain. What is true of the brry crop is also true of lettuce, which proved a losing crop last spring.

Better service will have to be given by both railroad and private car line or the farmers will have to stop raising perishable crops out of self-protection—for at the present rate they are getting in debt each

We have given much space to presenting the evidences of the bad results of following the present system of marketing perishable products. If there is a remedy for these evils, and if the remedy is not applied, we say it will be almost criminal neglect of duty on the part of producers' leaders. If those producers to whom the remedy is presented do not apply it because of any doubt in their minds as to its adequacy or practicability of the plan to apply it, and if they canont show that it is positively insufficient, it still remains their duty to give the remedy a fair trial.

The Remedy

We claim there is a remedy for all the troubles enumerated and unenumerated. The remedy is in the American Society of Equity. The plan has been printed in this paper in the past, and the Fruit and Produce Branch has been organized as the particular machine to work out the remedy for this class of producers. But we want to make it very clear in this article that an emergency exists with the producers of perishable crops; that a remedy is at hand equal to the emergency, and how the remedy is to be applied.

Reviewing the foregoing articles, we must be convinced that the troubles as they affect the producers arise from some of the following causes: (1) Overproduction; (2) lack of knowledge of the demand on the various markets; (3) bad distribution; (4) bad grading or packing, or both; (5) delays in transit; (6) lack of icing; (7) consigning to be sold on arrival.

If the proposed remedy will corect the above points, may not the producers expect more satisfactory results—in fact, definite results—and profitable prices for all they market?

The American Society of Equity's plan is to organize the heavy producing sections into local unions (small bodies of ten or more producers). These local unions will be organized into county unions, the county unions into State unions, and all of them will be connected to a district headquarters. The district will be composed of several States. For instance, the States of eorgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina may be one district and the headquarters of this district may be at Atlanta, Ga., or at Montgomery, Ala., or at any other place selected.

All producers in the A. S. of E. organization will have telephones in their homes. Each local union, county union, State union and headquarters will have telephones also and all telegraph facilities.

How It Will Work—Telephones Important

Each member will report his shipping surplus of any crop to his local union daily, wekly or as frequently as necessary. Thus the local union will know the supply in all that neighborhood. Each of the local unions in the county

(Continued on Page 2)

This is the only farm paper devoted to the distributing—marketing—end of farming. For this reason it should be read by every farmer in the country.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets--How the Farmers' Strikes Are Progressing--Notes

GRAIN.

The visible supplies of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports on the dates named were as follows:

	Aug 11.	July 21.	Feb. 24.
Wheat	40,887,000	30,725,000	49,000,000
Corn	6,719,000	10,913,000	23,002,000
Oats	8,700,000	7,926,000	32,838,000

The visible supplies of grain in Canada on the same dates were as follows:

Wheat	3,507,000	4,592,000	20,127,000
Corn	50,000	123,000	28,000
Oats	361,000	265,000	181,000

COTTON.

The total worlds supply of cotton, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchane, was, on the dates named, as follows:

	Aug. 10.	July 20.	Mch. 3.
American	1,095,904	1,399,379	3,606,123
Other Kinds.	1,025,000	1,166,000	1,504,000
Totals	2,120,904	2,565,379	5,110,123

(The figures are bales.)

The supply one year ago (Aug. 1, 1905,) was, American, 1,712,712 bales. Other kinds, 1,075,000 bales. Total, 2,787,712 bales. A decrease this year of 666,808 bales.

Cotton price New York, August 23, $9.90, $10.10.

BROOM CORN PRICES.

Chicago, August 18.—Prices of broom corn are: Self working, good to choice, $60.00@85.00; coarse, $50.00@60.00; dwarf corn, $75.00@85.00; hurl, common to choice, $50.00@110.00.

COMPARATIVE GRAIN PRICES.

	Cash.	Sep.	Dec.	May
Wheat—				
Aug. 19	70¾@71¼	70¼	73¼	77¼
Aug. 1	73½@74¾	73⅞	76½	80¼
Mch. 8	80½	77½	77	
Aug 19, 1905	83@84	80¾	82¼	85¼
Corn—				
Aug. 19	48¼@48½	48	44	44⅜
Aug. 1	50¼@51	49⅛	46¾	47⅜
Mch. 8	47½	44⅛		
Aug. 19, 1905	54½@55	53½	46⅛	44
Oats—				
Aug. 19	29	29¾	30⅞	32⅞
Aug. 1	31½@32¾	30¾	31⅝	33⅝
Mch. 8	30	28		
Aug. 19, 1905	25¼	25¾	26¾	28¾

CASH PRICES IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Cash prices of grain in the principal markets on August 19 were as follows:

Chicago — Wheat, 70¾@71¼c; corn, 48¼@48½c; Oats, 29c.

St. Louis—Wheat, 69@70½c; corn, 47c; oats, 30½c@31c.

Kansas City—Wheat, 66c; corn, 46¼@46½c; oats, 32@34c.

Cincinnati—Wheat, 71@71½c; corn, 51½@52c; oats, 32½c.

Indianapolis—Wheat, 70c; corn, 52@52¼c; oats, 31@31¼c. Wagon wheat, 68@70c.

GRAIN CROP MOVEMENT.

The movement of leading grains at primary points for the week and for the six weeks of the present season compares with similar periods in 1905 and 1904, according to Bradstreet's reports, is as follows:

Week ending	Wheat. bushels	Corn. bushels	Oats. bushels
Aug. 11, 1906	6,441,511	2,089,684	5,355,946
Aug. 12, 1905	5,761,126	3,186,513	6,664,023
Aug. 13, 1904	5,702,667	2,249,872	5,856,342
Season			
July 1 to Aug. 11, 1906	37,559,196	17,053,864	21,791,726
July 1 to Aug. 12, 1905	30,226,629	20,294,577	24,868,802
July 1 to Aug. 13, 1904	21,893,919	13,539,677	17,110,121

* * *

If any people have reason to be happy over the 1906 crops they are the experiment station officers, grain dealers and railroad officers who conducted the gospel trains to teach farmers how to make two blades of grass, two heads of wheat, two ears of corn, two apples and two potatoes to grow where only one grew before.

They have virtually seen this accomplished. How much credit is due to the teachers and how much to the weather each reader may decide for himself. We give credit for the increase to Providence and with nature giving a drought the results would have been very different.

But we need not consider from what agency came the large crops. The vital question is: What are they going to do with the extra heads of wheat; extra ears of corn; the two potatoes and two apples, where the people were accustomed to only one? Unless the advocates of the increased production builded so as to guarantee to the producers increased reward, what can result from their production? If the people who taught increased production failed to teach how to secure increased reward, and if the increased products do not bring a larger reward do bring a less reward, how can they be con sidered as blessings to the farmers?

The results are exactly as we predicted last spring and ever since we began to teach farmers that there was another side to farming more important than production. The increased yield counts as nothing measured by dollars to the farmers. Yes, less than nothing, as each farmer can figure for himself, taking the wheat crop at present prices and compare with the 1904 or 1905 crops. We will not present the figures here as we have made similar illustrations so often and always with the same results that they become odious to our readers.

But with the railroad companies, and hadlers it is different. They charge just as much to carry and handle the cheap bushel or barrel as for one at a fair price. As there are many more to handle their ernings increase in exact ratio with the increase in crops. Thus we have the farmers' profits decrease as the crops increase. in size and the other people's profits increase as the crops increase. We defy any person to prove us incorrect. Every extraordinary success of the farmers as a whole, in producing any crop, leaves them no better off, if, indeed as well off, while this success is exactly what makes it possible for organized transportation companies and handlers to live extravagantly and to pay big dividends. No wonder the capitalistic press refers to the extraordinary prosperity of the country and even thoughtless farmers and farmers' teachers consider big crops synonomous with prosperity, no matter what prices they sell for.

We are not referring to this matter because any credit for the large crops is due the conductors of the gospel trains and the people who teach production only, but the present affords the very best opportunity to prove the folly of teaching better production without also teaching how to market better. The former without the latter will be a positive injury to farmers.

We pray that more of farmers' teachers will in the future teach a balanced education—marketing to go hand in hand with production. The more success is realized in the latter the more imperative becomes the former. But to drive the farmers on to greater production without an improved system for distribution and marketing will be suicidal for the farmers.

The figures this time show that the visible supply of wheat has increased about ten million bushels since the last report (covering three weeks); corn decreased over three million bushels and oats increased almost one million bushels.

May 15th cash wheat was selling in Chicago for 91 cents, now it is selling for 71 cents, or a decline of 20 cents a bushel. The government report last year was 693 million bushels. The yield this year is estimated at 770 million bushels. The increase is 77 million bushels while the discount in price, taking 20c as the difference and 770 million bushels as the crop is 154 million dollars. This is a terrible penalty for growing the extra 77 million bushels.

But we are confident the prices will be better. Already the reports come from the winter wheat sections that the dumpers are about through selling and others refuse to sell at the prices Also we see by the table of "Grain Crop Movement" above that there have been received only 7 million bushels more of wheat at primary points the first six weeks of this season than last, although the crop is the largest ever grown and estimated at 77 million bushels larger than last year. Does this not indicate that farmers are holding better than before? Our own advices also indicate that they are.

There will probably be free marketing of spring wheat for a time and the price may go lower yet. Anticipating this we have not been attempting to sustain the price. For three years the A. S. of E. has entered the field at critical times, stopped prices from declining and sent them up. Millions of farmers who never contributed a cent to the society got the benefit just the same as members. We think it is time to change our tactics and the price can't get too low for the dumpers. If it gets low enough they will be forced to seek the society for relief. As for our members, we encourage them to be faithful. The world has always consumed all the wheat that was produced in the past and will again. When the logical time comes we will take steps to put prices up and they will be effective. We have never failed in the past to improve prices and will not in the future. Those who refuse to sell their wheat at present prices will be paid handsomely for their determination.

It makes the writer sick at heart to see the farmers feeding an already satiated market with their fine wheat at unfairly low prices, but it will ultimately be for teh best. The average man must be very sick before he calls the doctor, the average farmer must feel the need of the A. S. of E. before he will use it.

The visible supply of corn is very small, but speculative prices keep slightly under the minimum on account of the excellent crop prosepects. Cash corn can, however, be sold at the minimum price or more in many cities and towns. The price for wagon corn in Indianapolis Aug. 21 was 55@60c. It is worth even more than this for feeding to hogs and cattle at prevailing prices.

Oats are too cheap considering the size of the crop and every bushel should be held.

Hogs and cattle are selling at and around the minimum prices. The producers appear to have their business very well in hand. A few days ago the markets were flooded with hogs and the prices broke badly, but almost immediately the receipts dropped off and prices quickly recovered. There have been so many illustrations of controlled supply making the price, either up or down, that it must have impressed every observing person.

The situation emphasizes the necessity of more organization and this will soon be accomplished. Arrangements are expected to be made at the Annual meeting for enough assistant national organizers to put them in all important producing sections of the country. With twenty or more such organizers the A. S. of E. can be completed in another year and the machineries of marketing be established for each important crop or class of crops.

NOTES ON THE SITUATION.

What is an export price for wheat? 70 cents does not induce foreign purchases.

An export price is such a price as will compel the farmers of America to eat the poorest food, wear the cheapest cloth and deprive them of all the pleasures, comforts and luxuries of life. This is the condition of the peasants in Russia and the peons in Argentina who are our competitors for the export trade.

Do we want the export trade at such a price, particularly when we have only a very small portion of the crop to export?

But, there may be another export price. If the world needs all the wheat produced, and it always did in the past, Europe will take our wheat at our price *after* the foreign crops are used.

If you want to see the exports increase, start the price upward.

Did somebody ask for gospel trains to teach farmers how to market? The railroads have no free trains for such a purpose and, strange, the farmers have few teachers to board them if they started.

There must be no hesitancy among equity members. Instead of lessening your efforts to educate increase them. Up-to-Date Farming and The Third Power are the great educators.

Keep the price of wheat down and the price of land will soon come down.

Keep the price of wheat down, this crop will be neglected and other crops will be over produced, then they will come down. This was the old way and there was no certainty about farming.

The new way is a profitable price for all crops, when none will be sacrificed in favor of any other.

Organized farmers can control production as well as they can control supply when produced.

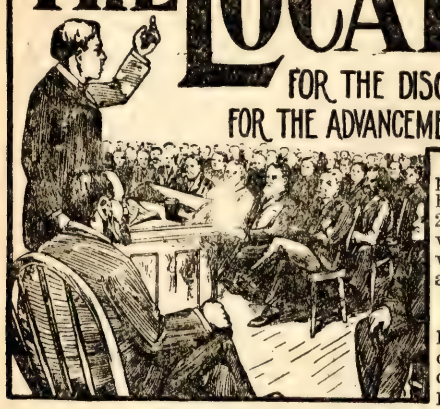
As much wheat will be consumed at $1.00 as at 70c.

"If spring wheat raisers refuse to sell on 70 cents basis, that will give the market an upward turn."—Logan and Bryan, Chicago.

DON'T INCREASE ACREAGE OF WHEAT.

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The supreme body is

The Emblem of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of theLabel an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers, and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the Label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.

The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come through Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—The only paper that teaches the only successful plan to market crops profitably. 50 cents a year. Send your subscription.

This is the only farm paper devoted to the distributing—marketing—end of farming. For this reason it should be read by every farmer in the country.

Are you wearing one of the beautiful, gold Equity buttons? You will be proud of it and you will value your society more if you wear one constantly. No society has a more beautiful button. See advertisement.

Don't try to measure the magnitude of your society when completed. Keep your mind on your local union, build it up and all else will follow.

Give your complete address, including county every time you write to us. Make all money orders and drafts for the society payable to the order of The American Society of Equity.

Begin to arrange now to give one week to the Annual Meeting of the A. S. of E. The invitation is as wide as the country and to every farmer and friend of farmers.

Visitors day, October 24th, at the Annual Meeting. Everybody invited. Come prepared to stay during the balance of the term.

Fill out the crop Report Blank that appears in this paper, and send it to headquarters promptly. If not ready to fill it out, cut it out and preserve as it is not expected to appear again.

Organizers who may have completed their home work and want new fields of labor are recommended to go to either the Burley tobacco district or the peanut districts. There will be found the ripest and richest harvest in the country.

Give county every time you write to us.

Charles A. Martin, secretary Branch County (Michigan) Union, No. 77, reports a most successful county picnic held at Matteson Lake Grove on Aug. 2, at which about 500 A. S. of E. people were present. Many new members were added, and it was decided to hold another grand rally in September.

This from Virginia: "I send you herewith $2.40 for new members and dues. We had our annual picnic today and great enthusiasm was expressed by all. At least 90 per cent. of our members have pledged their growing crops to the society and a goodly number of non-members will also pledge with us. Brother Bondurant gave us an excellent talk. The farmers are coming to the front fast.

"Yours respectfully
"H. W. RANSONE, Sec.

Oragnizer E. L. Davenport, of Cisney, Ky., opened his fall campaign by oganizing a local at Dunbar, Butler county, with seventeen regular and seven special members.

G. W. Forrester, of West Moreland, Kan., executed his commission as organizer and accompanied it with the report of Arispie Local Union on July 22, and a week later he reported another, Union Ridfe, both in Pottawatomie county. He says: "I find some can't, but the great majority of our best farmers say it is all right. They back their faith by works. That means something."

We expect that hundreds of old and new organizers will take up active work this month. September is one of the best months—in fact, the best—in all the year for organizing. Crops are being sold and in many cases at prices below what they should bring. There is a reason; it will be understood by the farmers most strongly at this time. There is a remedy; the desire and willingness to apply it will never be greater. Organizers, do not neglect September, thinking it a little too early. It can really be made your golden harvest month.

J. A. Ross, secretary South Dakota State Union, of Sioux Falls, is the right man in the right place and if given the support and co-operation of the South Dakota membership will soon make that State one of the strongest in the Union. It takes money to do business, however, and any local that has not sent him the State dues should do so at once, on the basis of 10 cents for each member of his local union. Also, all reports and remittances should now be sent to him. He will make proper entries and forward them to the National Union.

R. C. Owens, of Independence, provincial organizer for Alberta, Canada, is again in the field. We recently received through the provincial secretary, Will J. Keen, of Edmonton, the report of three new locals and three nuclei organized by him. Much interest is manifest in the Canadian Northwest, and it will be but a short time before the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manatobia are as well organized as some of our best States.

The producers of a number of special crops grown only in localities with limited area are organizing on the plan of the A. S. of E. They are the Essential oil growers, headed by George C. Wattles, of Sherwood, Mich.; the bean growers, headed by K. H. Wheeler, of Dexter, Mich.; the buckwheat growers, headed by J. B. Whiting, of Interlaken, N. Y.; the hop growers, headed by H. L. Locke, of Richfield Springs, N. Y.; the peanut growers, headed by Gilbert T. Stephenson, of Pendleton, N. C., and the sugar-beet growers, headed by A. N. Holdaway, of Proud City, Utah. Growers of any of these special crops can assist wonderfully by working with the above leaders and the National Union in starting the work in their own localities.

Organization must precede control of marketing and price-making; hence the important thing is to push organization, not only among the producers of our great staple crops, but also among the growers of special crops. We will help, but the growers themselves must take hold and lead out. Let us hear from you.

Two new State unions to be organized soon—New York on Sept. 10, at Ithaca, and Indiana on Sept. 15, at Evansville. Minnesota is also ready and may be reported later.

Jackson Local Union, in Vanderburg county, Indiana, was lately reported by General Oragnizer Charles A. Speer, of Fort Branch, Ind.

C. Hayes Taylor, secretary of the Tobacco Growers' Branch and part of the National Union force, has stirred things up in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina. His recent visit into the peanut section bids fair to mean thousands of dollars extra in the pockets of the growers, and incidentally increased revenue to headquarters to carry the work to other new fields.

Some of the great Eastern daily papers have awakened to the existence of the American Society of Equity and are loud in their ejaculations that it is "an octopus," "a trust," and seem to think it a bad, bad thing for the farmers to think of "trusting" themselves and each other. Whoever heard of a trust operating without capital stock? The A. S. of E. hasn't a dollar of capital stock, and is organizing for protection, not for loot.

It is encouraging to see a growing sentiment among other farmers' organizations in favor of the A. S. of E. plan of controlling marketing to make the price. They are beginning to see that if the farmers are ever to have their just share of money it must come from what they sell, and not from what they buy.

A. S. of E. enumerators are now collecting acreage reports and estimated yields of buckwheat throughout New York and Pennsylvania. Growers in other sections will report through their local union or direct to the National Union.

This year's crop of buckwheat will not be sold below 70 cents. If the crop is short, it will be higher. Hold your buckwheat for 70 cents.

Organizer R. J. Marshall, of Brookneal, Va., opens his fall campaign with a local to be known as "Wide Awake," No. 2,500.

Owen county, Kentucky, has an active and successful organizer in the person of G. W. McIlroy, of Rural Route No. 4, Owenton. He opened his August campaign with Hekin Local Union, No. 2,499.

One thousand delegates are expected to attend the annual meeting of the National Union at East St. Louis, Ill., beginning Oct. 23. Local unions, county unions and State unions are entitled to representatives in accordance with Article 7 of Constitution and by-laws.

As soon as you elect your delegates to the annual meeting send their names and postoffice addresses to the national secretary and then take such steps as will provide necessary funds to defray expenses of the trip. It is important that every subordinate body be well represented.

"The tobacco growers are pooling their tobacco right along. Good old Union county, Kentucky, is pooling rapidly now. I have great confidence in the success of our stemming district association." Thus writes Organizer N. M. Ashley, of Sebree.

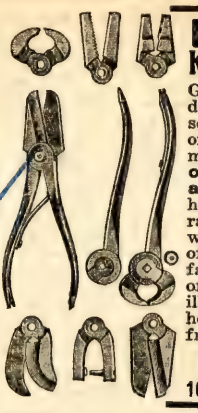
We are glad to announce that Theron Fisk, whose commission as organizer was revoked because of neglect in making prompt reports has been diligent in adjusting matters, and in a recent letter states that as soon as he arrives home, where his records are kept, he will make a complete and accurate accounting. He says the apparent neglect was because of delays of his assistants.

Organizers, secretaries, correspondents, everybody, make your reports regularly and promptly.

During July South Dakota led in the number of new local unions chartered, which State will be No. 1 for August.

Local unions should not forget to elect delegates to the county conventions to meet the first week in October. Do it next meeting.

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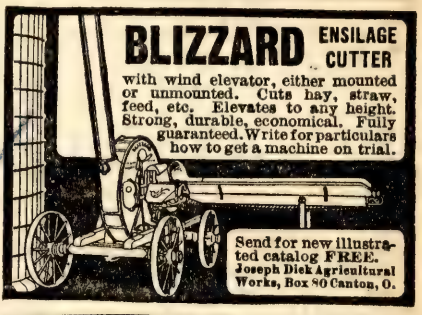
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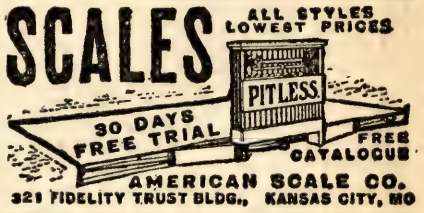
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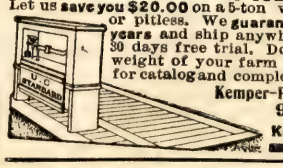
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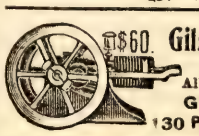
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Rex Flintkote Roofing J. A. & W. BIRD & CO. 98 India St., Boston, Mass.

Labor day, Sept. 4, a rally day for the "union farmers" in thousands of localities. Send in reports of your meetings for this department, "The Field." Let others know what you are doing.

September should be a "banner month" both in the number of new local unions organized and new members secured by old locals. Will you do your part to make it such? Begin now, this very instant, and plan your campaign. Subscribers, members, officers and organizers can all do much if they will only go about it. Don't wait.

C. O. Drayton, president Illinois State Union and State Organizer, has been doing some good work in Perry county, Illinois. A new lodge of twenty-two members at Swanwick is one of the results.

Every day brings good reports from Kentucky. They have tasted the benefits. There is a vast difference between being forced to sell tobacco at $3.50 per cwt. ,as dictated by the Tobacco Trust, and receiving $9.50 per cwt. through their association.

Two more locals, as we are closing the forms, from Brother G. W. McIlroy, of Rural Route No. 4, Owenton, Ky., Heslar and Elk Lick, both in Owen county.

J. G. Phillips, Rural Route No. 1, Jackson, Mo., is pushing organization work in Cape Girardeau county. He has just appointed F. C. Schenks, of Marble Hill, Bollinger county, as an assistant.

Some progressive Up-to-Date readers and farmers of Bates county, Missouri, in the vicinity of Adrian, met together on Aug. 11 and organized themselves into a local union of the American Society of Equity. William M. Braughton, Adrian, Mo., was elected secretary.

"Please send to the addresses on inclosed list some sample copies of official paper. We want to push the organization work to a finish in this (Pierce) county, Wisconsin." From a letter of Frank Anderson, secretary Ellsworth Local Union, No. 2,446. We receive hundreds of letters similar to the above, but can stil take care of a few more.

"Mr. S. B. Robertson, State Secretary, Calhoun, Ky.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—I herewith send you a list of twenty new members secured at a picnic recently held in my woods. W. F. SEWELL,
"Bethlehem, Ky."

Congratulations, Brother Sewall. Do it every day.

THE FIELD

Cape Girardeau, Mo., County Union had a picnic and barbecue August 11. Address were made by C. O. Drayton, President of Illionois State Union and Prof. R. W. Clothier, head of the department of Agriculture and Chemistry in the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau. The attendance was large; the interest in the speaking and the entertainment ran high besides many new members joined the Society and arrangements were made for meetings to organize in other parts of the county. Our reporter says: "With the A. S. of E. so well started in Cape Girardeau county you may look for Missouri to quickly fall into line."

MEETINGS

[Organizers are urged to send their dates for meetings to publish in the official paper. This will help them very much. At present we should receive the reports two weeks before the date of the issue they are to appear in. Then the issue should be out a while before the meetings. After the new press is running the time can be shortened.]

INDIANA STATE MEETING AND TRI-STATE RALLY

Evansville, Ind., Saturday, Sept. 15.

On the above date an all-day meeting will be held in Oak Summit Park, Evansville. In the morning a state union of the A. S. of E. for Indiana will be organized and plans made for future work. While the delegates are doing this, others can enjoy a social time in the beautiful park. All who desire to do so can bring eatables and enjoy a picnic dinner in the forest. Farmers from our sister states—Kentucky and Illinois are cordially invited.

Beginning at 1 p. m. the following program will be carriel out.

Address of Welcome—Hon. John W. Boehne, mayor of Evansville.

Response—Arch Stevenson, of Spencer county.

Music—Band.

Address—The Relations of the Farmers and Local Merchants—E. Q. Lockyear, sec. Evansville Retail Merchants' Association.

Music—Band.

Address—J. A. Everitt, president and founder of the American Society of Equity.

Music—Band.

Addresses by able and entertaining speakers. During this time unfinished business will be taken up by the delegates.

Music—Band.

Very low rates will be secured on all railroads, traction lines and steamboats. Several excursion steamers will run from Cannelton and intermediate points. As only a limited number can be carried on these, tickets should be purchased at least a week ahead. Members should apply for a supply of tickets at once.

This is expected to be the greatest rally of farmers and their friends ever held in Indiana. People interested in the great A. S. of E. movement will attend from all parts of the state. Members and non-members in Southern Indiana should attend en masse.

By Order of Committee.
Address Chas. A. Speers, Fort Branch, Ind.

Mint Growers' Meeting

At Kalamazoo, Mich, September 5, 1906, at the Kalamazoo House, to organize Essential Oil Growers' Branch of the American Sosiety of Equity, elect officers and arrange for system for marketing. Every mint-growing district should be represented, as we wish to make a selection of reporters which will be of importance as to the price of oils. We invite those who are not members to come. Any wishing information write Geo. C. Wattles, Sherwood, Mich.

By order of committee.

Tobacco Growers' Convention.

The third annual convention of the National Tobacco Growers' Branch of the A. S. of E. will meet at Clarksville, Tenn., October 10, 11 and 12, 1906.

Each county having a county organization is entitled to one delegate for each 500 members therein, or major fraction thereof.

Counties having no county organization, but having local unions, are entitled to one delegate for the county.

All the other tobacco growers' associations are invited to send delegates to this convention for the purpose of all agreeing on the following: (1) Control of supply to compel the price. (2) A uniform price for the same types and grades, no matter where produced. (3) The sale of the old crop before the new is offered. (4) A uniform standard for planting so that production may be controlled. (5) Cooperation of two or more associations in sales. (6) Any other matters of mutual interest.

If these points are agreed upon and all will uniformly carry them out, the tobacco industry will be on a basis of certainty for the entire year, and will afford an example of what may obtain with every farm crop. E. L. DAVENPORT, Pres.,
Greenville, Ky.
C. HAYES TAYLOR, Sec., Indianapolis, Ind.
J. A. EVERITT, Pres. A. S. of E.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

BURLEY TOBACCO GROWERS' MEETING

October 1, 1906.

Unions of the A. S. of E. in Henry, Shelby, Owen, Pendleton, Grant, Washington, Oldham, Daviess, Spencer, and other counties are requested to send delegates to a meeting called at New Castle, Henry county, for Oct. 1. Also growers of Burley tobacco not members of the A. S. of E. are invited.

One of the objects of this meeting is to provide for the complete organization of the district. Other important business will be also transacted. Speakers and experienced organizers from other districts are particularly invited.

By order of the county union of Henry county, in session at New Castle, Aug. 6, 1905. H. E. SWAIN, Chairman.

Labor Day Celebration.

C. O. Drayton, president Illinois State Union, will address farmers, laborers and business men at Eldorado, Ill., Sept. 3d.

Annual meeting National Union A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26.

Annual meeting Tobacco Growers' Branch A. S. of E. at Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 10, 11 and 12. C. Hayes Taylor, Sec., Indianapolis.

First regular meeting Fruit and Produce Growers' Branch A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26. M. Wes Tubbs, Sec., Indianapolis.

Meeting of stockmen to organize a Livestock Branch of the A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26. Any producer of livestock for market is eligible to membership and may take part in the organization. There should be a great turnout for this extremely important event.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY, WIS., County union will meet at the court house, Chippewa Falls, Sept. 8. A full attendance is desired, as business of much importance will be transacted including the matter of a salesman to sell the produce of the county.—John Prince, Sec., R. R. No. 2, Bloomer, Wis.



INCREASE THE VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY

Mark the contrast caused by PAINT. Observe the barns in your own County. On one side you see a dreary, dilapidated, "scabby," weather-beaten, run down, unpainted structure; on the other, a barn that PAINT has made bright and handsome; enduring, well preserved and prosperous looking—a barn that reflects the foresight of its owner.

PITKIN'S BARN PAINT is long-lasting and low-priced—only 85c per gallon. It is ready to use; fine, smooth, uniform, bright and fast color. It is guaranteed to stand five years of weather-wear under any circumstances, but wear even longer if put on under proper conditions.

FREE We know that a man progressive enough to read a farm journal knows the folly of neglecting his property and realizes the value of GOOD PAINT. We want to send you a free trial can at our expense. Write for it today to the pioneer paint-makers of the West, and for color cards and information all intending painters should know. We want to hear from you. It is very likely that your dealer now handles PITKIN'S BARN PAINT, so you can get his Guarantee in addition to ours, and you'll have to pay for

Paint only once in the coming five years



GEO. W. PITKIN CO., Rural Dept. A Chicago, Ill.
Originators of Ready-to-Use Barn Paint.

NOW is Just the Time To Buy an American Manure Spreader

Sold on Time-Under Guarantee-30 Days' Approval Test to Prove Our Claims

THERE are 40% more exclusive features on the American Manure Spreader than any other Spreader on the market.

These exclusive features make the American just 40% more valuable than any other Spreader.

And the American Manure Spreader is sold on an exclusive plan—no other Spreader in the world is sold in such a way.

The American is sold direct from our factory to the user *under guarantee*—with 30 days' Approval Test allowed to prove every claim we make for it.

If it is not exactly as represented, send back the Spreader. We pay all the freight—both ways—and the test won't cost you a penny.

'Twill take just a moment of your time and a postal to send for our big Spreader Catalogue—the finest ever issued. It explains fully the exclusive features on the American—tells why it is the highest grade machine of its kind made—tells all about our full line of Americans—made in 5 styles and 10 sizes.

It tells all about our exclusive selling plan—tells how we sell our machines on time—giving the American Manure Spreader a chance to help you pay for itself before you have to pay for it.

We want you to have this big Free catalogue.

Now is just the time to buy an American Manure Spreader—for top dressing on meadow and after harvest work. It will save you time and labor—and do the work perfectly—pulverizing and spreading evenly—making the manure cover twice the area as when spread by hand.

Every progressive farmer should own an American Manure Spreader—and should get it *now*.

With our free catalogue goes a valuable book on the Value, Care and Application of Manure. Take a minute's time and a postal and send for both—they're free.



American Harrow Co.,
5339 Hastings Street, Detroit, Michigan

WE WANT NAMES

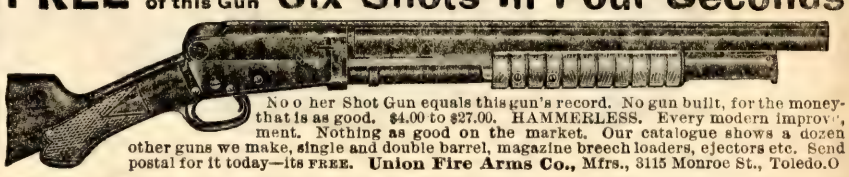
We want YOU to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States, having a few head of stock (cows, horses, pigs). You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you **Two Beautiful Colored Pictures Free.** These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten farmers.

We want to send a sample copy of the RURAL HOME to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper, and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you, postpaid, **Absolutely Free, Two Reproductions of the World's Famous Pictures,** in beautiful colors, size 15x20 inches.

Address THE RURAL HOME, 22 North William St., New York, N. Y.

FREE Book Tells of this Gun **Six Shots In Four Seconds**



No other Shot Gun equals this gun's record. No gun built, for the money that is as good. $4.00 to $27.00. HAMMERLESS. Every modern improvement. Nothing as good on the market. Our catalogue shows a dozen other guns we make, single and double barrel, magazine breech loaders, ejectors etc. Send postal for it today—its FREE. **Union Fire Arms Co.,** Mfrs., 3115 Monroe St., Toledo.O

SEED Wheat, Rye, Clover, Grass **SEED**

and all seasonable seeds. I have the best varieties. Before you complete your plans for fall sowing, send for circular, price lists and samples.

W. H. EVERITT, Seedsman, (Successor to J. A. Everitt, Seedsman Inc.) **Indianapolis, Ind.**

The GREAT WESTERN

Made For The Man Who Wants THE BEST



Fill in the coupon on next page and we will send you, Free, a 56-page book on how to handle barnyard manure. This book is worth its weight in gold to you. Send for it now and see for yourself.

Get What You Pay For.

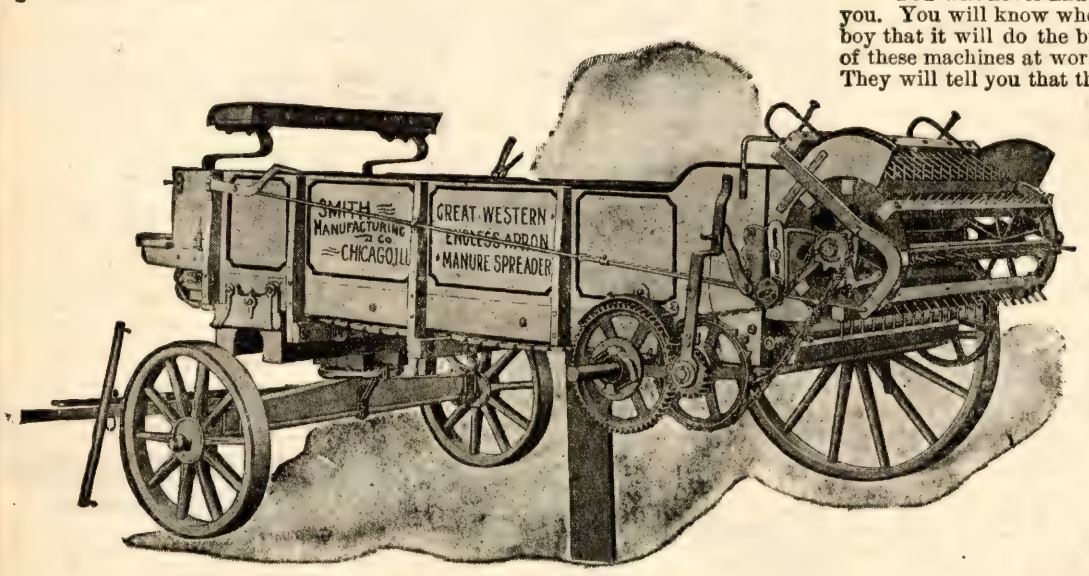
Don't pay as much for a cheap spreader as you would for the **Great Western** which is absolutely guaranteed by us to stand up under 50 per cent more strain than any other spreader of the same capacity, and with less than one-half of the breakage.

The Cheapest Machine Made.

The **Great Western** costs from 10 to 15 per cent more to make than any other spreader on the market of the same size, but when you take the strength and durability into consideration, it is the cheapest machine by far for you to buy; in fact, **pound** for **pound** and **load** for **load** that it will haul, it costs you less money.

The Extra Strength and Durability

that we give in the **Great Western** costs us many thousands of dollars a year. It represents only a few dollars to you in the purchase price. When you are putting over $100.00 into a machine a few dollars extra in cost is a small item, if for every dollar extra that you pay you receive $5.00 in value. That is what we give you,—*and more too.* In fact, the difference in the price between the **Great Western** and the cheaper machines will be more than made up within a short time in repairs alone. There are more **Great Western** spreaders being made and sold every day than any other spreader on the market, and with less than one half as many traveling men. The reason for this is that we have always made the machine out of the best material. Wherever one machine goes it always sells more.



The Frame is Made of Oak

We have never **stooped so low** as to use pine, maple or other cheap materials in the main frame. We use the very best white oak tongue and double trees. Our whole energy and thought has been to see how good we could make it, and how well we have accomplished this is evidenced by the fact that we are today by far the largest manufacturers of manure spreaders in the world. This goes to show that the farmers and stock raisers are not looking for cheap, trashy machinery, built without principle or honor. THE GREAT WESTERN Endless Apron Manure Spreader is

Acknowledged by Everyone to be the Best

machine on the market, and the very best and strongest statement that can be made about any other spreader is that it is as good as the GREAT WESTERN. No man ever had the nerve to claim a better machine. Such a statement would be absurd.

When you buy a GREAT WESTERN and draw it out of town every implement dealer, regardless of what machine he sells, will know that you have made a wise selection and bought the best machine made. When you draw it from town to your farm, every farmer that has had experience will know that you have not bought the cheapest and lightest machine but **the one that is made for the man who wants the best.** When you put it to work you will find it

Perfection in What It Is and What It Does.

You will never find it wanting in any way. It will instill confidence in you. You will know when you send it to the field with the hired man or the boy that it will do the business without breaking. You will surely find many of these machines at work in your own vicinity. Go and talk with the owners. They will tell you that the GREAT WESTERN is by far the strongest and most substantial, the most simple and best spreader on the market. **It is made for the man who wants the best.**

Simplicity.

There are only two levers on the machine; one which raises the hood to position as it is shown in the illustration at the top of the page, locks it and throws the machine into gear at the same time. It can be thrown into and out of gear without lowering the hood. One lever which changes the feed to spread thick or thin; making it so simple that a boy who can drive a team can handle it.

Hood and End Gate.

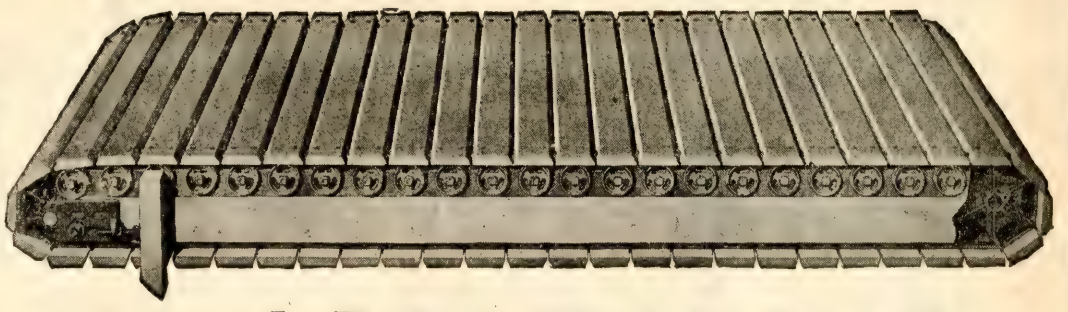
In the illustration to the left the end gate is down into position to keep the manure away from the beater while loading and driving to the field. When you get to the field the hood is raised to the position as shown in the upper illustration and the beater is free to start. Without an end gate to keep the manure away from the beater when loading the manure is invariably loaded against the beater so when the machine is started up there is a heavy strain on the beater the same as there would be on a threshing machine cylinder if a bundle of grain were thrown on the cylinder before the machine is started.

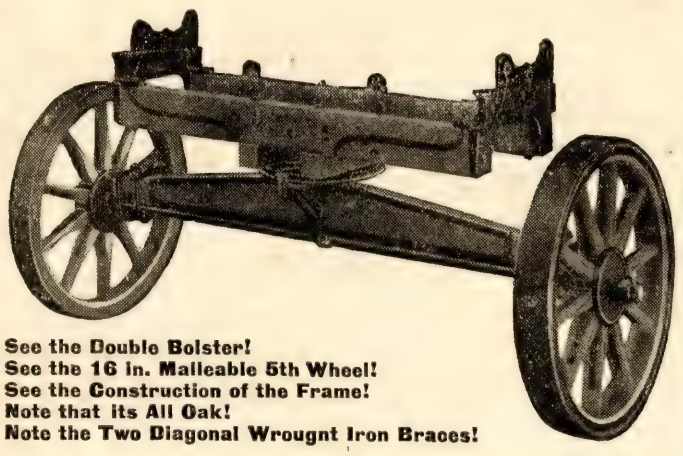
SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 158 HARRISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Endless Apron Manure Spreader

Our Famous Endless Apron

This cut shows our ENDLESS APRON, which is one continuous apron (not a half apron), therefore, is always ready to load. You don't have to drive a certain distance to pull it back into position after each load or wind it back by hand, nor are there any reverse gears, trips, springs or contraptions to get out of order; in fact, it is always ready to load; it is always up and out of the way of obstruction, as it does not extend below axle; spreads evenly from start to finish and cleans out perfectly.





See the Double Bolster!
See the 16 in. Malleable 5th Wheel!
See the Construction of the Frame!
Note that its All Oak!
Note the Two Diagonal Wrougnt Iron Braces!

A Perfect Giant In Strength

The cut to left shows the front axle, wheels, fifth wheel and double bolsters. This gives a good idea as to the strength of the front end of the machine.

The fifth wheel is extra strong and heavy. It is 16 inches in diameter, made of malleable iron. It is braced both front and rear. The illustration shows the front brace. This brace runs from the lower part of the fifth wheel to the lower part of the axle, so that there is positively no give either forward or backward. It is fastened absolutely stiff and rigid to the axle.

Fifth Wheel is Oscillating.

The fifth wheel is oscillating so that if one wheel of the machine drops into a rut or dead furrow, the frame, body and working parts are not twisted out of shape. With a non-yielding fifth wheel when one wheel drops into a rut or hole, the machine twists out of shape and causes friction and binding, and makes the machine run hard, and reduces the life more than one half.

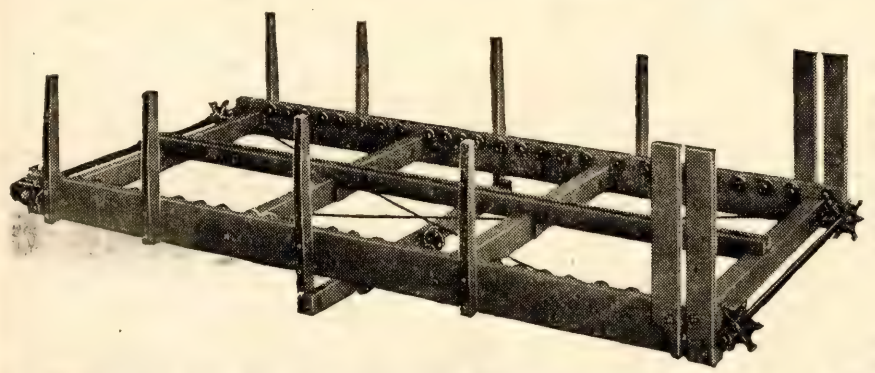
This is a very important point and is one of the reasons why the GREAT WESTERN is of such easy draught. Every working part of this machine is always in line so that there is no undue friction or binding.

The Strong Double Bolster.

See the strong double bolster which supports the front end of the machine. There is absolutely no give or twist to it.

With this construction it is not necessary for us to carry all of the load back of the front axle. **We carry one seventh of the load in front of the front axle.** In other words, the load is nearly equally balanced both front and rear.

Compare the front end of the GREAT WESTERN machine with the flimsy construction of other spreaders and note that on almost all other spreaders the entire load is carried back of the front axle, thus making the draught of the machine heavy, and giving you a front end that will invariably give trouble.



Main Frame.

In this illustration we show the main frame. **Every stick of timber shown in this illustration is the very toughest white oak.** The two side sills are 2 inches by 6 inches. There are four cross sills which are mortised into the main sills. The two middle sills which carry the center row of rollers run the full length. In addition to this, there are two diagonal wrought iron braces which hold the frame from skewing or twisting out of shape. This is by far the strongest and most substantial construction ever put onto a manure spreader. This construction adds at least 50 per cent. to the life of the machine. If this frame was made of pine or maple, and light material as some manure spreaders are made, the frame that carries the machinery would twist out of shape and cause the machine to go to pieces very soon. A few dollars added to the grade of the material and general construction, we consider of very great importance.

$2,352,700,000.00 Is Value of Manure in U.S. Per Year.

That's what United States Bulletin No. 192 says. Also that a conservative estimate of loss by present handling is one third, or $708,466,000.00 per annum.

The fertility of the soil is one of the most important things confronting the American Farmer today. The day of new and fertile lands is past, and from now on the question of fertilizers is one that every American farmer must consider. The European farmer took it up long ago. He has come across a continent and an ocean for fertilizers to build up his old soil. He robbed his soil in years gone by, the same as the American farmer is robbing his soil today. We have helped to build up his soil at the expense of the starvation of our own. The result is that today the British, German and Danish farmers are raising thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre while the yield for the American farmer is less than one half this.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 192 says in part, "Waste of manure is either so common as to breed indifference or so silent and hidden as to escape notice. According to recent statistics there are in the United States in round numbers 179,100,000 horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep. If these animals were kept in stalls or pens throughout the year and the manure saved, the fertilizing value of the manure produced would be $2,352,700,000. If we assume that one third of the value of the manure is lost by the present method of management, and this estimate is undoubtedly a conservative one, the total loss in the U. S. would be $708,466,000, or an annual loss for each farm of $83.33."

THIS NEGLECT AND WASTE IS A CRIME.

Whole states, from New England to Florida and west to Indiana, have been abused by thoughtless farmers until the soil is so run down that in many localities farms can be bought for less than the original cost of the buildings on them. There was plenty of land in the west then, but now the supply is exhausted and we know of no other west. Therefore, those who have fertile soils left should look well to maintain the most valuable asset, the fertility. How you can maintain the fertility is fully explained in the 56 page book published by us, entitled

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE WITH BARNYARD MANURE.

This book has cost us thousands of dollars to produce and it is absolutely free. There is not an advertisement in it. It is published in the interest of the farmer. A two cent stamp will bring it to you.

This book contains articles from the agricultural colleges of almost every state in the Union. It contains articles from many farmers from almost every good agricultural state.

You are helping to maintain the agriculturalcollege or colleges in your state. If you do not keep informed as to what they are doing, you are not taking advantage of the privileges to which you are entitled. You pay road taxes to keep up your road; then would you drive through the fields? We think not. Then why should you pay for keeping up the experimental stations and not take advantage of what they have learned? This book explains to you what many of the agricultural colleges have found out.

A REVELATION IN THE HANDLING OF MANURE.

Until the last few years it has been thought necessary to compost the manure in the yard for six months or a year. For ordinary farm crops this has been found to be a mistake as it is clearly shown that there is a loss of over one half by exposure of less than six months.

Vorhees of New Jersey says: "More than one half of the total annual manure product of the cow may be lost by exposure of less than four months. The manure should be spread on the land as soon as possible after made."

Kansas Experiment Station says: "The waste by exposure in six months amounts to fully one half of the gross manure."

New York, Cornell Station, indicates a loss of nearly one half in six months, and says: "If the question is how to get the best results from a given amount of manure there is no question but that it may be done by moving it to the field and spreading on the land as soon as possible."

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 192, recommends that the manure be spread at short intervals.

Letters and reports from the above will be found in "Practical Experience With Barnyard Manures," as well as letters from many other agricultural colleges, almost all of which recommend that the manure be spread as soon as it is made.

We want you to have this book. Remember it does not cost you one penny except a two-cent stamp. If you will send for it and read it over carefully and follow out the lines that are recommended, you will find an increase in your crop far beyond your expectations.

Don't say that you are doing well enough. It must be evident to every intelligent farmer who has given this matter a thought that the increase in the expense of production, embracing the advance in values of land, increase in expense of farm equipment and labor must be met by producing only maximum crops. To do this you must maintain and even increase the fertility of your soil. This book will tell you how to do it, and with less expense than you are doing it now.

HOW TO GET THE BOOK FREE.

Fill in coupon below, cut it out and mail to us. Say whether you have a spreader or not; if you haven't, we will send the book "Practical Experience with Barnyard Manure" and catalog of the Great Western Manure Spreader; if you have a spreader, we'll send the book only.

Smith Manufacturing Co., 158 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Please send me free the book, "Practical Experience With Barnyard Manures."

NAME..... P. O. .....

County..... State.....

Have you a manure spreader? Answer.....

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100% ON YOUR MONEY EVERY YEAR FOR TWENTY YEARS

This is the marvelously good investment that more than 700,000 users have actually found the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR to be.

With the average number of cows a DE LAVAL machine saves and earns its whole cost the first year, which it continues to do yearly for its established life of fully twenty years more to come.

There surely isn't another such investment, either on the farm or off it, open to anyone having cream to separate. Why delay making it?

As for the first cost, if you have the ready cash of course there is a fair discount for it, but if not any reputable buyer may secure a DE LAVAL machine on such liberal terms that the machine is *actually free of cost for it will earn its cost and more while you are paying for it.*

Send at once for catalogue and full particulars.

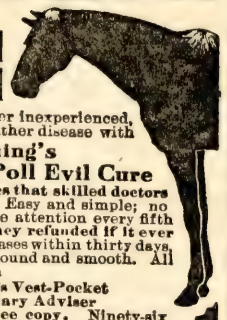
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Be an influential factor in your community. Organize farm telephone lines. It gives you a handsome profit. We send you instructions how to organize farm lines and how to build and operate them. Write for our free book, Bulletin G22. It's full of telephone information.

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Milking

It has been found by experience that properly milked cows will better keep up their flow of milk than is the case with cows which are milked in a careless manner, and this flow will be maintained for a longer period of time. Careful milking, therefore, permanently improves the animal as a milk producer, aside from directly increasing the milk flow. The work of milking from this point of view is as important as any on the dairy farm, and no one can do it properly but persons endowed with a good share of intelligence, patience and conscientiousness. It goes almost without saying that when the milker brings such qualifications to his work, its importance will be appreciated as it ought to be, by himself as well as by those about him.

Unfortunately the number of cow owners who still look upon the milking in a perfunctory manner, as a necessary evil, are numerous everywhere, and especially in regions where dairying is not an important industry. Where the farmers keep only a few cows each, whose milk is hauled to the creamery or cheese factory or made into butter, the main reliance of the farmer is the production of cereal crops or raising of different kinds of live stock. Farmers of this class are apt to consider their cows an unimportant side issue, and as they are generally short of help, give no more time or attention to the care and handling of the cows, including the process of milking than absolutely required. We shall see, however, that it would be a better policy under such conditions to dispose of some of the cows and give to the rest of the best care and attention that the farmer is capable of.

The new method of milking consists in following up ordinary rapid and thorough milking by a set of manipulations of the udder, which will bring down the last traces of milk contained therein. Dairymen know that many cows will give down very slowly the last portion of their milk, and thin streams of milk may generally be obtained for a considerable time after a full flow has ceased; by a few manipulations of the udder this residual may be readily brought down in a couple of minutes' time, and more milk will, as a rule, be obtained in this way than is possible by the ordinary "stripping" method. Since the milk thus secured is very rich, being of the same character and composition as "stripping," the amount of additional butterfat obtained is considerably greater than might be supposed from the quantity of milk brought down.

Pulling On the Halter

This is a habit which the horse acquires by being hitched with too slight a halter. By once breaking away he will try it again, and if he succeeds once or twice the habit is fixed and he will try it as often as opportunity offers. If he has been in the habit of breaking away in the stable he will not attempt it on the street; if the habit has been contracted on the street he will be safe in the stable, unless he has learned it in both places. This proves that a horse learns his vicious tricks; that when he has been successful under certain circumstances, when the same opportunity occurs again, he will try it. The most successful remedy is to take a half-inch cord, double it and place the double end under his tail in form or a cripper, crossing the two ends over his back, and carrying them forward, one on each side of the neck, through the halter ring, and hitch to the manger or post. One or two pulls will satisfy him and break him of the habit.

Hoof Rot

Can hoof rot be cured in flocks? That is, can it be cured by the exercise of that degree of skill which the average farmer can employ. All the real skill required is in the preparation of the foot for the application of the remedy. This preparation consists in so paring away the hoof that every ulcerated part of the foot can be brought freely, and for a sufficient time, in contact with the remedy employed. There are some other conditions requisite to successful treatment, but these require no exhibition of skill. We now answer our question above by saying that we do not believe a majority of farmers, and such help as they employ, will ever exercise the requisite skill to prepare the foot for the successful application of remedies if they are applied in the ordianry way. By the ordinary way we mean by a swab or stick or brush, or by squirting them through a goose quill in the cork of a bottle.

The preparation of the foot is frequently a nice operation. It requires a familiar knowledge of the appearance of the disease, close attention, careful cutting, and proper instruments to cut with. If ninety-nine sheep out a hundred have their feet properly pared, and a single ulcer so far covered up that the remedy will not sufficiently reach it, remains in one of the feet of the hundreth sheep, the flock is not cured. That single ulcer will run its course, and will lead by degrees to the reinoculations of the flock.

To Compute the Weight of Live Cattle

For cattle of a girth of from 5 to 7 feet, allow 23 pounds to the superficial foot. For a girth of from 7 to 9 feet, allow 31 pounds to the superficial foot. For small cattle and calves of a girth from 3 to 6 feet, allow 16 pounds to the cubic foot. For pigs, sheep and animals measuring less than 3 feet girth, allow 11 pounds to the superficial foot.

Rule measure the girth in inches back of the shoulder, and the length in inches from the square of the buttock to a point even with the point of the shoulder blade. Multiply the girth by the length, and divide the product by 144 for the superficial feet, and then multiply the superficial feet by the number of pounds allowed as the above for cattle of various girths, and the product will be the number of pounds of beef, veal or pork in the four quarters of the animal.

Mange On Pigs

Mange on pigs is caused by a minute insect which burrows under the skin. There is no way of curing it, or of preventing its spread, except by killing the insects and their eggs—not only on the pigs themselves, but also on the sides of the pens, posts or anything that the diseased pig rubs against. To destroy them on the woodwork nothing is probably so good as petroleum, and though we have not tried it we have little doubt but that it would also cure the pigs, especially if applied before the disease had made much headway.

The disease usually manifests itself on the skin under the armpits and thighs, and inside the forelegs. At first small red blotches or pimples appear, and these gradually spread as the insects multiply and burrow under the skin. It is well to give sulphur and other cooling medicine in the food, but the real aim must be to kill the insect by the prompt and continuous use of external remedies.

Sea-Faring on a Cattle Boat

In this day and generation it does not take the public long to find out a good thing, and so the traveling public has discovered that crossing the ocean on a cattle boat is a delight hitherto unknown, and an economy until now despaired of. And that is how it happens that so many cattle boats now carry passengers.

These cattle boats are very handsome vessels, and of the staunchest which ever rode old Neptune's treacherous back. They have elegant accommodations for fifty first-class passengers, beside a capacity for 8,000 horses, 1,200 cattle and 3,000 sheep, and also a place for thousands of tons of freight. The freight charges for horses are $20 per head; cattle, $8; sheep, $1. It used to be necessary to hoist these enormous number of horses and cattle on board very much as stones are raised by a derrick, but that has been done away with by the line, whose cargoes of live stock are now walked up a gang plank just as they would be loaded on a

U. S.



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For many years the U. S. Separators have been tested under all conditions, and have proved to thousands of satisfied users that they are the best machines of their kind. There are good reasons for their superiority. With only two simple parts *inside* the bowl the U. S. skims so thoroughly as to hold the **World's Record** for clean skimming.

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Tell them you saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming

train, or as the human animals are loaded.

The human animals, however, are really the most interesting "live stock" transferred across the water by the up-to-date cattle boats, and funny stories of the "innocents abroad" on these vessels are told. But tales of travel by this mode all have one thing in common—the refrain is the happiness and jolly good nature of the passengers.

The passengers have all the comforts and many more liberties and resources than the passengers on other steamers. If dancing, music, story-telling and even lounging grow wearisime, they have a never-failing resort in the cattle hold, and the cry "let us call on our fellow-travelers, the steers, in the 'steerage,'" rises when ennui threatens. And, between you and me and the fencepost, the ladies are always ready to visit the "steerage," for the captain always tells them—each lady in confidence, of course—of the celebrated beauty, but rather notorious countess, who had a cow stable built near her palace that she might spend at least an hour a day there. The countess knew all the secret of beauty, and therefore knew that the sweet odor of the cow's breath is among the best of complexion remedies; and indeed, according to history, this countess did thus preserve her beautiful complexion until her death.

Perhaps it is because of this that the ladies are so sorry when the voyage ends, and as the voyage is made in ten days, of course the gentlemen have not tired of it either, and so there is general lamentation when the cattle boat makes her port. And why should not there be, for who that has ever been "rocked in the cradle of the deep" in such a boat will say that it is not simply "great.?"

When a horse is of a nervous habit, always give him warning, by a voice, before you approach. Never step up behind him suddenly and startle him.

A thin skinned horse will often show irritation, and offer resistance of the harsh use of the curry comb on certain portions of the body. All that is necessary is to substitute the brush and be more careful in its use.

At a champion beef-dressing contest which is interesting and more unique, than a contest of fists, a steer was killed and dressed in 4 minutes and 2 seconds.

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Every reader of Up-to-Date Farming is urged to try Mueller's Molasses Grains according to the proposition made by the manufacturers in our publication recently. You can get 100 pounds for free trial.

This is the new feed for all live stock. It is perfectly balanced—contains just the needed elements in right proportion for perfect results. Increases the flow of milk.

Another feature in favor of Muller's Molasses Grains is that it costs about one-third less than other mill feeds. Don't overlook this and consider it goes farther. Send for the trial or write for more information. Address E. P. Mueller, 500 Commerce street, Milwaukee, Wis.

A VALUABLE BOOK FOR THE DAIRYMAN.

A new 34-page book is being given away by the Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa., which takes up the subject of business dairying and the science of making cows pay.

Wasted food is wasted money, as every dairyman and farmer knows. To thoroughly understand what foods make muscle, blood and milk, and what foods produce heat and fat, is to have the secret of successful dairying. "Business Dairying" tells in a practical way what foods are best for the dairyman to feed. It also touches on the care of milk and cream, butter making, churning, working and packing, as well as how much milk for a pound of butter. The selling value of cream is another point taken up, and how wastes can be turned to profit. A close study of "Business Dairying" will reveal many ways to the intelligent dairyman for cutting off losses and improving every opportunity to save. Another feature of the book is "Stable Hints and Suggestions," and the value of manures.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming may get the book free. Ask for "Business Dairying" and Catalog R, 136.



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We sell only through dealers because it enables us to give you the advantage of **cheaper price** in many ways. Mail order business is more expensive because orders are small and freight accordingly higher. For this reason we can afford to sell cheaper through your dealer than to you direct. Furthermore, you can examine the springs at your dealer before you buy; you have **his** guarantee backed by **ours**; you are dealing with your own home dealer, a man whom you know. If he does'nt have Harvey Springs, get him to write for our catalog and prices and mention **your** name. We will send **you** a souvenir for your trouble that will please you.

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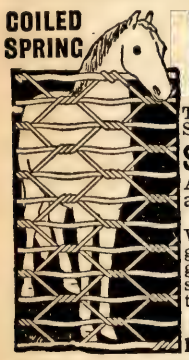
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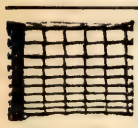
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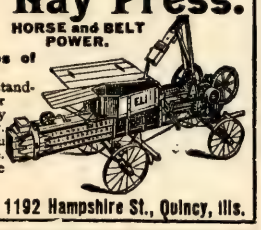


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Harvest King Wheat

This variety yielded 50 bushels per acre at Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, crop of 1906 and weighed 61½ lbs. per bu. Out of twenty-five varieties of smooth wheat it yielded the most. See advertisement in this paper.

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UP-TO-DATE
The Poultry Yard
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

"In Union There Is Strength"

"By uniting we stand; by dividing we fall."—Dickinsin, Liberty Song (1768).

"A song for our banner? The watch-word recall
Which gave the Republic her station;
'United we stand—divided we fall!'
It made and preserves us a nation!
The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of States none can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the flag of our Union forever!
—G. P. Morris, the Flag of Our Union.

It has been a matter of history with us American people that whenever we stood together we gained our object. This fact dates back to our early struggle for freedom. We were oppressed, but by united action we vanquished our oppressors.

We united to stand, but never divided to fall.

For quite a number of years there has been a parallel case with the farmers. They have been oppressed and ridiculed, but the day is here when by uniting they can gain the day and rank with the foremost. The poultryman is in the same class. He deserves the cream and should not be content with the skim milk. He must stand firm. The American Society of Equity is an institution of liberty. It stands by the farmer and the poultryman. It believes that the producer should receive his reward, and that it is not fair that the middleman should dictate what is to be paid, while he adds to his gain the amount that justly belongs to the man who has struggled hard to produce the goods, or denies it to the producer and fails to take it himself.

The poultrymen of every county should organize on the Society of Equity's plan, and thus establish a union that will be as strong as Gibraltar. They can do it.

Market Poultry Culture

Tag every carcass; adopt a trademark.

Always ship the day you kill.

Medium-sized roasters are best in demand.

The man who tries to raise broilers on an unlimited range will be following a lost cause.

Satisfactory broilers are never made from mongrel stock.

Inbred stock do not produce good market poultry.

A poorly-dressed good carcass is worse than a neatly-dressed poor carcass.

It seems that the west has taken more to the caponizing art than has the east.

The preferred weight for capons is over seven pounds each.

The chick is no longer a broiler after reaching two pounds in weight.

Tender and sweet meat is made only by quick growth and clean quarters.

Never ship carcasses to market in which there is the least suspicion of animal heat.

The Indian game is especially endowed with an abundance of breast meat.

Thomas C. Allen, of Glassboro, N. J., who has probably made more money out of market poultry than any man in the State, prefers Wyandottes for early fries and for broiling, but for five and eight-pound roasting fowls he thinks the Cochins or crosses of the Cochins are the best and the tenderest.

The best quality of meat on a fowl is found on the breast.

Diseases—Remedy and Prevention

Ventilate without drafts.

Exposure to inclement weather is injurious.

A hungry fowl as a rule is a healthy one.

A too liberal diet of fresh meat is apt to produce worms in fowls.

For cases of diarrhoea, a diet of boiled rice is excellent.

For constipation ten drops of sulphate of magnesia to each pint of drinking water is recommended.

Five drops of tincture of aconite in a teaspoonful of water is Wittman's remedy for heavy colds.

A dose of cayenne pepper, well hidden in a small piece of fat, and given at night, is good for a simple cold.

Colonel Roessle once said that if you fill a hen's crop before 10 o'clock in the morning you simply induce a fit of indigestion, to which all yarded and cooped fowls are more or less subject, and this is the forerunner of almost all the diseases to which fowls are heir.

When chickens become sick, and you don't exactly know what ails them, the first thing that should be done is to examine carefully for a source of infection, says Texas Farm and Ranch. It may be in foul drinking water, or drinking vessels; or it may be unsound food, or there may be accessible some more pronounced source of disease. Putrid flesh is poisonous to fowls. A dead and rotting rat may cause the death of many fowls, and we naturally wonder what is the matter.

If a fowl has contracted roup or cholera, certainly the best thing to do is to at once put the fowl out of its misery, and save yourself lots of trouble, says the Ohio Poultry Journal. But the great trouble is that so many do not know what roup and cholera really are. A simple case of sneezing, or distemper, or swelled head, is not roup, and yet two-thirds of the poultrymen will term it such. It only becomes roup when the breath becomes foetid. The same with cholera. Three-fourths of the cases supposed to be cholera are nothing more than the work of lice. Now much of this trouble can be avoided by keeping the house clean and disinfected, and the fowls free from lice, and the house warm and comfortabe in winter and cool in summer.

Notes In Passing

Success is won by diligent painstaking.

In poultry work, a little knowledge is apt to be a dangerous thing.

Properly conducted, the poultry business will give a fair profit, steady work and a good living for the average man.

Changing from one breed to another, or adding breed after breed to the one originally selected, is apt to create general dissatisfaction.

The late John Glasgow, in comparing the American and English varieties of light Brahmas, said our American birds are better foragers and layers, carrying more flesh of superior quality, being much more juicy, and as a fundamental cross for quick-growing chickens for broiler purposes has no equal. Moreover, they are about the most hardy of our domesticated poultry, and under proper care the very best of our winter layers when eggs are valuable.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming who want a most desirable roofing should use Rex Flintkote Roofing. It is best for resisting fire, and water can not penetrate it. Send for sample and booklet on roofing free. Address J. A. and W. Bird & Co., 98 India street, Boston, or 210 Lake street, Chicago. Poultrymen especially are interested in this roofing. The company has a valuable book, "How to Make Poultry Pay," that will assist even the "old-timer." Send 4 cents in stamps for it.

UP-TO-DATE
Bee-Keeping
By Rev. J. G. Baumgartner

Black Brood

Our little friends, the honey bees, are, like other living things, subject to various diseases, some of which often have proven disastrous to the bee-beeping industry in many parts of our grand country. One of the most dangerous of the bee diseases is what has become known as black brood.

A few years ago this dreadful disease very nearly extinguished bee keeping in the State of New York. At present notes of warning are being sounded by a number of the leading Bee Journals to the bee keepers to be on the lookout, as black brood again is lurking in many localities in various states. I therefore deem it my duty to also give a timely hint to the readers of this department. As I have myself fought a hard battle against this fiend I know we are up against a stern reality wherever it gains a foothold, and it behooves every beekeeper to keep an eye on the brood in his hives.

Space is too limited to give a scientific discussion of the subject in this department. Bee Journals and text-books will give you information on this point, I can merely describe the symptoms and say what is to be done.

Here are the words by Mr. E. R. Root, who is an authority:

"Black brood is characterized by sunken and perforated caps of the sealed brood, but most of the diseased larvae die before ready for capping. The odor is not like that of foul brood (the odor of foul brood is much like that of boiling glue.—J. G. B.), but is more nearly that of sour, decayed larvae. The larvae, when first infected, have on the body a yellow spot, and move uneasily in the cell. After death they turn yellow, then brown, and finally black, pltimately drying down to a black scale on the lower side (cell wall). Unlike the scale of foul brood (which adheres tightly to the cell-wall), this is easily removed. The ropiness, so characteristic of foul brood, is found only to a limited extent."

To diagnose positively some samples of the diseased brood, especially in the early stages, requires microscopic examination. All such samples should be sent to the Division of Entomology, Washington, D. C.

I would caution our readers to enclose all such samples in either wooden or tin cases to conform with the U. S. postal laws. The next issue will describe a treatment for the disease.

Apiarian Notes

It requires strong colonies to gather much surplus honey. Better ten strong colonies than twenty weak ones.

To scatter salt in front of the hives is the easiest means for keeping down the grass. It also aids in keeping the colonies healthy.

Provide a convenient watering place for your bees. A float in the water where they drink will keep many bees from drowning.

There is no such thing as manufactured comb honey. This assertion is backed by the National Bee-keepers' Association with $1,000! And yet the press goes on stuffing people with the myth that comb honey is made by machinery. It can't be done! Else the $1,000 would have been claimed long ago.

The honey crop of 1906, is so far nothing to be boasted of. Too much rain in some localities, too little in others. Some report plenty of flowers but no honey. A fall flow may yet help out in some localities.

No other branch of agriculture is more dependent upon weather conditions than bee keeping.

WANTED—AN ORGANIZER IN EVERY COMMUNITY to organize farmers into local unions. Larger fields for capable people. This is the most commendable work you can do and is profitable. Write us now.

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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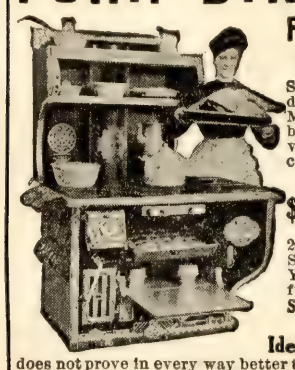
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I have sold 20,000 high-class STEEL RANGES. Your money refunded after Six Months' Trial If CLAPP'S Ideal Steel Range does not prove in every way better than others. My superior location on Lake Erie where iron, steel, coal, freights and skilled labor are cheapest and best, enables me to furnish a TOP NOTCH Steel Range at the price you would pay at home for an ordinary stove. Send for free catalogues of 45 styles and sizes, with or without reservoir, for farm, residence or hotel use.

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by sending us names of persons in need of a stove. Buy direct from foundry at half dealers' prices, and get guarantee of lasting satisfaction. $11.95

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Everybody prizes the beautiful flowers in the spring from bulbs. While they are very beautiful they are also the earliest of all blooms. Cau be raised as easily as potatoes. You put the bulb in the ground and they never fail. Hyacinthes, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Jonquils, Lillies, etc.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND

Story and Farm Home Paper always eight pages, occasionally 16 pages twice a month for only 25c per year. Six months trial 10c. RURAL YOUNG PEOPLE, Milton, Pa. Advs. 5c per line.

CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Calling Cards for 1906. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. UNION CARD CO. B13 Columbus, Ohio.

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When you have one of our outfits. Don't pay tax to the shoemaker. You can repair shoes better. Repairing two pairs pays for a

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This outfit contains a complete set of tools for general boot and shoe repairing. No toys. Illustrations shows contents. Complete instructions for half-soling sent FREE. Price of the Model Cobbler outfit only $1.00. Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Ind

UP-TO-DATE
Home on the Farm
HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

Go make thy garden as fair as thou canst,
Thou makest it never alone;
Perhaps she, whose plot is next to thine,
Will see it and mend her own.

To the Father and Mother—Important

Perhaps you are already thinking about the opening of school and how many of the children you can spare this winter. Right here let me put in a plea for the future of your children. Now is the time to look ahead and realize that their education is going to play an important part—its importance cannot be fully estimated. No doubt you can see, from your own experience, many ways in which you are seriously handicapped by the lack of an education. How much more so will your children be in these times of great advance and in the future of still greater advance. Do not think that, because you have gotten along they can get along on the same amount of schooling you have had? All that you can possibly give them will not be enough; you will regret their missing one winter's opportunities and they will feel the loss all their lives. Your sons and daughters must compete with the sons and daughters whom your neighbors are sending to school. Those who have the better education start ahead and make faster progress than the less educated, and nine times out of ten, win the race in the end. If you have thought that last winter was to have been the eldest boy's or girl's last year of school and you cannot possibly spare him or her this winter reconsider the matter. Can you not afford to hire a boy who needs the place, and give your children advantages that will enable them to command better positions than can be filled by that boy whom you hire? If possible—and in Equity, it should be possible to every father and mother—send your son to college, and hire help at home, so that your son may come back, able to take in charge the entire farm, to run it on up-to-date methods and make it pay so that you may retire. You can then compare your son and what educational advantages have made of him, with the men who work for him and who have not had or did not use the advantages that you have been able to give him. Now is the time to think of these things. See to it—for it is one of the greatest duties you can preform for your children—that everyone of them has all the deucation it is within your power to give them. Send them all this winter.

Pleasure in the Commonplace

While driving along a dusty, country road, one evening, just as it was getting cool and while it was yet still light, I passed a large, silent farmhouse, and came out upon a party of picnicers in the yard, on the other side. They were laughing and talking, the men in blue shirts and overalls, the women aproned to the chin. There was steaming coffee and the scent of ham and egg on the air. Could this be a picnic? The table was simply boards laid across old moss grown tree stumps, yet the people sat on benches and chairs; they were very near the kitchen door; there was much passing to and fro. Yes, it was a picnic; yet, not a picnic. The family had come out when the twilight offered greater coolness than the close house, to have their supper here. They told me a little further on that it was quite the custom of the neighborhood to have supper out-of-doors. It was just as easy to carry the food from the summer kitchen to the yard as into the dining-room; and it was for preferable to eating in the unbearable heat of the stove.

Country Place Lawns

Well-kept lawns, in front of farmers' homes, are becoming more common. Nothing adds so decidedly to the thrifty appearance of the house as a plot of green, nicely mowed, neatly trimmed at the walks and around trees and bushes. But, in spite of constant effort to keep them out, weeds will grow; sometimes displacing the grass, which, together with a little white clover, is the only thing that will give a beautiful velvety appearance to the lawn. I have known fathers to set their children to work digging up weeds, one by one, root and all—only to find the grass full of them again in a week. Yet others have success; what is the difficulty? In the first place; the way to get rid of weeds is not to literally take out the plants—for they are too tenacious and too quickly disseminated to be so displaced—but to create such conditions that the weeds cannot live. The trouble is with the soil. Intense competition is constantly going on in the plant world. If conditions allow, the highest forms always triumph. In deserted fields, first brambles, burdock, plantin, then golden rod, asters, yellow daisies, dandelion, etc., appear, followed,—if the soil is right—by grass. A lower form of plant life cannot continue to subsist where the conditions are favorable for a higher. Renew your soil; that is the only permanent solution of the difficulty. To do this, it may be necessary in some cases simply to put on a rich dressing of manure—a matter which is comparatively simple. In other cases, the soil may be so poor as to require entirely new loam. Here, of course, comes in the question of grading. If a layer of six inches can be hauled on, from the woods, without making the grade too high—very well; if not, the only sure method is to take out the surface, haul in new and your war with the weeds will be at an end. To have a beautiful lawn is worth the trouble.

To the Little Children

Don't you think you could help at mother's next church fair? It would be so much fun! You can show mama that you can keep out of mischief and take care of yourself. Let me tell you how. Pretend it is May Day in Old England. Find a sreight pole about eight feet long; wind it with pretty colors; fasten an even number of ribbons of all colors, about ten feet long, to the top; then ask to have the pole erected at the fair for you. Then when you are all dressed up you can show the older people what a pretty sight you have planned for them. Do you know how to weave the May Pole? Mama probably does and will help you; but let me explain. Each take the end of a ribbon; face the child next you, two and two, all the way around. Then walk forward passing your ribbon alternately over and under the ribbons carried by those who pass you walking in the opposite direction. But remember, when you start, if your



The home where Up-to-Date is found,
Has happy people living there;
They get good prices for their crops,
And find a welcome everywhere.

right hand is to the pole, pass your ribbon under your partner's, and, if your left hand is to the pole, pass your ribbon over your partners. Then go on, alternating. Are you getting confused? You will see how it goes when you try—and it's lots of fun! I know a college where big girls dress as children and wind the May Pole every May day. You must not take time to look at the top of the pole to see what the ribbons are doing, or you might forget what to do next. But when you all stop, then look up and see what a pretty criscross "coat of many colors" you have made for your pole. Then all face the other way and unwind. Look at the top of the pole to see how you ought to start in order to untangle all those pretty ribbons, then walk around alternating on the inside and outside as before. Isn't it fun! Perhaps on your birthday, mama will have a little party for you and invite your little friends. Then you could all play May Pole and you could be the king or queen, wear a wreath of flowers on your head and see that all the other children were facing the right way before starting and tell them when to start and stop. I wish some little boy or girl who plays this, would write and tell me all about it.

In the Kitchen

Be careful to use only soft rubbers on glass jars. Old rubbers that have gotten stiff do not properly seal, so that the fruit spoils. Using old hard ones is running the risk of expensive waste; to use new soft ones is economical.

Sunday Go to Meetin' Marshmallow Layer Cake

Cream, 1 cup butter with 2 cups of

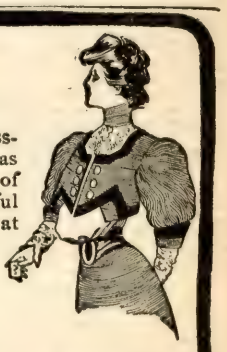
SIMPSON EDDYSTONE PRINTS

Simpson - Eddystone
Silver Greys

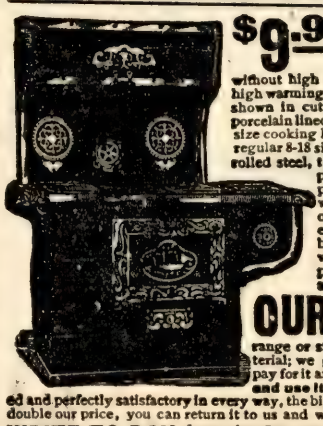
The quality of these standard dress-goods, unequalled sixty years ago, has steadily improved with the advance of modern ideas and methods. Beautiful patterns. Fast color. Serviceable at any season.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys.

Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.



The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia



$9.95 for this large handsome steel range without high closet or reservoir. With high warming closet and reservoir, just as shown in cut, $13.95. Reservoir is porcelain lined. Heavy cast top with 6 full size cooking holes. Large square oven, regular 8-18 size. Body is made of cold rolled steel, top and all castings of best pig iron. Grate; we use improved duplex grate, burns wood or coal. Nickel band on front of main top; brackets and tea shelves on closet; band and ornament on reservoir; oven door, etc. Highly polished, making the range an ornament in any home.

$2.95 for this Oak Heater just as illustrated. Burns hard or soft coal or wood. Has drawn center grate, corrugated fire pot, cold rolled sheet steel body, heavy cast base, large cast feed door, ash pit door and ash pan, swing top, screw draft-regulator. Polished urn, nickel top ring, name plate, foot rails, etc.

We have heating stoves of every kind. Hot blast, air tights, the kind that retails for $3.00, for 80c. Base burners at ⅓ the regular price.



Write for CATALOGUE

OUR TERMS are the most liberal ever made. We will ship you any range or stove, guarantee it to be perfect in construction and material; we guarantee it to reach you in perfect condition. You can pay for it after you receive it. You can take it into your own home and use it 30 full days. If you do not find it exactly as represented and perfectly satisfactory in every way, the biggest bargain in a stove you ever saw or heard of, equal to stoves that retail for double our price, you can return it to us and we will pay freight both ways, so you won't be out one single cent.

WRITE TO-DAY for our free Stove Catalog No. 1146. 75 styles to select from explains our terms fully; tells you how to order. Don't buy a stove of any kind until you receive our illustrated catalog and read our liberal terms and lowest prices ever made. A postal card will bring it to you.

MARVIN SMITH CO. CHICAGO. ILL.

sugar. Add beaten yolks of 6 eggs, 1 cup milk and 2 cups prepared flour alternately with the beaten whites of 6 eggs. If too thin add more flour. Flavor with vanilla and bake in layer tins.

Filling:—Make a syrup by dissolving 5 tablespoons gum arabic in 1 gill cold water; stir in ½ cup powdered sugar; boil until it makes a ball after dropping in cold water. Have ready beaten the white of 1 egg. Strain the syrup into the egg, beating all the time. Flavor with vanilla and spread upon the cake layers with a knife dipped in boiling water.


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FISTULA, POLL EVIL,

and all blemishes on horses cured with

Hamer's Sure Cure.

Removes Lumps of all kinds on either cattle or horses. Cures Ringbone, Spavin, Sweeney, Thoroughpin, Wire Cuts, Curb, Warts, Splints, Collar Boils, Saddle Sores, Sprains or Swellings, Distemper and Lump Jaw.

Guarantee—No Cure No Pay.

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Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used.

WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.

Send for catalogue.

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WEST MICHIGAN FARMS OCEANA is the most productive county in the state. Fruit, grain,, clover, alfalfa, potatoes, stock, poultry. $10, $20 $30 to $50 per acre; will produce double cost first ydar. All sizes, easy terms. Send for list.
J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich

120 ACRES for $1500, worth $2000; balance easy payments. Located near Coloma, Wisconsin. Rich Soil, Spring Creek. New Frame House.
CHARLES T. LEONARD, Owner.
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Readers Attention—To keep your razor sharp send 30 cts. to Underhill for JIFFY HONE. Best on the market. Warranted not to contain emery.
THOS. UNDERHILL, 1015 State Ave., Cincinnati, O

WANTED Lubricating oil agents; good reliable men to sell our high grade lubricating oils, greases &c.; also barn, roof and house paints on commission; either side line or full time. Address Allen Tibbitt, Mgr., Reliable Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland. O

MAN OR WOMAN wanted to travel, distribute samples and employ agents. $18 a week, expenses advanced. Local manager and canvassers also.
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Big Salaries Men and women of every age are making big salaries with us. Work honorable, easy and agreeable at home. We want some one in your neighborhood. Are an old established firm. Write to-day. Big money for you.
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USE OUR MONEY

We helped 10,000 Agents last year. Goods ship't on 30 days' credit; deliver and collect before paying. Portraits 35c; frames 15c; sheet pictures 3c; stereoscopes 25c; views 1c; all art goods at lowest wholesale prices. Big catalog & sample outfit FREE
CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT & FRAME CO.
290—52 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

"Children Teething"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It sooths the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents.

For Cleaning Zinc

Five cents worth of muratic acid, 1 pint water. Apply with a swab.

The marshmallow layer cake recipe and suggestion for cleaning zinc are from one of the Up-to-Date family, Mary E. Warford, of Towanda, Pa. She writes: "We would all like to hear from the women folks, from Maine to California." We do! We can help each other in so many valuable ways. Let us feel that we are not isolated, but that, although we may be scattered throughout the country, still we are united into one big family by common interest in the Up-to-Date, in the work that it is doing, in the place that it fills in other homes as well as in our own and in each member of those other homes from whom we want to hear.

QUESTION BOX

(Correspondents must write their questions on a separate sheet from all other correspondence to insure attention.)

Question (1). R. W. Loomis, Menominee, Wis., joined Local Union No. 2153 on April 9, 1906. He has been notified that his subscription is in arrears. How is this? (2). Also three of our members have not received their paper for two months.—E. B. Blanchard, sec.

Answer (1). When Mr. Loomis was reported as joining the local union he was not reported as being an old subscriber, consequently his name has been on the list twice. There are hundreds the same way and we hope every subscriber will help us to remedy the trouble by reporting, and in future always say: "A new subscriber" or "renewal." We truly regret errors but most willingly make corrections. We would rather give a year's subscription for nothing than to deprive a subscriber of one number. (2). The names are on the subscription list O. K. Can't understand the failure. Ask your P. M.

Q. I have been getting two copies of Up-to-Date since My last renewal. Why?—W. L. Carpenter, Charlotteville, Va.

A. Same answer as No. 1 to Blanchard.

Q. In January, 1906, I renewed my subscription to Up-to-Dare and changed my address to Millersburg, Pa. Since then I have been getting two papers, as the old one was not stopped. How do you account for this?—Isaac R. Phillips.

A. You did not tell us you were an old subscriber and did not give former address, hence we had no warning. Hundreds of times this occurs and we ask all subscribers similarly treated to notify us at once, giving old as well as new address.

Q. When may we expect a German edition of Up-to-Date Farming?—J. F. Gendron, Boonville, Ind.

A. Very soon after the annual meeting if this meeting endorses the idea. It will come up for action at that time and, as far as we can see, all arrangements are made for its publication.

Q. Mr. J. A. Everitt, pub.: One of my neighbors said that he saw a printed statement from you guaranteeing a circulation for Up-to-Date Farming of at least 300,000 copies inside of a year. Is this correct? If it is it will be a great power for good to farmers.

A. Yes, the statement is correct. The circulation will be 300,000 or more inside of a year. Also editions of 300,000 each will be printed Nov. 15 and Feb. 15.

Q. When will the new press print the first edition of Up-to-Date?—S. M. Brulfort, Three Rivers, Mich.

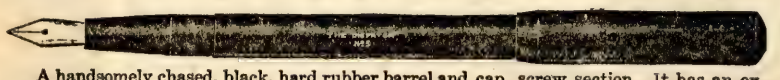
A. It is confidently expected to print Sept. 15th number. This all depends, however, on the manufacturers who are to install the press ready for work. We expected to have the press in the office by this time, but another delay occurred. We quote as follows from a letter dated Aug. 16: "We are working hard on the Equity press. Our test of it showed a few minor matters that do not work just right, and we are correcting them. We expect to be able to adjust everything, give the press its final test in a day or two and ship at once.

THE GROSS PRINTING PRESS CO.,
S. G. GROSS, Treas.

These delays are as exasperating to the publisher as they can be to the readers. But they will end in a few days.

TREES $5 PER 100, FREIGHT PAID Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Carolina Poplars, healthy, true to name and **fumigated.** All kinds of trees and plants at low prices. Remember we **beat** all other reliable Nurseries in quality and price. Catalogue free. **RELIANCE NURSERY,** Box 11, GENEVA, N. Y.

14k. GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN 35 cts.



A handsomely chased, black, hard rubber barrel and cap, screw section. It has an excellent feed which insures an even and steady flow of ink. The holder has a hard rubber cap to cover the pen when not in use. Not a cheap toy, but a standard size, perfect fountain pen in every particular. The reservoir holds enough ink for over 5,000 words with one filling. Can be refilled in a moment's time. Can be carried in the pocket and is always ready for use. As handy as a lead pencil and in reality costs less, as one will last for years.

In workmanship, appearance and **durability** it compares favorably with many higher priced pens. **Money back if not satisfactory.**

JUST THE THING FOR SCHOOL No overturned ink bottles, soiled cloths or dirty hands. Send for one for your boy and girl to use in school, and get one for yourself, too.

Pen comes packed in a neat box, a glass filler and complete instructions free. At 35c postpostpaid it is indeed a bargain. ORDER TODAY.

CLAUDE PALMER & CO., 2020 Lexington Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Annual Meeting
The American Society of Equity

East St. Louis, Ill., October 23-26, 1906

The next Annual Meeting of the American Society of Equity will be held at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1906.

FROM CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS—ARTICLE VII:

Each local union shall be entitled to one representative in the Annual meeting of the National Union. Each county union shall be entitled to one representative for the county at large, and to an additional representative for each two hundred members in the county. Each State Union shall have one representative for each 500 members of the society of the state. Said representatives should be chosen to represent every material agricultural interest in the country, including grain, live stock, dairy, fruit, garden products, poultry, etc.

At this meeting the officers and directors for the next year will be chosen; minimum prrices will be agreed on for all the chief farm crops of 1906. And many other important matters will have attention—matters such as are bound to come before such an important body representing the greatest class of people and the most important business of the country.

At this meeting the Fruit and Produce branch will hold its first regular meeting and eleet officers for the ensuing year. Also, at this meeting, a Live Stock Growers branch will be organized.

Wednesday the 24th, will be **VISITORS DAY,** although visitors will be welcome every day. This day will be especially given to addresses by people qualified to expound the doctrines of equity in business, as taught by the A. S. of E.

The balance of the program will be announced later.

Reduced railroad rates on all roads.

The American Society of Equity
INDIANAPOLIS, IND

M. WES TUBBS, Sec. J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

CROP REPORT BLANK.

EVERY FARMER TO WHOSE HANDS THIS BLANK MAY COME is requested to fill it out and send to THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

This request is made to non-members the same as members. Compliance with this request will give a comprehensive knowledge of the crops for this year and assist materially in deciding on minimum prices at the Annual Meeting.

☞ **THIS BLANK WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN. SAVE IT.**

NAME OF CROP.	No. of Acres or Trees 1906	No. of Acres or Trees 1905	Condition: Good Fair or Poor 1906	Yield, Actual 1906	Yield, Estimated 1906	Yield 1905	Are you or will you hold for minimum price	How much will you hold?	REMARKS
Apples (barrels)									
Beans									
Buckwheat									
Barley									
Broom Corn									
Corn									
Cotton (in bales)									
Clover Seed									
Grapes									
Hay (tons)									
Hops (lbs.)									
Oats									
Onions									
Potatoes									
Peanuts									
Rye									
Tobacco (lbs.)									
Wheat									

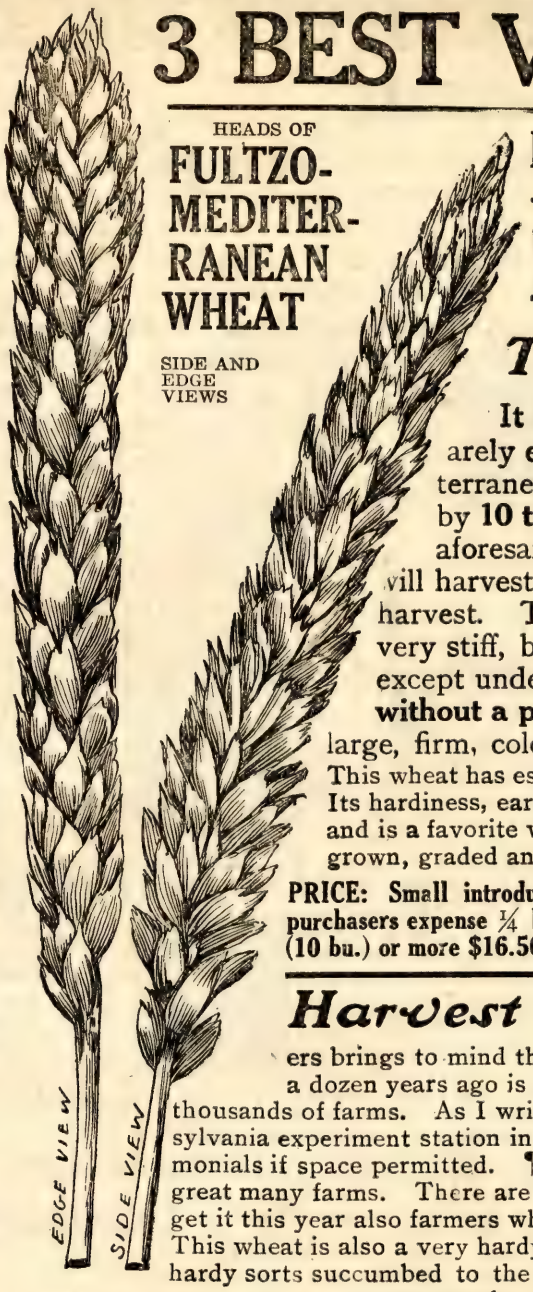
Are you a member of the American Society of Equity? _____

This report is from _____

Rural Route_____, P. O._____,

County_____State_____.

3 BEST VARIETIES OF WHEAT 3



HEADS OF
FULTZO-MEDITER-RANEAN WHEAT

SIDE AND EDGE VIEWS

Recommended to Farmers Who Grow Winter Wheat

THE GRAND

Fultzo-Mediterranean Wheat

To Wheat Growers:

This is a wheat that has taken the country by storm where introduced. It is one of the earliest; unsurpassed for hardiness to stand hard winters and arely equaled for yields and easily surpasses such old standard sorts as Fultz, Mediterranean (these two are its parents) Gold Dust, Velvet Chaff, Fulcaster, Rudy, etc., by **10 to 20 Bushels Per Acre.** Understand, if you have been growing any of the aforesaid kinds and will sow the Fultzo-Mediterranean this year, side by side you will harvest 10 to 20 bushels more per acre of the new kind than the old ones next harvest. Thousands have done so this year. The straw grows only medium length, is very stiff, bears large square built heads like shown in the illustration. It does not lodge except under the most extraordinary and unusual circumstances. **We recommend it as without a peer for rich ground.** The chaff is white, heads smooth or beardless, grains large, firm, color red.

This wheat has established an enviable reputation from Kansas to Pennsylvania; Kentucky to Michigan. Its hardiness, earliness, productiveness and fine milling qualities adapt it to a very wide range of country and is a favorite with farmers and millers wherever grown. Originated in Illinois. My seed is carefully grown, graded and cleaned and ready to drill as shipped.

PRICE: Small introductory lots by mail postpaid 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. 75c. By freight or express at purchasers expense ¼ bu. 65c, 1 bu. $2.00, 1 Bag (of 2½ bu.) $4.50, 2 bags (5 bu.) $8.50, 4 Bags (10 bu.) or more $16.50. All bags furnished free.



Harvest King

Harvest King Wheat

The way this noble variety of wheat holds in the esteem of wheat growers brings to mind the old Fultz wheat more than any other I can think of. Introduced nearly a dozen years ago is retained its original vigor and continues to hold its place as the favorite on thousands of farms. As I write there comes a report that it made the largest yield this year at the Pennsylvania experiment station in competition with many varieties. We could publish many more testimonials if space permitted. ¶The Harvest King Wheat is not a new variety and is now grown on a great many farms. There are however thousands of farms where it is not grown. These people should get it this year also farmers who have been growing it for several years can profitably obtain new seed. This wheat is also a very hardy variety. Many times it has been known to make a good crop when less hardy sorts succumbed to the hard winters, droughts, rust, or other causes. It grows very vigorously, a great stooler, has good straw and well filled, long heads. Grain hard, color red, sought after by millers. The price is reasonable and farmers will not miss it if they sow liberally of Harvest King Wheat.

PRICE by mail 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. 75c. By freight or express 1-4 bu. 60c, 1 bu. $2.00, 1 bag (2½ bu.) $4.25, 2 bags (5 bu.) $8.00, 4 bags (10 bu.) $15.00. All bags furnished free.



FARMERS TRUST

Farmers' Trust Wheat

If you grow bearded wheat and want the best sow Farmer's Trust Wheat. You can trust it for a fine crop of the finest quality. It is the best variety of bearded wheat we know of. It is very hardy, a strong grower both in root and top, hangs to the ground in winter almost like rye, grows vigorously in spring and stools out to make up for losses if any in winter. The straw is strong for a bearded wheat, heads large, grains large, long, hard; color red. Ripens very early and is usually the first to be harvested, recommended highly.

PRICE: By mail postpaid 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. 75c. By freight or express 1-4 bu. 65c, 1 bu. $2.00, 1 bag (2½ bu.) $4.50, 2 bags (5 bu.) $8.50, 4 bags (10 bu.) $16.50 All bags free.

Seed Rye

White rye for seed. Price ¼ bu. 50c, 1 bu. $1.25, 5 bu. or more at $1.10 per bushel. Bags free.

Grass and Clover Seed

I buy and sell it. If you want to buy send for samples and prices. If you have a crop to sell send sample and the price you want or ask for a bid.

How to Order

Send remittance with order, or I will ship payable on arrival and subject to examination. Remit money by money order, or send cash in a registered letter. Give full address including county and shipping station if different from post office. If you want to buy largely or to sell again write for prices.

WM. H. EVERITT, Successor to J. A. Everitt, Seedsman, (Inc.)

Indianapolis, Indiana

Merchandise from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales

SAVE 30 TO 50 PER CENT. ON YOUR PURCHASES.

THE CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY is the largest concern in the world devoted to the purchase and sale of general stocks of merchandise of every kind from Sheriffs', Receiver's and other sales. Our aim is to save you money. The wonderful opportunity that is now offered you to secure staple articles in every line at extremely low prices deserves your closest attention. The way to make money is to save it. Our whole business is one of quick action. We have these goods to-day and tomorrow they may be sold. Don't delay. Bargains wait for no man. Send us your order today. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

Felt Roofing 60c per Sq.

2-ply "Eagle" Brand, 108 sq. ft. - 60c
3-ply - - - - - 90c



Vulcanite Roofing with nails caps and cement, easy to put on; requires no coating; 108 square feet **$1.75**

Galvanized Rubber Roofing, guaranteed for 20 to 30 years. No coating required. Price per 107 sq. ft. including nails, caps and cement for laps. 1 ply **$1.50**, 2-ply **1.90**, 3-ply **2.15** Samples furnished FREE.

PAINTS 30 CENTS Per Gal.

Write for Color Card, Free



Barn Paint in barrel lots per gal. - **30c**
Cold Water Paints per pound - - - **5cts**
"Perfection" Mixed Paints per gal. **75c**
"Premier" Brand, 3-year guaranteed, per gal. **95c.**
Varnishes, Venetian Red, Oils, stains and everything in the paint and oil line.
Orders Filled Promptly.

GASOLINE ENGINES $55



This price for our high grade National Engine **Best** manufactured. Simple. Other gasoline engines from $25 to $250 **Small Steam Outfits** engines and boilers combined and seperate, from 2 H.P. to 10 H.P. **Locomotive Outfits,** on skids, up to 35 H. P. **Saw Mill Outfits, etc.** Machinery of every kind.

CHAIRS 50 CENTS



This is our price for strong, substantial, bow-back, hollow-seat chairs. 1000 box-seat like cut. Per set 6 $9.00 700 handsome library and dining chairs saddle seats and cane seat Prices from 35c to $2.50 Hardwood folding chairs Per dozen $6.00 A complete stock of everything in the line of chairs.

Handsome Tufted Couch $4.50



Has carved legs, hardwood frames, open spring work construction, also furnished in plain tops. Other couches $4 50, $7, $9.50. Beautiful genuine leather couches, renovated and overhauled. Good as new for further service. Worth $20.00 to $30.00 Our Price $8.25 to $15.00.

100 Pounds Horse Shoes $3.25



The best shoe on the market. 100 pounds in a keg, all sizes. weights and kinds. per lb.
Horse Shoe Nails, all sizes **5cts**
Wrought Iron Anvils, all wts **6 to 7cts**
Blacksmith Handled Hammers best steel, each - - - - - - - - **50cts**
Blacksmith Sledges, unhandled, lb. - - **5cts**
Hot and Cold Chisels, lb. - - - - - **9cts**
Bolt Cutter, best made - - - - - - **$2.00**
Everything in the line of blacksmith supplies. We can save you 30 to 50 per cent.

Portable Forge $4.75



Has 18 in. round hearth; good for general work; lever motion; extra heavy pipe legs; stands 30 in. high; 8 in. fan. Larger forges, like illustration from $6.35 to $14.50. We guarantee our forges, equal or superior to anything on the market. Write for our full list.

Steel Fireproof Safe $5.50



Small 75-lb safe for general home and farm use. Other sizes at $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00. Heavy angled safe with 5 flange doors with combination locks, at $16.00. Larger sizes from 29.00 to $60.00. Also a full line of fire proof vault doors from $25 to $75.00.

Extension Tables $10.25



Exactly like illustration.

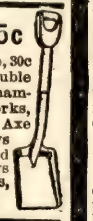
Best selected oak, handsomely polished, 42 in. top; 7 in. pillars, hand carved. 6 ft. extension $10.25 8 ft. extension 11.75 500 handsomely carved tables from the St. Louis World's Fair, all refinished and repolished. Prices from $3.50 to $25.00. Worth twice as much.

Field Fencing 20c per rod

The best galvanized graduated Diamond Mesh fencing manufactured. Will turn anything from pigs to cattle. All heights from 24 in. to 72 in. Our price on the 24 in. height, per rod 20 cents.
Also square mesh galvanized fencing.
Galvanized Poultry Netting, per 100 sq. ft., 40 cents.
Indestructable Steel Fence Posts. The simplest made; suitable for fencing of any kind, each, 35 cents.
Stump Pullers. Most powerful built; will do as much work in one day as 15 men can do by hand. Prices from $14.25 up.

Tubular Lanterns 45c





Steel shovels, strongly made, 30c Steel single bit axes, 45c; Double bit axes, 40c; Large size steel hammers, 25c; Manure forks, 45c; Hay forks, 30c; Axe handles, 5c; Hack saws with frame, 15c; Hand saws, 25c; Compass saws 12c; **Files, 6c; Hatchets,** 30c.

Four Post Angle Steel Tank Towers $15.00



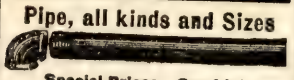
150 of the strongest towers built. Galvanized after completion. Braced in a most thorough manner. Easy to put together and erect. Not the cheap kind. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. Each complete with platform, anchor posts and anchor plate, worth $21.00: Our price, $15.00 All kinds of steel storage tanks from 30 gallon to 10,000 gallon. Send for complete list.

Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 50c a Yard



Neat designs, all colors.
Velvet Carpet, per yard 72½c: Heavy Ingrain Carpet 22c Reversible Bath Rugs 95c: Linoleum, per square yd 81c: Oil Cloths 16c
Free samples

Pipe, all kinds and Sizes



Special Prices. See List.

1 in. with couplings, per foot 3½c
1¼ " " " " " 4½c
3½ " casing with couplings, per ft. 10c
4 " " " " " 14c

1,000,000 ft. of piping for water, gas, oil, etc. Rethreaded and in excellent condition. **Boiler tubes** at low figures from the World's Fair.

Air Tight Heaters, Each 75c



Larger sizes at $1.00 and $2.00. 50 Hot Blast stoves, like illustration; will burn hard or soft coal or wood. Were used at the World's Fair, overhauled and first class. Prices from $7.00 to $10.00.
Cannon Heaters - - $4.80
Kitchen Ranges - - 5.00
Steel Ranges - - - 16.00
All kinds of stoves and heaters.

Jack Screws, 80 Cents



Brand new, cast iron stands wrought iron screws, deep cut thread, the best made.

12 ton			80 cent.
16 "	$1.38	24 ton	$2.00
20 "	1.45	28 "	2.50
House raising jacks			1.40

Iron chains and house moving apparatus of all kinds.

THE WORLD'S BARGAIN CENTER

That's what we are known as everywhere and there is reason for it. Our prices as a rule do not represent the original manufacturers cost. Our goods are the best. We do not sell anything but what is in first class condition. Satisfied customers all over this land will confirm this. We guarantee absolute satisfaction.

WE BOUGHT EVERY EXPOSITION

Including the Great $50,000,000.00 St. Louis Wold's Fair, the World's Fair of Chicago, the Pan-American Exposition, Trans-Mississippi Exposition. This has added enormously to our large stock. We have for sale all kinds of building material including lumber, sash doors, windows, and in fact, everything needed in construction of a building for any purpose.
In purchasing the St. Louis Exposition, we secured over $300,000.00 worth of furniture and household goods, as good as new for further use. It is all overhauled and renovated. Here is a chance for you to get some extremely handsome and fine furniture at half what it would cost you otherwise.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

You are bound to save big money on your purchases of any kind, from us. There isn't an article that we handle, but what we can sell you at a lower price than you can purchase it for elsewhere. You will appreciate this more and more as you get to know us better. No Sheriff's or Receiver's sale is complete without the presence of our alert representatives. We get all the good things in sight. Because we offer goods at lower prices than manufacturers cost has earned for us the good will of thousands of families everywhere.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee absolutely that all purchases of every kind made from us will prove entirely satisfactory and that the material will be exactly as represented. Thus you know that you will receive what you buy and pay for. If the goods received from us are not as represented, return them to us and your money will be immediately refunded. Our method of satisfying customers. There will be no argument about the return of your money. All you need to say is, the goods are not satisfactory and that you cannot use them. You will promptly receive your money back. Send us your orders at once.

OUR REFERENCES

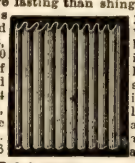
Our Capital Stock and Surplus is over $1,000,000.00. We cheerfully invite investigation as to our responsibility. Look us up in Dun's or Bradstreet's or any other responsible mercantile agency. Ask any Express Company; write to the Editor of this or any other paper; ask any Banker, or refer direct to our depository—The Drovers' Deposit National Bank, Chicago.

SHREWD BUYERS ACT QUICKLY

Now is the time to buy your needed supplies. This advertisement may never be repeated. The larger portion of these bargains will be sold in quick order Buy to-day so that tomorrow, you will not have to blame yourself for being too slow. All these bargains are offered you subject to quick sale. Action and quick action is the keynote of business success. Send us your order to-day.

Steel Roofing per 100 Sq. Feet $1.50

Most economical and durable roof covering known. Easy to put on; requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care, will last many years. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering buildings of any kind. Also used for ceiling and siding. Fire-proof and water-proof. Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rainwater. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect, brand new, painted red two sides. $1.50 is our price for our No. 15 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened steel roofing and siding, each sheet 24 in. wide and 24 in. long. Our price on the corrugated, like illustration; sheets 22 in. wide and 24 in. long $1.60. At 25 cents per sq. additional we will furnish sheets 6 and 8 feet long.



Steel Pressed Brick Siding per square, **$2.00**
Fine Steel Deaded Ceiling per square, **$2.00**
Can also furnish standing seam or "V" crimped Roofing

We Pay the Freight to all points East of Colorado except Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory. Quotations to other points on application. This freight prepaid proposition only refers to the steel roofing offered in this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We will send this roofing to any one answering this advertisement C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you will send us 25 per cent of the amount you order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your Station. If not found as represented, refuse the shipment and we will cheerfully refund your deposit. All kinds of roofing supplies, galvanized conductor pipe, eave trough, steel snips, fittings, etc

100 lb. Fence Wire $1.25



At this price, No. 14 guage painted Wire Shorts. Other guages proportionate prices. Heavily galvanized wire shorts, put up 100 lbs. to the coil, good for fencing and other purposes, new 14 guage, per 100 lbs. $1.40.

Galvanized Barb Wire, 2 and 4 point, Per 100 lbs. - - - - - $2.50
BB Phone wire, galvanized, per 100 lbs 2.40
Annealed wire, No. 17 guage, " " 1.90
Wire of all kinds and for every purpose.

Steel Enameled Bath Tubs $6.00



At this price, our 4½ ft hard wood rim, enameled steel tub, with nickel plated waste and overflow. Other lengths at proportionate prices. Handsome porcelain bath tub with full 3 inch roll rim, white enameled on the inside, seamless, cast iron, with all fine nickel-plated fittings at $14.00. Other tubs ranging in price to $25.00

$60,00 for Complete Water Works System,

Even though you live on a farm, you can have just as much comfort as the city folks. Our modern book on water works Systems shows you how you can do it.
We offer you a complete outfit consisting of pressure tank, brass lined pump. all valves and fittings necessary for $60.00.
Other outfits at prices ranging up to 220.00. At $37.50 we furnish a complete bath room outfit, consisting of tub, toilet and wash stand. Send us diagram of your home. We will make you a liberal proposition.

Galvanized Steel Tanks $2



Brand new galvanized strong and durable, extra well riveted. Weigh less and twice as practical as wooden tanks: best manufactured.

32 gallon tank $2.00 73 gallon tank $2.75
47 gallon tank 2.50 6 barrel tank 5.50
Larger sizes in proportion.
Feed Cookers $9.20 Steel Wagon Tanks $7.00
Galv Troughs .60 Tank Heaters - - 2.50

IRON BEDS $1.40



Full size, strongly built, finely enameled $1.40 100 single iron beds, complete with woven wire spring $2.25 Handsome brass trimmed beds, like picture, twice as heavy as any ordinary bed of this style. Head 65 in. high; brass tubing ⅝ in. diam, handsomely finished in bronze; good enough for any one, Retail for $35.00. Our price - - - - $17.50
200 Wooden beds, nicely carved, good as new each - - - - - - - - - - $1.50
Full size cotton top mattresses from $1.00 up
Felt mattresses - - - - - - - $5.25
Beds and bedding of every kind

DRESSERS $7.50



600 unique designs in dressers from the World's Fair, overhauled and first class. Prices from $7.00 to $20.00, easily worth $15.00 to $45 00. Commodes, dressing tables, hall racks and fine furniture for every purpose.

ROPE BARGAINS

Good Manila Rope, slightly used, all sizes, ¾ in., per 100 ft. - - **$2.75**
New Manila Rope slightly shop worn, per lb. - - **10 cts**
Wrapping Twine lb. - - - - - **5c**
Galvanized Guy Wire, 100 ft. **$1.60**
Wire Rope and Cable at way down prices. Derricks, Tackle Blocks, etc. Write for prices



6000 Strong Doors from St. Louis World's Fair in all sizes $1.00



5000 Windows at half price. 10,000,000 feet of lumber, short lengths, mixed, as it comes, to close out, per M . **$8.00** If you want lumber of specified sizes, send us your lumber bill for our estimate. Now is your opportunity to save money while we are still engaged in dismantling the World's Greatest Exposition. Everything in the line of Building material.

NURSERY CHAIRS 60c



500 like illustration, made of selected willow; strong and substantial; removable seat with wooden table Will last for years. **Plain Children Chairs** bow-back at **25cts.** **Handsome Child's Rockers** golden oak, with cane seat, worth $2.00, **Our price 95c** Full sized, roomy reed rockers, worth $3.50. **Our price $1.75** Reed furniture of all kinds.

Fancy Sewing Rockers $1.25



600 like illustration, golden oak finish, full polish, continuous post strongly braced arm, 39 inch high; screwed together. Built for wear Worth $2.50.
Our price **$1.25**
1000 other rockers from **75 cts. to $10**
Handsome genuine leather rockers at $12.00. 50 beautiful davenports from the Pennsylvania building and other State Buildings at the Worlds Fair, overhauled and as good as new. Worth $75.00. Our price $15.00 and up.

KITCHEN SINKS 75c



At this price, an 18 x36 in. steel seamless painted kitchen sink, with strainer.
Cast Iron white enameled kitchen sinks, $1.25 up.
White Enameled Lavatories at $6.00
Complete Water Closets $7.00
pipe, Soil lead pipe, valves, fittings and everything needed in the plumbing line.

HEATING PLANTS



A complete steam or hot water heating outfit, suitable for 7 room house, any ordinary mechanic can install . . . **$125.00** send for our special heating catalogue. Give us specifications of your building.

Wind Mill Lift Pump $3.65



Double acting, anti-freezing force pumps **$9.00**
Drive well force pumps . **5.10**
Pitcher spout pumps . . **.95**
Double acting thresher tank pumps **5.50**
Double acting force pumps **8.00**
We can supply anything needed in hand, wind-mill, steam and other pumps, Pump cylinders and pump repairs, well tools and equipment.

Wire Nails $1.50 per keg



An exceptional opportunity to buy a keg of nails containing mixed sizes all kinds together, from about 3d to 30d at $1.50 per keg We do not guarantee the assortment.
Also nails, one size only to a keg at 25 per cent below the market.
Wire Spikes, per 100 lbs $1.90
Iron Bolts, per 100 lbs $3.00

Farm & Platform Scales



Three ton Steel Wagon Scale with 8x14 foot platform, . . . $22.75
Other Wagon Scales up to 5 . 5.00
400 lb. capacity Portable Platform Scale, guaranteed - - - - - - - $8.00
Brand new Counter Platform Scales, weighs from ½ oz. 240 pounds $2.25
Brand new Family Scale weighs from one ounce 24 lb. . 90cts





Our New 500 Page Catalog No. 204 Free

This book is one that every shrewd buyer must send for. It is full of bargains from cover to cover, and quotes the very lowest prices on everything needed on the farm and in the home. You will save money by referring to it often. The list above shows only a few articles out of thousands described, but the prices give you an idea of what you can save by sending your orders to us. **Cut out this ad. Make a cross mark on those items that most interest you,** and we will send you much valuable information. Also fill in the coupon to your right. Our new catalog will be sent you absolutely free and prepaid. Or send us your name and address, where you have seen this ad. and what items interest you.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY, 35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.,
35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

I am a reader of Up-to-Date Farming. Send me one of your large 500 page catalogue as advertised in this paper.

Name.....

Address.....

R. R. or P. O. Box..... .....State.....

The publishers of Up-to-Date Farming are personally acquainted with the Chicago House Wrecking Co. and know that any representations that they make will be faithfully lived up to. These bargains are worthy of your closest attention and you can purchase with perfect confidence of getting exactly what you order.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT

Our Object, EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS

Our Plan, CONTROLLED MARKETING

VOL. IX | INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906 | No. 18

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c A YEAR

Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a year

CLUBS. Five subscriptions for $2.00. This applies to one person five years or five persons one year each.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our club raisers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by [name]."

☞Always state if a renewal or new subscription. **Don't Neglect This.**

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including **county.** Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state.

If you change your postoffice, give old office as well as new.

Leading Articles In This Number

They All Look Up to the Farmer - 3

Two Huge New Corporations - - - 4

Proper Distribution - 4

$10,000,000 For Production, Not a Cent for Marketing - - - 4

The Situation - - - 5



They all Look up to the Farmer

We Will Make Farmers the Best People
Agriculture the Best Business and
Farming the Preferred Profession

A Big Rally—Farmers to Meet In Every County

Millions to Hear of the Plan of The American Society of Equity to Benefit the Farmers

We are always glad to get suggestions from members and subscribers. It is fitting that when we get these suggestions and recommendations, which show the temper of the people that they be acted upon. Therefore, when we received the following recommendations from Mr. C. G. Billings, of Eau Galle, Wis., one of the best American Society of Equity organizers, we at once decided to put them in operation. Mr. Billings wrote as follows:

Mr. J. A. Everitt, President:

Dear Sir:—"I have been thinking that something special ought to be done before our Annual meeting to attract the attention of all the people in the United States and Canada to the American Society of Equity. Also we should do something now, before the 1906 crops are disposed of, to acquaint farmers with the plan of this society—the only practical one—to get fair and profitable prices.

"My idea is for every county to have a great county rally, picnic or barbacue. Have each local union furnish a decorated wagon and carry banners with suitable mottos, speakers and a band should be arranged for.

"Provide for all to pass through one gate and there take the pledge of as many as possible to not sell their crops for less than the American Society of Equity minimum prices.

" I recall attending a similar meeting in Illinois the fall of Lincoln's election and there were 30,000 people in attendance. Surely, considering the price of wheat now and the prospective price on some of the other crops growing, there is more reason for the farmers to meet than there ever was for a political meeting.

"Such meetings will leave lasting impressions and if this idea is generally carried out it will have a tremendous influence to extend our society and cannot fail to be beneficial to prices of our crops."

* * *

We hardly need to say more than to express our approval of the idea. If some person in each county, where Up-to-Date Farming circulates, and it goes to nearly every agricultural county in the country, will take the first step at once, the results will be marvelous.

The first thing to do is to enlist the cooperation of a few of your neighbor farmers and we might say business men also, to make the call for the meeting. The date is already set, see below, but by general agreement this date may be changed. When the call is ready send it to the county newspapers. If there are local unions or a county union of the American Society of Equity, it naturally will devolve on them to take the lead. They should call meetings to devise ways and means to make the rally a success. The town or city where the meeting will be held should contribute liberally.

The National Union will assist in many ways. For instance, we will at once prepare some suitable newspaper articles to hand to the papers. We will print many mottos for banners and the form of pledge to sign. We will also give instructions to all enquirers. All this will be done free on request,

As the annual meeting occurs the latter part of October and as the prices of some crops are too low now and some others are going down. No delay in starting the movement should occur.

Don't think that you cannot have a rally in your county if there are no unions. Wherever there is a reader of this paper who believes in what it teaches, there a start can be made. It is a call that will enlist the cooperation of every farmer, merchant, manufacturer, banker, publisher and laboring man, if properly presented, as every reader of Up-to-Date Farming can present it.

This rally will command the attention of your whole county and the rally can be made the greatest event in many years. The objects are so good that no person or institution will refuse to help.

Truly farmers have raised the extra blade of grass this year; the extra head of wheat; the extra ear of corn; two apples where last year was one. But the burning question is how can we get our reward for the extra performance?

Let us see what county can have the largest rally. Up-to-Date Farming wants to hear from as many people as possible in each county at once.

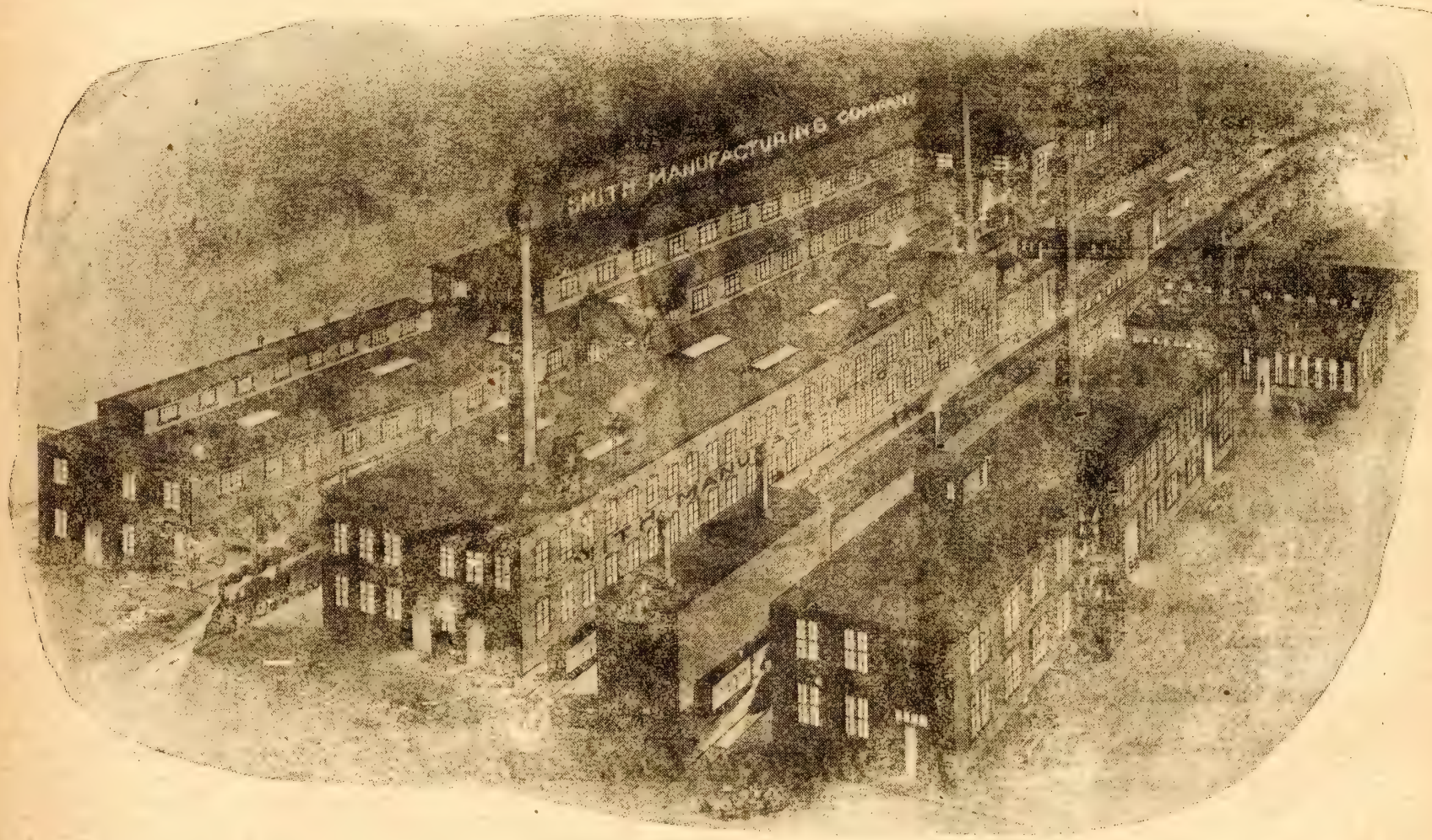
Particular Notice.—As this movement is likely to be taken up by people in different parts of a county, which would lead to confusion about the date, we will make the following difinite announcement:

All counties, the names of which begin with the letters A, B, or C, shall hold their rallys on October 5. All beginning with letters D, E and F, on October 6. All beginning with G, H or I, on October 11. All beginning with J, K or L, on October 12. All beginning with M, N or O, on October 13. All beginning with P, Q or R, on October 18. All beginning with S, T or U, on October 19, and all beginning with V, W, X, Y or Z, on October 20.

By this arrangement some of the meetings will escape bad weather if a a rainy season prevails and good speakers can serve more than one meeting.

J. A. EVERITT, President A. S. of E.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 20, 1906.



Probably the finest equipped manufacturing plant in the country for making manure spreaders is that of the Smith Mfg. Co. This illustration shows the factory working "full blast" at night. One of our representatives visited the place and reports thus:

On entering this mammoth plant we find hundreds of car-loads of raw material piled up and in process of construction. The sight at first has a tendency to confuse one, but as we walk on and become more accustomed to the buzzing of the saws, the handling of the immense quantity of the material, we soon settle down and appreciate what it means to operate a big factory.

We find special and peculiar looking machinery that we have never seen before, and upon asking the superintendent about this or that machine, he frankly says, "O, yes, we made that machine here for doing this special work and it is the only machine of the kind in existence. By its use we reduce the cost of manufacturing and are sure that every piece is perfect. This means a good deal to our customers when the machine is in the field, if a repair is ever required we are sure to send an exact duplicate."

We find templets, jigs and forms for making every part of the machine. We find a continuous row of material from one department to the other. We follow the raw material, the wood parts from the plank, the castings from the pig iron, and the other parts in their raw state to the completion of a perfect and brilliantly painted manure spreader. We are informed by the manufacturers that the trade on the GREAT WESTERN manure spreader has grown to such an extent that they are now running night and day to keep up with their orders. Every reader should investigate this machine. Send for large complete catalog explaining. Address The SMITH MFG. CO., 158 HARRISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Union, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY
At 227 West Washington Street

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume IX **INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906** **Number 18**

Up-to-Date Farming had subscribers Jan 1, 1906, in over 2,700 counties in the United States out of about 2,800 suited for agricultural pursuits.

—o—

If our subscribers would all respond to the call "A Big Rally in Every County," as announced in September 1 number, the whole country would hear of the A. S. of E. in the next thirty days.

—o—

Try to imagine the possibilities that open up. Posibilities of converting a nation of farmers, and incidentally of other classes also, to the grandest industrial and economic movement the world ever knew.

—o—

Can any person who understands the objects of the American Society of Equity remain quiet and inactive at a time like this in view of the grand possibilities.

—o—

It is not too late to call your rally if not attended to already. The dates are as follows:

All counties, the names of which begin with the letters A, B, or C, shall hold their rallys on October 5. All beginning with letters D, E and F, on October 6. All beginning with G, H and I, on October 11. All beginning with J, K and L, on October 12. All beginning with M, N and O, on October 13. All beginning with P, Q or R, on October 18. All beginning with S, T or U, on October 19, and all beginnig with V, W, X, Y or Z, on October 20.

—o—

Come now and think of it; we've been raising crops many, many years and they were all consumed. Then how does it come that some farm papers advise quick sales or may not be able to sell at all; or why do some farmers get scared and dump their wheat at less than it's worth? The dear public would eat as much bread if wheat were held for $1.00.

—o—

The A. S. of E. is not in politics. It is an educational and business organization, but the political parties and candidates for office are asking what they can do for the organized farmers. What a difference already!

—o—

Socialism is unattainable idealism. Equity in business is attainable, and no business will be disturbed. Hasten the Age of Equity in business through the A. S. of E.

—o—

The farmers, organized, will be in the strongest position industrially, of any class. Any person can do without a suit of clothes a while longer; the old machine may be made to last another year; the note may be paid off and interest dropped by foregoing some cherished trip or the procuring of some desired object; the hand need not be hired if you work a little harder or a little longer. But when it comes to what must be procured from the farmers, we must have food every day. We cannot put the farmer off with the excuse, "I can do without food."

—o—

Hasn't the two blades of grass and two ears of corn stunt been a little overdone? How will it be to have a new deal and root for two dollars where there was only one before?

—o—

Who are the logical servants? Those who produce the stuff, those who consume it, or those who stand between these two great classes?"

—o—

It's time to cut out some of the toll gates between the orchardist and the consumer of fruit.

—o—

It is worthy of remark how the farm papers echo the notes of the financial press and see great prosperity for farmers in big crops regardless of the prices they sell for.

THIS PAPER IS DEVOTED TO THE DISTRIBUTING, MARKETING END OF FARMING AND IT IS THE ONLY ONE.

—o—

FARMERS TO THE FRONT, and business men should keep close beside them.

—o—

The wheat dumpers are about done dumping. Witness the diminishing receipts. They have built up a terrible handicap for the controling farmers, but it will be overcome if you are faithful.

—o—

The last congress appropriated $5,000 to aid in maintaining an international chamber of agriculture in Rome. Has anybody heard of it appropriating any money to aid in getting good prices for farm crops at home?

—o—

The correctness of the doctrine of controlled marketing is demonstrated almost daily in the live stock markets. When supply is over large the price slumps. When under demand it as promptly booms, but when just enough it is steady.

—o—

A problem for the advocates of the gospel trains: If a crop of wheat of 770,000,000 bushels sells for less than a crop of 692,000,000 bushels, how large must the crop be to be the most profitable to farmers?

—o—

We quote from the Farm Journal of last April: "Let us make a good start and grow a great big crop this year." Well the farmers grew the crop but we have been looking in vain for any advice about marketing it. The Farm Journal doesn't teach a balanced education.

—o—

It is a great advantage in a trade to have something that the other people can not do without. This is exactly the position of the farmers, but in the past they have not taken advantage of their position.

—o—

"You've raised far too much grain and you had better get rid of it as soon as possible, I'm your friend, so let me hold it for you."—The Speculator to the dumper.

—o—

There are many things the farmers need from congress and legislatures. But we recognize that they will get few of them until they are organized. When organized, either party will heed them.

—o—

Some people profess to wonder why the American Society of Equity did not put the 1906 crop of wheat to $1.00, "Because" they say, "it is completed." The society is not completed and its friends and promoters never claimed that it would have power to compel the equitabel prices immediately after an abundant harvest. But we do claim that it has enough power to compel the price for what grain is held before the next crop comes when normal or average conditions prevail.

—o—

Don't go to sleep on your opportunities.

"Sail while the breeze blows, wind and tide wait for no man."

—o—

Take one-half day off each week and use it for your society until it is established.



By taking the exploiter's advice the dumper is snared.

They All Look Up to the Farmer

(See Illustration on First Page.)



STUDY the illustration on the first page and call to mind again the one on the first page of September fifteenth issue. Farmers need not be industrial infants. They need not be in leading strings to any other people.

They may exercise a power industrially; may occupy a position socially and command respect politically, far exceeding that accorded any other class.

They are rising to take their true position. They will soon be THE BEST PEOPLE, AGRICULTURE WILL BE THE BEST BUSINESS AND FARMING WILL BE THE PREFERRED PROFESSION.

Organization will bring farmers to the front and lift agriculture up.

Agriculture is a Divinely ordained business. "And the Lord God planted a garden * * * and there He put the man he had formed."

Farmers own the earth. Think of it, practically the whole earth. If the part they own was divorced from the balance, that would not be worth a song, regardless of the magnificent buildings and artificial embellishments, thereon.

Once a year farmers possess all the supply of food and material for clothing. This illustrates how dependent all other people and all domestic animals are on the farmers for their comfort, yes, their very life.

Agriculture is the foundation of all industries and commerce. Let farmers produce only enough to feed and clothe themselves, or refuse to market what they produce and the wheels of commerce would stop and all industries would be paralized.

Farmers are the backbone of this great nation in peace and war, under all conditions and in every circumstance.

Farmers are also the most numerous class.

Do you now begin to realize the farmer's powers? Organized and co-operating no other power can match theirs. In numbers they are so overwhelming; in industry so fundamental that all they need to do is to step to the front and they will lead socially, industrially, and in government.

Some person said: "The farmers of this country can stand congress on its head." This would be true if the farmers were sufficiently organized. But in the past and largely at the present they are powerless. They have not had the power to meet the weakest dealer in their town on an equal footing.

A whole community of farmers was not able to command the price on any of their products from a few dealers in the town. A whole nation of farmers were as children when it came to setting the price on their labor, or products.

But a change is coming. A new era has dawned.

The word has gone out: "Arouse ye plundered farmers." "Awake ye toiling hosts and assert your giant strength."

Your manhood calls you to peaceful battle; your loved ones and your every interests appeal to you. From northern Canada to Mexico's border the call is to rally under the banner of EQUITY and independence will be won.

The farmers now have a press dedicated to their cause It is able to print the plan of salvation for the farmer millions. All that is needed are loyal hearts and willing hands to carry the good news to all their neighbors.

Call meetings in every county and in every community. Let all join in this work. Let there be such an awakening of sleeping minds; such a forward movement as the world never knew before.

Let your war cry be "organization;" your watch word "co-operation," come forth from every farm and give of your time and means. The cost will be only a trifle; the time inappreciable, but the results will be incalculable.

"The scope of knowledge that enabled the farmer of 25 years ago not only to earn a living, but to hold his rank among the agencies of society and keep in elbow touch of elbow with the marching columns of progress, would now leave him far behind, a hopeless looser in the race for power and supremacy."

This is true. Farmers need a new education—and there is no way to get it except through the paper you now hold in your hands.

Give power and influence to this paper and it will bring farmers to the front. Place this paper in the hands of one million farmers and a revolution will be worked.

Then the idea expressed in our picture will be realized. Farmers will admittedly be the best people and no person will begrudge them what is their estate by Divine right. Then we will be glad to see the farmer's pleasant face and his kindly smile betraying satisfaction with himself and the world. The merchant and manufacturer; or perhaps the banker and professionial man, walking beside him are not jealous of the farmers elevated and important position. On the contrary because of the farmers rise they have been lifted up and benefitted also. Which will you have, the condition as pictured in this issue or as pictured in the former one.

Will I live to see this come to pass?

Why, bless you, it can come to pass in twelve months. All that is needed is for YOU to awake the sleeping, and open the eyes of the blind, in your neighborhood.

TWO HUGE NEW CORPORATIONS

THEIR BENEFITS TO FARMERS DOUBTFUL



RECENTLY there appeared on the scenes two corporations closely allied with agricultural interests that de-

One is called "The American Farm Products Company," capitalized at $20,000,000, which apparently intends to make Chicago its headquarters. The other is The Co-operative Live Stock Commission Company with headquarters at Denver, Colo., and a capital stock of $100,000.

In the former, as is represented, are eastern millionaires, including the great promoter—Morgan. A newspaper dispatch says: "Companies controlling Chicago's butter supply have gone into the trust; three great milk plants delivering the major part of the milk, cream, etc., have been asked to join, and the great trust is already declared to have obtained control of the dairy product business of Chicago.

Briefly, the objects of this trust are as follows:

To make the buying and selling prices of butter, milk, cream and eggs.

To "renovate" butter. That is, to buy any and all grades of butter—good and bad, particularly the latter—reduce it to butter oil and then work it into butter again with the addition of milk. This process allows the trust to convert the poor butter into what they represent as "high-grade" and get the takeoff between the extremely low price paid for low grade or spoiled stuff and the price of nigh grade butter. It may be expected that both producers and consumers will be at the mercy of this powerful concern, wherever they get a footing, providing the producers allow this.

Thus we see all handling and exploiting interests extending and perfecting their organizations. Surely the example should stir the farmers to the most active efforts to complete their organization for defense.

The other organization is different in the respect that it is of stockmen for stockmen. But like nearly all farmers' organizations, they are not going at their proposition in the right way. This company proposes to raise a capital of $100,000 by selling $10 shares to farmers. The money is then to be used to open offices in the principal cities (at first Kansas City and Chicago), and buy or handle live stock on commission.

It is represented that they can and will do the commission business at about one-half the charges made by other firms. They announce the following rates for handling:

Sheep and hogs, single deck cars, $6.00.
Sheep and hogs, double deck cars, $10.00.
Cattle, 50c peh head, with a maximum of $10.00 per car.
The rates for the sale of calves and mixed carloads, and for purchase of feeders, to be subsequently determined.

The company also guarantees eight per cent. per annum on its stock, and any more additional earnings will be distributed among the patrons of the company.

The inducements are, therefore, the lower commissions, the eight per cent. dividends and the prospective profits over eight per cent. How well this program will be carried out time will tell, but it is doubtful whether the farmers will put up the capital stock in the first place, or if they do will not a large part of it be consumed in securing the subscriptions? It has often been the case in the past.

But we will not attempt to make a prediction as to the outcome of this company as to all the benefits farmers will receive from it. We do know, however, that they can not receive all the benefits they should. This is the reason we criticise this movement.

To illustrate, this company will be obliged to operate on the market prices made as formerly by packing houses, meat trust, stock yards, or supply and demand if you prefer to call it so. Whatever made the prices or how so ever made, we all know they have not always been satisfactory and not always profitable. These prices will be the basis for operation and no matter how much it will be possible to save in commission, or if no commission be charged at all, a profit will not be insured if the market price is very low.

This comes back to one of the fundamental principles of the American Society of Equity, viz., a profitable price when you sell is worth several times more than can possibly be saved in direct shipping and commissions. Also another fundamental principle: Farmers don't need to put up a capital stock to buy or handle what is their own, if they will demand a profitable price when they part with their goods.

If this movement had been launched on the plan of the A. S. of E. for the stockmen it would have had immensely better prospects of successfully solving the stockmen's problems. On its plan it is limited to a very moderate degree of usefulness while on the other plan absolutely nothing would have been in the way of complete success as far as bringing certainty of profit to the business for all future time is concerned.

What we need is the attendance of the largest operators at the annual meeting at East St. Louis. The brain iest, and best business men among producers of farm produce and live stock must be there, so that the fruit and produce branch, organized, and the live stock branch, to be organized, may be officered with men who see their opportunities grasp them and work them out at once.

It can be done. Let each reader of this paper extend an invitation to the representative men of their community or state and at the same time send the names to headquarters.

The Equity Press



WE know our readers have been as anxiously awaiting the installation of the new Equity press as we were. We are glad to say that it is now in the Equity office and being erected. This is three months late, but it is in time for the fall and winter campaign and we believe, not much has been lost in development on account of the delay.

We expect to print this issue (September 15) on the new press and if it performs satisfactorily we will have more to say about it in our next issue. Briefly, we will say that the new press weighs 30 tons; stands 30 feet long, 12 feet wide and 11 feet high. It requires a 20-horsepower motor to run it. In accomplishment it is guaranteed to print, fold, paste and trim twelve to sixteen thousand 16 or 20-page papers; or six to eight thousand 24, 32 or 40-page papers, an hour. The cost is $18,000.

Every reader should now make a special effort to increase the circulation of this paper to the limit of production of the press. The day on which that is reached, we will guarantee the control of both production and marketing of every crop and the minimum price from the first bushel or pound to the last.

The plan of the A. S of E. will do it when enforced. Give us the opportunity to convert one million producers and the work will be done. Then the American Society of Equity will be sufficiently developed and the third power will have arisen.

Remember, there were subscribers at over 26,000 postoffices and in over 2,700 counties the first of this year. There are more now. What a grand nucleus around which to build. Why it will not be a three months' contract if each reader will do a little.

You have often been appealed to to help in a good cause and may have formed the habit of turning a deaf ear. But we appeal to your own interests now more than to any other not to be deaf to this call. Look at the picture on the first page of September first number and then look at the picture on the first page of this number. Which condition do you prefer. Won't these truths stir you to action.

A strong pull and a pull all together and the greatest victory the world ever knew will be won. It won't be won by the generals, and captains ordering and commanding, but by the soldiers, in the army for "equity in the price of farm crops," shouting and marching irresistibly onward. *The victory can be won*; IT MUST BE WON; IT WILL BE WON. The new press makes it possible to be won quickly.

Foreign Demand for American Apples

The apples grown in the United States are superior to those grown in Europe. The export trade in apples is increasing and with uniformity of price, honest inspection and packing, and particularly, less competition in selling, the trade can rapidly be developed to a much greater volume.

English buyers are already looking to America for supplies. They meet the usual conflicting rumors about the crop, and naturally are slow about placing orders. How much better it would be if the apple growers were organized sufficiently to compel the price that they decide is fair. This price need not be decided this early in the season, but the foreign buyers would know in advance that it will be a fair price and they will know also that whatever the price is, it must be paid. Also they will know that this price will prevail through the season except as it may be affected by storage charges, shrinkage, etc.

Here we come to a splendid thought. Storage of apples, potatoes, grain, cotton, or any other crop—should not be for speculative purposes, and should not affect the price more than to the extent of a fair price for storage, a fair wage for handling and to cover the loss in waste and shrinkage. Thus every person who handles the produce will be paid fairly, prices will be known and speculation entirely eliminated.

Under such conditions all the barriers to trade will be thrown down and the volume would be much greater particularly so with apples and other perishable produce.

Stockmen, Fruitmen, Potato Growers

The next annual meeting will be of especial importance to stockmen, fruit growers and potato growers, and producers of other perishable crops. This is because the stockmen's branch is to be organized and the first regular meeting of the Fruit and Produce branch for the election of officers for the next year is to be held.

We want as large an attendance as possible from these two classes of producers, therefore, we ask every reader of this paper to send in the addresses of the leading producers in his section, or of his acquaintance anywhere. Also send the address of the secretary of any stockman's, fruit or produce association that you know of. We will communicate with all such, try to show them the importance of this meeting and try to prevail on them to attend. By granting this simple request you will help us and at the same time help yourself.

PROPER DISTRIBUTION.

Shall Handlers or Producers Accomplish it?

In view of the effort now made by the producers to adopt a system of marketing all their own, which includes the proper distribution of the crops, the following taken from the Cincinnati Fruit and Produce News is seasonable.

The progress made this season by the National Produce Distributing Co. is remarkable. This concern, composed of Geo. Hitz & Co., Indianapolis; E. L. Hasler Co., Chicago; The Geroe Co., Toledo; Evans & Turner, Columbus; E. P. Stack & Son, Minneapolis, and E. R. Godfrey & Sons Co., all practical producers, have hit upon a plan to properly distribute, which is better than at first hoped. This concern's success may have imitators, but just the same the firms back of the original idea are worthy of confidence and the organization is receiving it. The incorporation is for $25,000, under the laws of Ohio. The individual firms in the organization represent half a million dollars, so shippers take no chance in entrusting produce to the management.

Carl A. Albrecht is the manager with headquarters here. For years he worked on the ideas now being carried out, but as he was alone he could not do it as he can now with ample backing. The reports distributed of market conditions was of great benefit to growers. Another year will bring the organization further to the front as a number of improvements are under consideration. There is no one thing in the trade of more importance than proper distribution.

That this National P. D. Co. has been very potent, as affecting the producers, is not borne out by the facts as shown in the reports printed in this paper under the head of "Fruit Growers' Annual Losses." But the report is valuable as further evidence that something must be done at the distributing end of farming. Read the last sentence, "There is no one thing in the trade of more importance than proper distribution."

But will an organization of the handlers give to the producers all they are entitled to? Did an organization of other people, classes or industries ever give to the farmers full relief not operated in exactly the reverse way, to increase their troubles and reduce profits? Have farmers realized better prices or better service when commission men organized? Do stockmen get better prices since the stock yards and packers organized? Do the railroads give us as good service as they should since all the railroads are practically in five great systems?

Producers of farm products must not expect relief from other people. If they ever want their problems solved, they must look to themselves. Any other hope will be a false one and should they flutter around a false candle they will get their wings burned.

But it will be different with handlers of farm produce if the producers organize to properly distribute their crops. An organization at the fountain head, among the producers themselves, will be beneficial all down the line, as the produce seeks the consumer. Such an organization should be welcomed by transportation companies, by handlers, and by consumers, and it will be when it is understood.

$10,000,000 For Production, Not a Cent for Marketing

The last congress appropriated almost $10,000,000 for the work of the Department of Agriculture to be expended during the ensuing year, almost entriely for the purpose of increasing production of farm crops, which, under the present system of marketing will be worse than wasted. If the part of this money used toward increasing production accomplishes its mission, we want to say that it will be a curse to the farmers rather than a blessing. The price of the wheat crop of 1906 and the prospective price of the corn crop are enough proof. There are others but we scarcely need to mention them.

One million dollars, wisely expended would organize and teach the farmers to market their crops so that they would always in the future be in a position to get the benefit of the government appropriations. We will have more to say on this subject in the future.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets—How the Farmers' Strikes Are Progressing—Notes

GRAIN.

The visible supplies of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports on the dates named were as follows:

	Aug. 25.	Aug. 11.	Feb.24
Wheat,	42,880,000	40,887,000	49,000,000
Corn	4,821,000	6,719,000	23,002,0000
Oats,	11,393,000	8,700,000	32,838,000

The visable supplies of grain in Canada on the same dates were as follows:

Wheat,	2,734,000	3,507,000	20,127,000
Corn,	61,000	50,000	28,000
Oats,	137,000	361,000	181,000

COTTON.

The total worlds supply of cotton, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, was, on the dates named, as follows:

	Aug. 24.	Aug. 10.	Mch.3.
American,	943,757	1,095,904	3,606,123
Other kinds,	932,000	1,025,000	1,504,000
	1,875,757	2,120,904	5,110,123

(The figures are bales.)

Cotton price, New York, September 5, 1906, $9.90@$10.15. One year ago the price was $10.75@$11.00.

Comparative Grain Prices

Wheat.	Cash.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Sept. 5....70	@70½	70	72¾	77⅛
Aug. 19...70¾	@71¼	70¼	73¼	77¼
March 8...	80½	77½	77	
Sept. 5, '05.	81½	79⅝	81⅝	84½
Corn—				
Sept. 5....48¾	@49¾	47⅜	42⅞	43¾
Aug. 19....48¼	@48½	48	44	44⅜
March 8...	47½	44½		
Sept. 5, '05.	52¾	52⅜	52½	44⅞

Cash Prices in Principal Markets

Cash prices of grain in the principal markets on September 5 were as follows:

Chicago.—Wheat, 70@70½c; corn, 48¾-@49¾c; oats 33@33½c.

St. Louis.—Wheat, 70½@72c; corn, 46½@46¾c; oats 31@31½c.

Kansas City.—Wheat, 66½@67c; corn 46½c; oats, 31¼@31½c.

New York.—Wheat, 76½@77½c; corn, 54¼@56⅜c; oats, 35½@37½c.

Cincinnati.—Wheat, 73@73 1-2c; Corn, 50@50 1-2; Oats, 32@32 1-2.

Indianapolis.—Wheat, 71c; Corn 51c; Oats, 31 1-2c.

Grain Crop Movement

The movement of leading grains at primary points for the week and for the six weeks of the present season compares with similar periods in 1905 and 1904, according to Bradstreet's reports, as follows.

Week ending August 25, 1906.

Wheat bushels	Corn bushels	Oats bushels
3,715,025	2,782,608	5,928,040
Aug. 11, 1906		
6,441,511	2,089,684	5,355,946
August 26, 1905,		
4,106,396	3,684,197	4,814,188
August 27, 1904,		
5,341,248	2,596,182	6,506,798
Season July 1 to August 25, 1906		
46,655,825	22,488,985	32,138,377
To August 26, 190,5		
39,085,281	27,307,812	35,642,602
To August 27, 1904.		
32,905,878	18,046,422	30,360,673

Oats Sept. 5....33@33½	30	31	33½
Aug 19....	29	29¾	30⅞	32⅞
March 8.....	30	28		
Sept. 5, 1905...	25	25.	26⅝	28⅝

The season of 1906 is drawing to its close. There is no longer any doubt that is will prove to be the champion year in crop production. It is rare that all crops in one season may be classed either good, bumper or record breaking, but such is the case this year.

Taking a retrospective glance we see that good crops have prevailed for five years, i. e. since 1901 and in 1901 the wheat crop was the greatest up to that time. We cannot but be aware of the fact that all these good crops (many of them bumper crops) have been consumed, a fact which suggests, indeed proves, that consumption is increasing at an enormous rate. To illustrate this point we submit the following table showing the acreage and yeilds of the chief crops for the past five years and a period of five years next preceding:

	Corn		Wheat		Oats.	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage.	Production.	Acreage.	Production.
1902...	94,043,000	2,523,648,000	46,202,000	670,063,000	28,653,000	987,842,000
1903...	88,091,000	2,244,176,000	49,464,000	637,821,000	27,638,000	784,094,000
1904...	92,231,000	2,467,480,000	44,074,000	522,399,000	27,842,000	849,595,000
1905...	94,011,000	2,707,993,000	47,854,000	692,979,000	28,046,000	953,216,000
1906...	95,500,000	2,800,000,000	48,000,000	770,000,000	28,000,000	750,009,999
	463,876,000	12,743,237,000	235,594,000	3,293,302,000	140,179,000	4,324,747,000
	Corn		Wheat		Oats.	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage.	Production.	Acreage.	Production.
1897...	80,950,000	1,902,967,000	39,465,000	530,149,000	25,730,000	698,767,000
1898...	77,721,000	1,924,184,000	44,055,000	675,148,000	25,777,000	730,906,000
1899...	82,108,000	2,078,143,000	44,592,000	547,303,000	26,341,000	796,177,000
1900...	83,380,000	2,105,102,000	42,495,000	522,229,000	27,364,000	809,125,000
1901...	91,349,000	1,522,519,000	49,895,000	748,460,000	28,541,000	736,808,000
	415,508,000	9,532,935,000	220,502,000	3,023,289,000	123,753,000	3,771,723.000

Total acreage in later period.....839,649,000
Total acreage in former period.....769,663,000

Excess acreage in latter period..... 69,986,000
Total yield in latter period.....20,362,286,000
Total yield in former period.....16,327,947,000

Excess yield in latter period..... 4,034,339,000

Here we have an increase in acreage of only 9 per cent. with an increase in yield of 25 per cent. That is, during the last period of five years there has been produced one fourth more bushels of the three leading grain staples with an increase of acreage devoted to the crops of only about one eleventh. Notice that all these crops have been consumed except the crops of this year.

The question naturally arises: Will, or can the acreage be increased as much during the next five years? And can we depend upon it that the crops will increase one fourth during the next five years?

The former is not probable as each year sees the available ground in the country more nearly brought under cultivation and the time is bound to come when there will be a decreasing acreage available for grain crops because of the increased demand for truck, fruit, hay and grazing or soiling. When this time comes dependence must be placer upon increased yields per acre to meet the ever increasing demand. If we expect the next period of five years to show another increase of one-fourth in volume of crops it means that these crops will have been doubled in ten years, a proposition that is wholy improbable. Nothing approching it has ever been experienced in the past. No person can afford to place any dependence on it for the future.

There can be no doubt about the exceptionally good seasons during the past five years being responsible for the increased production which was no more than sufficient to keep up with the demand. Although the writer is not a prophet, yet he will declare that the next five years will not be as favorable for crop production as the five years just past. He bases his declaration on the average seasons of the past. It may be expected that the average will be maintained unless the laws of nature have changed, which is improbable.

If it transpires that the next five years show a reduction of yields, or if the figures remain as in the past—and more than this should not be expected—how is the increasing demand to be met? If there should be a material shrinkage in yields, or if the yield were stationary while the demand kept increasing—which may be expected—will not such conditions favor high prices? Since the five years of consecutively large crops sold for excellent prices, is it not bound to follow that, if we have one or more years of very short crops as was the case in 1901, 1893, 1890, and 1881 (when the grain crops as well as potatoes and vegetables were very short on account of draught), very high prices will prevail even without any particular effort on the part of producers.

The point of this argument is to show the folly of dumping the present crop at unfairly low prices. Large crops are surely sent by a Wise Providence as a safeguard against want in the short years which our own experience has taught us must come. Will the farmers be so foolish as to squander the abundance of the five or even seven fat years only to suffer because of their folly during the five or seven lean years? It looks very much so. Many have done this, but on the other hand there is an ever increasing number of wise farmers, who see these matters in their true light. Agriculture in America owes much to them.

Wheat

Following is the way Mr. C. O. Drayton of Illinois views the wheat situation.

The wheat dumpers all over the Winter wheat section from July 1st to Aug. 10th, showed what they could do with the price of wheat.

They poured wheat into Kansas City at the rate of 4 or 5 hundred car loads per day; into St. Louis 300 car loads per day and about the same in other leading markets. The result was a break in price of about 30 cents per bushel; a loss of three hundred dollars on every thousand bushels. This is what the Dumpers have done. Now what will the Equity sellers do?

On Aug. 10th there came a sudden change in wheat receipts; a falling off of receipts in all our leading markets. The daily reports said "receipts light"—"receipts exceptionally light"—"No. 2 red scarce."

Instead of 500 cars per day, Kansas City reported less than 100. Instead of 300, St. Louis reported from 30 to 60 cars per day and the price began, slowly to rise, notwithstanding the fact, that the Dumpers had put a great big club in the hands of the buyers with which to hammer down our prices.

What does it all mean farmers? It means that the organized buyers of wheat are being met by the organized sellers; by farmers who are educated not to sell for low, unjust prices, and if all the wheat sellers were thus organized and educated, they would all stop selling, and in less than 30 days from this date (Sept. 1st) wheat would jump to one dollar a bushel. Then let all refuse to sell for less and get one dollar a bushel for the balance of the 1906 crop. Which are you, farmer? A dumper or an Equity seller?

Mr. Drayton clearly shows us the situation and as clearly points out what could be done if the farmers would move. The dumpers in the Northwest may force prices still lower, but no difference how low the price is forced now the reaction will come. The lower the price the fiercer will be the recoil..

Winter wheat growers have shown what they can do in stopping the receipts. The experience will be repeated in the spring wheat district. True the dumpers will give the Equity farmers a heavy handicap, but the world needs the wheat and will pay the price if it cannot be had for less. No matter how low the price may go, it cannot now go low enough to stimulate export demand, because all the European countries have their own newly harvested crops. But let prices start upward in this country and we will see them scramble for our wheat, as many bushels will be taken at $1.00 as at 70c or less. The market will be made for a time by the dumpers, then by the warehouse men who have the dumped wheat, but finally the controling farmers will have their inning. We recommend them, when selling, to market slowly, even though necessary to hold a part over. The part held over is likely to be the most profitable part of the crop.

The tables are interesting. They show an increase in visible of only 2,000,000 bushels of wheat in the last two weeks, while the increase was $10,000,000 the three weeks preceding. The cash price is about the same as two weeks ago, 10c a bushel under a year ago, while speculators are selling May futures 7c a bushel higher than present cash prices.

Corn

O. W. Clapp & Co., Commission Merchants of St. Louis, says:

We have the following Chicago report:

Chicago, August 28.—Corn stocks in Chicago are down as low as they ever get in public houses, 198,000 bushels, of which 191,000 bushels are contract. There are 718,000 bushels in private elevators, making 916,000 bushels in all positions. A year ago there were 5,548,000 bushels. There is not a cargo of corn in any of the public houses, and private elevator men also have too small holdings to load a cargo at any house. This is remarkable, considering the size of the crop last year. In two weeks stocks in all positions have decreased 1,767,000 bushels. There have been sales of 550,000 bushels No. 3 the last two days for shipment up to the middle of September. There is only 2,507,000 bushels in the total visible supply, which is half of that of a year ago. In the face of these lights stocks here and at all terminal points, most of the trade is bearish on expectations of increased farmers' deliveries, as it is the general belief that large stocks are held in the interior and will come out from this time onward, as crop prospects are so good.

Do farmers see their opportunity? Will they wipe out even this small visible and compel the fair price, or will they feed the market so fast that handlers keep the price down? If this paper went to a million farmers we know what would happen. We would see that the visible would be wiped out so dry that the buyers would beg for corn at the farmers' prices. We would also guarantee that the new crop, no matter how large, would be marketed so as to maintain the price. But buyers are talking "40 cent corn." The bears say "the price must go to a point where a large part of the surplus can be exported." What is that price? Is 40c or 30c a more logical export price than 50c? If foreign countries don't need the corn will they buy it at 30c to go to waste? If they do need it, won't they pay 50c for it if they cannot get it for less? O, the arguments of the bears are wonderful indeed. The pity is, that many farmers have the wool drawn over their eyes until the whole fleece is shorn from their bodies.

Corn visible decreased over 2,000,000 bushels. Movement to primary markets nearly 3,000,000 bu. less than preceding week. Cash price practically the same as previous report. See tables.

Oats

Visible increased about two and a half million bushels which is not alarming; receipts about the same as former week; price 4c a bushel higher than at previous report.

The oats crop was short and, we believe, must sell at much higher prices, in view of the price for which the larger crop of 1905 was sold. However, the low prices of wheat and corn will tend to keep the price of oats down while the short crop of oats will tend in turn, to put prices of the other grains up. Comparing, wheat and corn are cheaper to feed than oats at present prices.

Hogs and Cattle

The following two comments on the market give the key to profitable or unprofitable prices for live stock.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—A big slump in hogs; break is 15 to 25c. Toward the close sales could not be negotiated on the basis of 20c to 25c lower. Late in the day it was simply a case of getting a bid.

Received to-day 32,658
Received yesterday 18,021
Week thus far.....83,857
Corresponding time last week 70,748
Corresponding time last year 63,740

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Hog trade finished up in much improved tone. Opened about study with yesterday's demoralized close and worked a little higher as session advanced. Packing stuff looked well worth the money.

Hogs received today (estimated) 20,000
Received yesterday 32,658
Week thus far.....104,515
Corresponding time last week 103,569
Corresponding time last year 80,749

Note what one day will do to demoralize prices. It will always be so as long as the guess system of marketing continues. By the new system, taught by this paper, gluts will be prevented, so that supply and prices will always be steady and adequate.

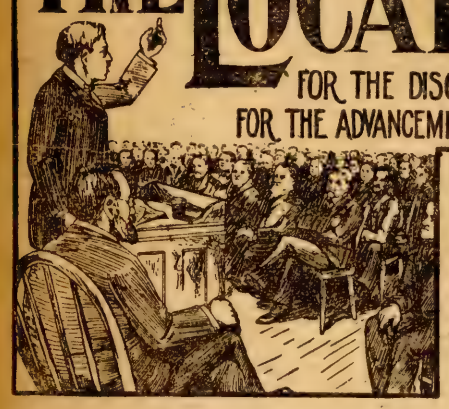
Fruit, Potatoes and Produce

We could fill several pages with interesting matter about the crops but lack of space forbids. The crops are large, prices are going down. No person knows how low they will go. Growers need expect no relief until they are organized. We hoped organization would be sufficient to exert a great power on this season's crops but fear we must not expect very difinite results until the

(Concluded on page 10)

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The Emblem

of the American Society of Equity as here shown is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION. It is the face of the Equity button and should be worn by every farmer.

The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.

The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come thru Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—The only paper that teaches the only successful plan to market crops profitably. 50 cents a year. Send your subscription.

This is the only farm paper devoted to the distributing—marketing—end of farming. For this reason it should be read by every farmer in the country.

Get your merchant into the A. S. of E. Got mine in the other day.
J. B. Spaulding.

The local union must be to farmers what a light house is to the mariners; it must guide them from the rocks that beset the agricultural sea. Use your local union and see that there are others over against yours on all sides.

Keep your mind on your local union and build it up. All the balance of the great machine will arise from the local unions.

Have you ordered a beautiful gold Equity button? See offer of them elsewhere and pictures of them as near as we can represent them with black ink.

By the way, perhaps there is no local union at your place. There should be. A local union of the A. S. of E. is as important in each community as is the local, public school. Honest!

The A. S. of E. should have an official banner. $5.00 was offered for a design or pattern adopted. This offer is still good and we would like to see Equity members and local unions take a lively interest in the contest. One submitted banner has been received from Mrs. L. Ellis, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

The rallies called for in each county can serve to raise money to send your delegates to the Annual meeting and for other purposes.

October 24, will be visitors' day at the Annual meeting. The program for the day will be speech making.

The Davis Co., Ky., Equity warehouse is being constructed and tobacco is being rapidly pledged to fill it. J. D. Jeffrey, Owensboro, President.

C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill., spoke at a big labor celebration at Eldorado, Ill. The principles of Equity are well received by all classes.

The A. S. of E. is getting very strong in the Burley district of Kentucky, with no tendency to retrograde. It will be remembered this district has tried for several years to get results on their crops by other plans but they were always found wanting. They find the plan of the A. S. of E. to meet all requirements.

A union of forty-three charter members reported by N. M. Ashley, Sebsee, Ky., is one of the events worthy of special notice.

Gilbert T. Stevenson, N. C., is a new organizer in a new field. Although only 21 years old he reports a local union every day or two. He is working in the peanut district which is proving the ripest harvest the A. S. of E. ever undertook to garner. In a few weeks the principal producing counties will be under control and another crop wrested from the market manipulators and farmer's exploiters.

Charles A. Spleer, General organizer, Fort Branch, Ind., paid a visit to National headquarters, Aug. 16, to consult about organization in south Indiana and arange for the State meeting at Evansville. Mr. Speers is entitled to great credit for the excellent results he has gotten in his territory.

W. F. Sharp of Narrows, Ky., has been working in Perry county, Ind. Three unions were organized in three days.

Remember the important meetings in the near future. The Annual Meeting of the National Union, E. St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23-26. National Tobaco Growers' branch meeting, Oct. 10-12. Indiana State meeting, Evansville, Sept. 15. Kansas State Meeting, Hutchinson, Oct. 18-19. Minnesota State Meeting, St. Paul, date to be announced later. Burley Tobacco Growers' meeting at New Castle, Ky., Oct. 1. Fruit and produce branch, first annual meeting, E. St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23-26. Also meeting to organize stockmen at same time.

Later. The Minnesota meeting will be held in the Old State Capital, St. Paul Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The above array of meetings in the interest of the distributing end of agriculture shows that farmers are going to get a ballanced education by and by.

The Canadian Society of Equity is growing encourageingly. Alberta has been the principal field of development, but plans are being made to organize in adjoining provinces.

We want to hear more from the bean growers of Michigan and N. Y. Are prices satisfactory that you can afford to rest on results acomplished? Remember, perfect and dependable results won't come much short of complete organization.

Reports are coming that indicate a liberal attendance by the ladies in equity at the annual meeting. Good. We want them with us always. We know the influence of the ladies in the home, on the farm and their influence must reach into the society.

The program of the Annual meeting will appear on the first page of October 1st. number of this paper.

In this number is a statistical and financial report blank. Turn to it, read carefully and see to it personally that it serves its purpose.

That crop report blank; it was printed in September 1st number on page 14. If you have not filled yours out do so without further delay. Send a new member or a new subscriber and your own renewal with the report.

Geo. C. Mattles, Sherwood, Mich., the prime mover in the Mint Growers' organization, will soon have credit for bringing about an organized condition of one of the minor crops that will forever place it beyond the greed of self-appointed price makers. Read in this number the article "Peppermint Trust is Feared." What is being done, and has been done, for the minor crops can be done for the major crops, everyone of them. It will require a little longer, but the final success is as certain as that crops will be grown and people and domestic animals will need food and clothing.

The following organizers are also entitled to special mention for their performances since our last issue:

M. C. Rankin, Bethlehem, Ky.; G. N. McMillen, Falmouth, Ky.; Edward S. Brennecke, Gordonville, Mo.; A. J. Dunlap, Hastings, Neb.; H. T. Schmidt, Tell City, Ind.; A. N. Barks, Barks, Mo.; Jas. E. Jones, Mt. Vernon, Ind.; F. M. Crawford, Falmouth, Ky.; M. W. Carver, Riverside, Ky.; Thos. W. Bacon, Carlinville, Ill.; W. H. Pope, Livia, Ky.; J. E. Stewart, Riverside, Ky.; H. W. Schafer, Floral, Ky.; C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; G. W. McIlroy, Owenton, Ky., and Geo. C. Wattles, Sherwood, Mich.

County officers should at once begin to advertise for the October quarterly meeting. All county papers will be glad to publish notices if asked to. The general public should be invited and good speakers provided. At this meeting delegates will be elected to attend the annual meeting of the National Union.

The National Union will expect a complete report from each local union for the quarter beginning October 1. This report will be more comprehensive than ever before and blank will be published in the issue of Sept. 15 of the official paper, so that action on all important matters can be taken and the report made at the last meeting in this month. County unions will make their reports at the October meeting, and all reports must be signed by the president and secretary and bear the seal of the local or county union. Notice.—We must get down to business.

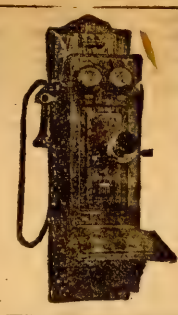
If any local or county union has failed to secure a seal, order one at once. If it has been paid for it will be sent without further cost, but if not, accompany your order for it with $1.

Let all members join in making the October report one of encouragement. It should show all dues paid to Jan. 1, 1907, to local, county, State and the National union. It should show some money in the treasury, and it will show the voice of your members during September, when this report will be made out. It is your business. Attend to it.

Hundreds of lady delegates should attend the National convention. There is work for them to do. Husbands, take your wives; and wives and daughters, insist upon going.

Our Canadian brethren and sisters prefer to call this society "The Canadian Society of Equity," which is satisfactory. "American" they say, has been monopolized by the United States people.

More money can be made on nearly every farm if the owner knows where he is making and where he is losing money. This is known absolutely by all who use the new account book for farmers, gotten up by a member of the A. S. of E. It is called Wheeler's Money Maker. Be a business farmer. Book has 367 large pages 8 1-2x10 and is substantially bound. Departments for Crop and Special Accounts, Eggs, Poultry, Live Stock, Repairs, Inventory, Breeding table and Record, Receipts and Invoice Books also 18 pages of Rules, Tables and other valuable information, etc. Money refunded if not as represented. A special offer is made to readers of Up-to-Date Farming. See advertisement and write the Big Maple Truck Co., Kingsville, Ohio.



FARM TELEPHONE

Made by the "American," the largest telephone factory. Use our highest grade No. 36 **SAMSON**

Be an influential factor in your community. Organize farm telephone lines. It gives you a handsome profit. We send you instructions how to organize farm lines and how to build and operate them. Write for our free book, Bulletin G22. It's full of telephone information.

American Electric Telephone Co.,
6400 to 6600 State St.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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The "Baker Gunner" containing full descriptions of our 12 Grades sent free.



Prices $18. to $250. BAKER "GRADE"S"

Baker Guns equipped with our patented automatic safety blocks are non-dischargeable except by pulling the triggers—therefore absolutely safe. They are rightly constructed to last a lifetime, and are fully guaranteed against defects.

BAKER GUN & FORGING CO.,
66 Liberty Street, Batavia, N. Y., U. S. A.

BLIZZARD ENSILAGE CUTTER

with wind elevator, either mounted or unmounted. Cuts hay, straw, feed, etc. Elevates to any height. Strong, durable, economical. Fully guaranteed. Write for particulars how to get a machine on trial.



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When you have one of our outfits. Don't pay tax to the shoemaker. You can repair shoes better. Repairing 2 pairs pays for a

Model Cobbler

This outfit contains a complete set of tools for general boot and shoe repairing. No toys. Illustration shows contents. Complete instructions for half-soling sent FREE. Price of the Model Cobbler outfit only $1.00. Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Indiana

SCALES ALL STYLES LOWEST PRICES



AMERICAN SCALE CO.
321 FIDELITY TRUST BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO

HUSK, CUT AND SHRED



Your Corn with the **ROSENTHAL CYCLONE CORN HUSKER** built for farmers own use. Only 6 to 8 H. P. required. Price reasonable. 8 years in the field. It pays to do your own shredding. Don't depend on others to do the work. SOLD ON TRIAL. Catalogue and prices FREE. Write to-day.
ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO., Box 4, Milwaukee, Wis.



GAIN ACRES

by clearing that stumpy piece of land. THE HERCULES Stump Puller pulls any stump. Saves time, labor and money.
Catalog FREE. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11. Centerville, Ia.

ECLIPSE HAY PRESSES ARE RELIABLE



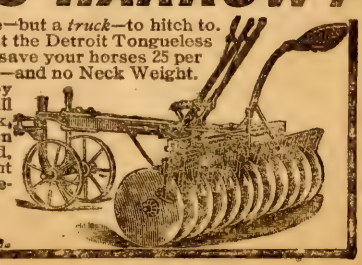
Steel construction, strong, durable, no breakage. Sold on easy payments. Write for catalog and prices. Full line.

HORSE POWER and BELT POWER

ECLIPSE HAY PRESS CO., 547 W. 7th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Do You Use a DISC HARROW?

If so, look at the picture. See there isn't any tongue—but a *truck*—to hitch to. Know what that means? We'll tell you. It means that the Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow, the greatest invention of the age, will save your horses 25 per cent of the strain of Discing. There's no Side Draft—and no Neck Weight. One horse doesn't have to pry the machine around by crowding on the tongue. It's just an even, steady pull for both horses, and saves much time by making quick, easy turns. And it's sold direct from our factory on time and on approval test. If not just as represented, after 30 days send it back—we'll pay all the freight both ways. Write for our catalogue today. It describes and gives delivered prices on 14 sizes.



AMERICAN HARROW CO.
2340 Hastings Street Detroit, Mich.

Wisconsin Pushing Ahead

At a called meeting of the officers of the Wisconsin state union held at Eau Clair, Aug. 11, 1906, the following order was issued to their state organizer:

Mr. N. C. Crawley, Barbaoo, Wis.

Dear Sir:—You are hereby authorized and ordered to employ an advance agent to assist you in securing meetings, advertise, solicit all elligible people to attend the meetings and to make necessary arangements for the meetings. He should be a man of influence in his community. He will be under your direction and should be engaged about a week in advance of the first meeting. For compensation pay him $3.00 a day and he meets his own expenses. Have him render an itemized bill on the 15th of each month and if correct you sign it and forward to the State Secretary who will issue an order on the treasurer for payment.

The officers request you to begin an active campaign as soon as possible and they recommend that you try to finish a county at a time. We want Wisconsin to have 50,000 members before Jan. 1, 1907.

By order of the officers, S. D. Kemp, Sec.

It appears the order is made to cover the State organizers' work alone, but if it is successful in getting large meetings we see no reason why it should not be extended to all general organizers in Wisconsin and other states might follow the example.

County Rally

Have you made a start for "A Big Rally in every county" as called for in September 1 number? Remember, Up-to-Date Farming has subscribers in over 2,700 counties out of about 2,800 in the country suited for agriculture. What a grand opportunity to make a great strike for equity, profitable prices and to bring farmers to the front. If you have not moved yet please do so at once. Read instructions in the call.

Local and County Unions

Under this head will be printed once a month the list of local unions organized for the month. This will show where there is development, and where the greatest development. Also we hope will spur undeveloped localities to start the A. S. of E.

Canada.

2485 Sollmon, Alberta.
2486 Creekford, Alberta.
2492 Viking, Alberta.
2493 Solberg, Alberta.
2494 Beaver Lake, Alberta.
2501 Daley Creek, Alberta.
2428 Frankburg, Alberta.
2549 Broadway, Alberta.

Illinois.

2474 Sinia, Bond Co.
2510 Swanlvick, Perry Co.
2515 Columbus, Bond Co.
2516 Scottville, Maconpin Co.
2522 Gore School House, Macoupin Co.
2551 Patter, Hardin Co.

Indiana.

2475 Hale, Warrick Co.
2498 Jackson, Vanderburg Co.
2526 Pleasant Valley, Perry Co.
2535 Elberfeld, Warrick Co.
2536 Shoemaker, Perry Co.
2537 Cummings, Vigo Co.
2538 Tobinsport, Perry Co.
2538 Bone Bank, Posey Co.
2544 Ohio Valley, Posey Co.

Kansas.

2479 Union Ridge, Pottawatomic Co.

Kentucky.

2471 Brooklyn, Butler Co.
2472 Flener, Butler Co.
2473 Welcome, Butler Co.
2476 Dalton, Hopkins Co.
2481 Dunbar, Butler Co.
2491 Congleton, McLean Co.
2499 Hekin, Grant Co.
2503 Foster, Bracken Co.



LOCAL AND COUNTY UNION
Annual Report

The following outline for report should be read carefully by every member and then each member should appoint himself or herself a committee of one to see that the report is made in a meeting of the local union held as early in September as possible, or in the case of a county union in a meeting held the first week in October, if this is not possible, then the second week.

At these meetings delegates are to be elected to the county meeting referred to and to the Annual meting of the National union. Local unions are entitled to one delegate at large and an additional delegate to each ten members to the County union meetings. To Annual metings of the National Union, a local union is entitled to one delegate. A county union is entitled to one delegate for the county and one additional delegate for each two hundred members in the county.

To have an organization we must have system, and system is doing certain things in certain ways and at certain times. The time has come for a report as called for below, in advance of the Annual meeting and we want each member or officer to see to it that it is furnished in good time.

The reports must be submitted or made out in open meeting and approved. One report must be sent to the National union and one retained by the secretary of the union. If a county and state union, a copy must be sent to each.

A crop report blank was in September 1st number. If any member has not filled it out and sent it in do it now. THESE REPORTS ARE IMPORTANT AND MUST NOT BE NEGLECTED.

Statistical Report

of..... .....Union.

Officers.	Address
Prest.	.....
V. Prest.	.....
Sec.	.....
Treas.	.....
Local Organizer.....	.....

No. of regular Members in good standing?——. No. delinquent?——. No. of special members?——. How many regular memebers do you think you can add before next spring?——. Should other unions be organized in your township?——. Has your county a county union?——. Did you elect delegates to the Oct. County Meeting?——. Have you elected delegates to the Annual Meeting of the National Union?——. Give their names ....
....
....
....

Financial Report

Amount of money in treas ury ....$——
Amount of dues unpaid,....$——
Other money due the union $—— $——
Amount due National Union $—— $——
Amount due County Union..$——
Amount due State Union...$—— $——

Has your union collected the full dues from members, viz. 30c quarterly?——. Has your union waived any part of the dues from members?——

Miscellaneous Report

How many members of your union would prefer the official paper in a language other than English?——. What language preferred?——. How many new members can you secure if the official paper was printed in such language?——.

Special County Union Report

How many local unions in county?——
How many members?——.
Amt. received from dues...$——
Amt. received from other sources ....$—— $——
Amt. paid to State Union..$——
Amt. paid other expenses..$——
Amt. due from local unions.$——
Amt. due to State Unions..$——

Have you elected delegates to the Annual Meeting?..... Give their names.
....
....

This report made this..... day of ....., 1906, and we hereby affirm it to be true and corect to the best of our knowledge and belief. It was approved by the union in open meeting.

(Seal) ....Pres.
(Seal) ....Sec.

2504 Pleasant View, Bracken Co.
2507 Monford, Butler Co.
2508 Heslar, Owen Co.
2509 Elklick, Owen Co.
2513 Hammond, Owen Co.
2517 Boxville, Union Co.
2518 Fishers, Bracken Co.
2519 Riverside, Muhlenberg Co.
2520 Mortar Branch, Warren Co.
2521 Floral, Hancock Co.
2527 Livia, Daviess Co.
2529 Lightsfork, Pendleton Co.
2531 Milford, Bracken Co.
2532 Taylorsville, Spencer Co.
2533 Mt. Eden, Shelby Co.
2545 Soulsburg, Muhlenburg Co.
2546 Harriscburg, Owen Co.
2547 Greenup, Greenup Co.
2548 Rockdale, Owen Co.
2339 Tackitts' Mills, Owen Co.

Michigan.

2502 Winterfield Center, Osciola Co.
2550 Trust Buster, Mecosto Co.

Minnesota.

790 Grand Meadow, Mower Co.
2490 Anoka, Anoka Co.
2505 Bethel, Anoka Co.
2511 Grandy, Isanti Co.
2523 St. James, Watonwan Co.

Missouri.

2477 Fenersville, Osage Co.
2478 College Hill, Osage Co.
2512 Deer Creek, Bates Co.
2118 Sereno, Perry Co.
2530 Belgique, Pery Co.
2539 Houck, Cape Girardean Co.

Nebraska.

2534 Asumption, Adams Co.

North Carolina.

2489 Galatia, Northampton Co.
2488 Conway, Northampton Co.
2487 Mapleton, Hertford Co.
2497 Coma, Hertford Co.
2514 Mapleton, Hertford Co.
2524 Murfreesboro, Hertford Co.
2528 Winton, Hertford Co.
2540 Union, Hertford Co.
2541 Ahoskie, Hertford Co.
2542 Menola, Hertford Co.

North Dakota.

2480 Grove, Ward Co.
2482 Oakes, Dickey Co.
2483 Lidgerwood, Richland Co.
2484 Dale, Ward Co.

Oklahoma.

2525 Kingfisher, Kingfisher Co.

South Dakota.

2495 Broadland, Beadle Co.

Utah.

2496 Mephi, Juab Co.

Virginia.

2500 Wide-A-Wake, Campbell Co.

Wisconsin.

2470 Almond, Portage Co.

County Unions.

102 Vanderburg Co., Indiana.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Every member of the A. S. of E. will be interested in a new Account Book recently copyrighted which is called Whelpley's Money Maker for Farmers. It was gotten up by a member of the Society, an experienced farmer and bookkeeper. He devoted three years' time proving and arranging the forms. The book is simple and practical and will take care of any transaction on the farm for a period of ten years.

The "Money Maker" consists of 367 pages 8½x10 bound in Full Buckram. Some of the special features besides the TEN DIFFERENT ACCOUNT SECTIONS, are first; the vast storehouse of knowledge, comprising rules, tables and all kinds of items of interest to farmers. Second; a complete RECEIPT BOOK, consisting of nearly 100 receipts, perforated, and room on stubb for noting all particulars. Third; a regular INVOICE BOOK, also perforated, making the finest arrangement imaginable for sending out statements of account or for billing goods. Fourth, the best BREEDERS RECORD that has been devised, being simple and complete.

The above book sells through agents at the low price of $3.00, but the publishers, The BIG MAPLE TRUCK CO., of Kingsville, Ohio, desire to get their "Money Maker" introduced into each Local Union at once, and will send one copy with all charges prepaid upon receipt of $2.00. Where six or more are ordered at one time, a still better offer is made. Be sure and mention Up-to-Date Farming, and if you wish to take an agency for your territory and get into a paying business, ask for confidential terms to agents.

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Happy Hen Scaly Leg Cure permanently cures scaley legs. Try it. Boxes 25 and 50 cents, postpaid. Stapler Poultry Supply Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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Miscellaneous

For 50c coin or money order and self addressed stamped envelope I will send receipt for making everlasting fence post out of any kind of wood for less than two cents a post. They will last in the ground longer than iron. Address J. H. Mintz, Brady, N. C.

Grain Trust is crippled. Grain is now handled direct from producers to consumers. Write for particulars. The Farmers Grain Co., C. Vincent, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.

Socialism is the only possible remedy for Trusts. Send for our free book and read what the socialists advocate. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 264 Kinzie St., Chicago.

Buckwheat Growers of New York Transact Business

The executive committee for Seneca, Schuyler, Cayuga, Tompkins and Schoharie counties, N. Y., and a visiting delegate from Bedford county, Pa., met at The Tompkins House, Ithaca, August 1. The object of the meeting was to complete arangements for complete crop reports and the pledges.

J. G. Barger of Atwater, was elected as chairman and H. K. Stoner, of Pernville, secretary.

It was agreed at this meeting that $1.40 per cwt was a fair price for buckwheat. This price will be the basis for the 1906 crop unless something occurs to shorten it when the price will be set higher.

The following were selected to have charge in their respective counties of the enumeration and securing of pledges.

SENECA Co. George H. Mundl, Lodi; Joel Horton and S. H. McCline, Covert; Adelbert Travis, Ovid; Elmer Wilson, Romolus; Chas. Robinson, Varic.

SCHUYLER CO. P. M. Shaw, Tunison and Monroe Dunham.

CAYUGA CO. Geo. Hunter, Sumner Hill; John Sullivan ,and Geo. Boyer Genva; Geo. Maine, Locke, George Baker, Fleming; Victor Andrus, Venice; Lewis Hicks, Scipio, F. V. Myers, Springport.

TOMPKINS CO. W. H. Barclay and W. S. Cobb, Groton; H. K. Stoner, Dryden; John Buckley, Lansing; M. E. Van Ostrand, Danby; Earl Ransey, Enfield; R. J. Raub, Newfield; Milton . Batty, Ulysses.

These enumerators will obtain crop reports in their respective districts and the pledges of farmers to hold for the fair price and report at the State convention which will convene at Ithaca September 10. Other countries in New York and Pennsylvania are expected to have meetings for a similiar object before the State meeting.

Notes on the Buckwheat Campaign

The leading countries in the production of buckwheat are as follows.

New York.

	Bushels.
Albany	159,930
Allegheny	123,210
Cayuga	218,330
Chemung	153,230
Schoharie	137,640
Schuyler	109,960
Stenben	313,340
Tioga	149,900
Tompkins	192,100

Pennsylvania.

Bradford	667,360
Butler	131,230
Clearfield	121,160
Columbia	161,810
Crawford	160,120
Indiana	210,600
Luzerne	126,540
Lycoming	143,750
Tioga	206,720
Wyoming	172,380

All of the above counties should organize in to the A. S. of E. at once.

J. B. Whiting, vice president of the national union is the prime mover in the organization of buckwheat growers. He is in Pennsylvania at the present arrangeing for crop reports and pledges.

New York farmers should keep in mind the state meeting at Ithaca September 10th and make arrangements to attend. At this meeting a state union will be organized. This, understand, will not be for buckwheat alone, but for every crop. Fruit growers and potato growers should be particularly interested.

At the York state meeting buckwheat will have particulad consideration. As Ithaca is convention to some of the chief producing counties in Pennsylvania, such counties should be represented.

The buckwheat growers are determined to enforce the pure food law. In the future we may hope to eat buckwheat cakes made from pure buckwheat flour.

The Pledge

This is important for buckwheat raisers. Every raiser should sign it and stick to it. To show the sentiment in other places where farmers are successfully marketing their crops, we print the following comments made to a canvasser in the tobacco district.

"I must now make choice between the Trust and the Association. I'll sign.

"Where there is only one buyer there should be only one seller. The Association must sell the tobacco.

"I am going to sign up every acre of tobacco on this farm. And I'll stand by my tenants. Every stalk of it goes to the Association.

"I really count myself lucky to get in the Association; for I have more tobacco than I am entitled to under the acreage agreement; I was slow to believe that the farmers would co-operate but now I am convinced they will; so I wil sign, and next year I will be governed by the Association in the matter of production. That from a farmer who will keep his promise.

"Dis I do know" said a German farmer, "Ven dot Tom Barrett und dot Kleaner newsbaber did begin such a kicking und raising such a fuss up, I know dot Trust jump tobacco up two dollars und three dollars a huntert, aindt it? May be dot Association jump it up some more, yet I sign.

"I'll get a square deal from that committee. So here goes.

"I'll get half the appraised value of my tobacco advanced, which will be as much or more than the Trust paid in 1903-4, and started to pay in 1905.

"If the thing proves a failure it will be because an insufficient number of farmers go into it. I'll swear it shall never be said I was one of those who contributed to the disaster by failing to cooperate.

"There are one hundred an fifty acres of tobacco in my immediate neighborhood. Ninety are already signed up. Here goes my ten acres to make it an even hundred.

"My wife and I decided to put this crop in the Association. We think it our duty to the children who are working in the tobacco.

"I pooled in 1905. I still survive. I have not been hurt. I know I have been and wll be the gainer. I'll sign for the next three years if you say so."

All of which comments, we insist, go to prove farmers have a pretty firm grip on the situation.

Equity Speakers

A great many calls are constantly received at headquarters for speakers. We refer to the following, who will accept such calls to address meetings. Write them for terms.

H. B. Sherman, National Organizer, home address Greensburg, Ind.

T. J. Woodard, Clarksville, Ark.

Thos. C. Leech, MacGregor, Manitoba, Can.

R. C. Owen, Independence, Alberta, Can.

A. R. Carhart, Bartow, Fla.

W. E. Johns, Tifton, Ga.

Walter Newby, Woodard, Ia.

C. O. Drayton, Pres. Ill. State Union, Greenville, Ill.

J. W. Witham, Panora, Ia.

Senator L. P. King, Winfield, Kas.

E. B. Oglesby, Cloverport, Ky.

S. B. Robinson, Calhoun, Ky.

E. E. Gray, Mayfield, Ky.

T. J. Mann, Iiva, Ky.

S. B. Robinson, Sec. Ky. State Union, Calhoun, Ky.

D. T. Hamill, Guthrie, Ky.

L. N. Robinson, State Organizer, Utica, Kentucky.

E. L. Davenport, Pres. Tobacco Assn., Cisney, Ky.

F. B. McCown, Kirkmansville, Ky.

T. T. Barrett, Henderson, Ky.

D. S. Edwards, Hopkinsville, Ky.

David Moreland, Sate President, Hartford, Ky.

John Y. Lott, Lewisport, Ky.

Rev. N. B. Graves, Hickman, Ky.

M. F. Sharp, Narrows, Ky.

N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.

Geo. Miller, Jr., Monterey, Ky.

G. W. McMillan, Goforth, Ky.

H. E. Swain, Southfield, Ky.

C. C. Rowe, Morgantown, Ky.

J. W. Cannon, Liberty, La.

Chas. C. Wilson, Queenstown, Md.

H. E. Swain, Smithfield, Ky.

Geo. G. Winans, State Org., Hamburg, Mich.

Geo. C. Wattles, Sherwood, Mich.

J. P. Lockwood, Howell, Mich.

Rev. W. H. Miller, South Haven, Mich.

A. K. Fineout, Barryton, Mich.

Walter Todd, Keiden, Mich.

R. E. Osborn, R. R. 4, Sherwood, Mich.

W. C. Webber, Rochester, Minn.

M. H. Poole, Geyser, Mont.

D. Phillips, Pool Siding, Neb.

O. B. Shafer, Pres. Neb. State Union, Hastings, Neb.

Chas. H. Olive, Reno, N. Dak.

Louis H. Erdmon, R. R. 2, Kenmare, N. Dak.

H. K. Stoner, Peruville, N. Y.

J. G. Barger, Atwater, N. Y.

J. B. Whiting, Vice-Pres. Nat. Union, Interlaken, N. Y.

J. F. Gordon, Jamestown, O.

Rev. E. T. Hays, Olive Branch, Ohio.

W. M. Baker, Republic, Ohio.

J. D. Emswiler, Cardington, Ohio.

Wm. Borchers, Amanda, O.

L. S. Meyer, Grand, Okla.

E. R. Williams, Stockholm, Okla.

L. T. Love, Madison, S. D.

Geo. B. McGilora, Mt. Vernon, S. D.

B. M. Thompson, Freeland, Tex.

Welton Winn, Santa Anna, Tex.

Dr. C. W. Bowman, Caddo Mills, Tex.

A. N. Holdaway, R. R. No. 1, Provo City, Utah.

C. W. McDade, Ceylon, Min.

W. A. Harding, Gen. Org. Minn., Winnebago, Minn.

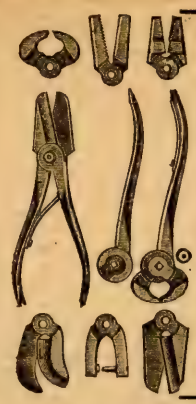
W. W. Billings, Provo City, Utah.

Riley Pritt, Beverly, W. Va.

P. Anthony, Kaseys, Va.

Dr. T. W. Evans, Sec. Va. State Union,

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Send for our new free book which tells all about the science of real estate investment. How to invest small sums in real estate. How to choose real estate judiciously. What class of properties grows in value most rapidly. How long to hold a property. When and where to buy. Cause of growth in population, etc. This book is not an advertisement of any particular investment but is the condensed expert testimony of the best known real estate men. This book will interest every one who has $5 or more a month to invest and wants to invest it where it will be safe yet where it will earn more than an ordinary 3 or 4 % interest. Write us a postal saying, send "Dollars in Dirt." You will receive the book by return mail.

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send your name and we will send maps and particulars regarding the new Fruitland Colony Co. in Southern Georgia. Lots $15 to $25. Acres $7.50 up. Will double in value in 6 months. Crops averaging $100 to $400 per acre. Grasp the opportunity promptly.

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MEETINGS

[Organizers are urged to send their dates for meetings to be published in the official paper. This will help them very much. At present we should receive the reports two weeks before the date of the issue they are to appear in. Then the issue should be out a while before the meetings. After the new press is running the time can be shortened.]

Tobacco Growers' Convention

The third annual convention of the National Tobacco Growers' Branch of the A. S. of E. will meet at Clarksville, Tenn., October 10, 11 and 12, 1906.

Each county having a county organization is entitled to one delegate for each 500 members therein, or major fraction thereof.

Counties having no county organization, but having local unions, are entitled to one delegate for the county.

All the other tobacco growers' associations are invited to send delegates to this convention for the purpose of all agreeing on the following: (1) Control of supply to compel the price. (2) A uniform price for the same types and grades, no mater where produced. (3) The sale of the old crop before the new is offered. (4) A uniform standard for planting so that production may be controlled. (5) Cooperation of two or more associations in sales. (6) Any other matters of mutual interest.

If these points are agreed upon and all will uniformally carry them out, the tobacco industry will be on a basis of certainty for the entire year, and will afford an example of what may obtain with every farm crop.

E. L. DAVENPORT, Pres.,
Greenville, Ky.
C. HAYES TAYLOR, Sec.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
J. A. EVERITT, Prest. A. S. of E.

Kansas State Union

A meeting to organize a State Union of the American Society of Equity for Kansas will be held at Hutchinson, Kan., Oct. 18 and 19. C. W. Packham, Haven, Kan., has charge of arrangements.

This is a postponed meeting as the call was originally made for June. The time first set came in the midst of harvest and it was thought wise to postpone it. All members, local unions and county unions in Kansas are requested to take notice of the date, do all they can to build up the society in the State in the meantime and send a full representation to the meeting. Please observe that this meeting closely precedes the Annual Meeting of the National Union which occurrs Oct. 23 to 26. National Organizer Sherman will be at the Kansas meeting.

Minnesota State Union

A meeting to organize a State Union for Minnesota will be held in St. Paul some time in October. The date will be set later and announced in October 1 number. We urge all members and unions to work for as much additional development as possible preceding this meeting and to send a full delegation representing all interests.

Local people from whom additional information can be obtained are W. A. Harding, Winnebago; W. C. Webber, Rochester and Geo. L. Stevens, Rush City.

Later: The Minnesota meeting will be held in the Old State Capital, St. Paul, Wednesday, Oct. 17th.

Annual meeting National Union A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26.

Annual meeting Tobacco Growers' Branch A. S. of E. at Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 10, 11 and 12. C. Hayes Taylor, Sec., Indianapolis.

First regular meeting Fruit and Produce Growers' Branch A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26. M. Wes Tubbs, Sec., Indianapolis.

Meeting of stockmen to organize a Livestock Branch of the A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26. Any producer of livestock for market is eligible to membership and may take part in the organization. There should be a great turnout for this extremely important event.

Osceola (Mich.) County Union meets at Evart, Mich., Sept. 29. All day meeting. All members are urged to attend and farmers, non-members are invited. Important business to be transacted. E. W. Davey, Organizer, Evart, Mich.

FRANKLIN CO. (MO.) COUNTY UNION will meet at Seminway school house October 6. A full attendance is urged. J. B. Hulsey, president; C. C. Dotter, secretary, Argo, Mo,

LEELANAW CO. (MICH.) COUNTY UNION will have its next regular meeting in Provemont October 2, 10 A. M. Delegrtes to the annual meeting of the National Union will be elected and other business will be attended to. Frank J. Zeits, secretary, Provemont, Mich.

UP-TO-DATE Live Stock and Dairying

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Jos. W. Grand, 513 East 55th St., Chicago, Ill.

The Principles of Breeding

It is a law of nature that peculiarities of form, size, color, etc.; snall be transmitted by parent to offspring. Hence the choice of sire and dam is a point of the utmost consequence in breeding horses (or indeed other animals), as the offspring will be found in almost every instance, to inherit the qualities of its parents. Peculiarity of form and constitution is inherent, and descends from generation to generation; hence the necessary attention to those niceties which breeders areoften apt to forget. Nor in it sufficent that one of the parents be good and the other indifferent; for the perfection of the sire may be lost through the deficiencies of the mother, and vice versa.

In the selection of a stallion, many things should be observed. There should be general uniformity and compactness in every part. The legs should be particularly examined, and disease should pervade no part of the system. Fat heavy horses with thick legs, and coarse heads, should always be avoided. Horses should be free from specks on the eye—partial or total blindness. Temper is an essential point, for vice is sometimes hereditary.

As regards the mare, it is well known that the dam contributes more to the integrity of the offspring than the sire. It is essential that she be in full possession of her natural strength and powers. It is a great error to suppose that a mare which has once been good, and capable of great exertion, should when old, and no longer fitted for work, produce offspring equally efficient as when in her prime. The foal will certainly inherit some of the weakness of the present nature and broken down constitution. Mares should never be bred until they have arrived at maturity. The best mode of preserving the breed and making improvements, is to make selections of the best on both sides.

Scours In Pigs

Many thousands of young pigs die yearly from this disease, yet it may not take an epidemic form. There is harly a farmer who escapes loss of this kind. It may attack merely one or two out of a litter, and seem to be isolated cases of derangement of disgestion, or it may attack a whole litter when one or two days old. Few people understand that this latter form is invariably caused either by what the sow has eaten, or by the mthod of feeding, altering the character of her milk, and thus affecting the pigs. Too much green clover, or any other green food will do it; also strictly feeding dry corn, or musty,decayed food, will produce it. While the food given the sow may thus affect the pigs, she will apparently suffer no constitutional disturbance and be as well as ever.

Often a teaspoonful of sulphur administered to the sow in a little milk, twice a day, between the times of feeding, will produce a cure combined with care in feeding, and nothing be given to the pigs. If necessary to give the pigs remedies, there is nothing better than two or three drops of laudanum each, in a little sweet cream, administered with a teaspoon, twice daily. Change the food of the mother and see that it is of good quality. Keep the pigs in a warm, close pen, with plenty of litter, and do not allow them to run at large, but rest as much as possible. All the discharges must be scrupulously cleaned out of the pen, and the places covered with fresh earth as a disinfectant. Scald out the troughs and feeding places with boiling water to which ashes or lye have been added. If these precautions are taken it will disappear. If the pigs will eat, a few drops of the solution of carobilic acid may be added to the food of each pig.

Castration of Colts

Every farmer who raises domestic animals ought to understand what effect castration of a young male animal is likely to have on the proper development of certain good points, as well as what the effects will be on other points if he is not castrated. By performing this operation at a certain period, or by delaying it a few months, or a year or more, results can be secured in developing a good form and symmetry in some animals, which never could be effected by any other means.

The Proper Time for Gelding

The proper time of gelding the colt makes a great difference in the shape of the mature horse. The usual time is when the colts are a year old, without reference to their points. There are at least some views, in which all good horsemen agree, as to the effects on the development of certain points of the colt, as well as on his disposition. In some special cases the castration of colts should be deferred until they are three years old; while others should be gelded at that particular period in their growth, which will favor the more perfect development of certain points of form and symmetry. This occurs sometimes at the age of a few months, a year or more. It is quite difficult to lay down practical directions on this point. To be able to decide when a cold should be castrated, requires observation on the subject for many years.

Choking With Various Articles

Cattle are the most liable of all animals to accidents of this kind, from neglect in cutting the roots on which they are fed to proper size. When the article is lodged in the upper part of the throat there is great distress, staring of the eyes, and rapid distention of the stomach from accumulation of gas, which may kill the animal inside of twenty minutes. Often the hand can be used to advantage in these cases, after the jaws have been properly secured apart. If it is beyond reach, a gag must be made of a two-inch wooden roller, which may be secured in the mouth by strings at each end, and tied back of the horns. This will prevent fatal distention of stomach, and often the object will pass down in a short time, in a nutural way. If not, a probang, made out of a piece of new three-quarter inch rope, the ends of which have been untwined a few inches and tied back. forming a ball, may be used, and the object gently forced into the stomach.

Springs for Farm Wagons

Did you ever use a pair of bolster springs on your wagon? They are one of the greatest money savers a farmer can invest in. How many times have you packed a load carefully only to find that when you reached town it was half spoiled? Either fruit or vegetables are easily spoiled in this way, by jolting over rough roads.

A good set of springs would end these troubles for you. They are easy to use, take the strain off the horses and harness, and prolong the life of your wagon.

The Harvey Spring Co., 138 Jordan Ave., Racine, Wis., makes a spring that has proven by test to be the most desirable and practical spring on the market Ask your dealer about them. If he can not supply you write the manufacturers. They have a **special offer to** make in such cases. Harvey Springs are sold under a positive guarantee of perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Many valuable horses can be saved to their owners if Hamer's Sure Cure is used for sprains, sores, hurts, etc. It is guaranteed—no cure, no pay. Send to Hamer's Sure Cure Co., Vermont, Ill., for information about your horse if he is sore or lame.

Lost Strayed or Stolen—One Cow

That is about what happens each year for the man who owns five cows and does not use a **Tubular** cream separator. He loses in cream more than the price of a good cow. The more cows he owns the greater the loss. This is a fact on which Agricultural Colleges, Dairy Experts and the best Dairymen all agree, and so do you if you use a **Tubular.** If not, it's high time you



did. You can't afford to lose the price of one or more cows each year—there's no reason why you should. Get a **Tubular** and get more and better cream out of the milk; save time and labor and have warm sweet skimmed milk for the calves. Don't buy some cheap rattle-trap thing called a separator; that won't do any good. You need a real skimmer that does perfect work, skims clean, thick or thin, hot or cold; runs easy; simple in construction; easily understood. That's the **Tubular** and there is but one **Tubular,** the **Sharples Tubular.** Don't you want our little book "Business Dairymen," and our Catalog A. 136 both free? A postal will bring them.

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Pure Bred or Cross

Editor of Up-to-Date:

Dear Sir—Your issue of August 15, contains the following item which is very misleading:

Cows got by mating Jersey bulls with cows of other breeds, have the beauty and gentleness of the Jersey, and their milk and butter have, as a rule, much of the richness possessed by the milk of the purely bred Jersey. Their butter also has the rich flavor, color and fragrance of the butter from the full blood. This fact makes such bulls valuable for improving other stock.

If the agricultural press would stop advocating such practices, one of the great obstacles of the dairyman would be removed.

Advice your readers to select the kind of sire they favor and stick to that kind of cattle. If he be a Jersey man let him stick to Jerseys, if he be a Holstein man, tell him to stick to Holstein; if he be a Shorthorn man, urge him to stick to Shorthorns, etc., but for goodness sake, don't advise him to cross his breeds, as that will make a calf sell for from $2.50 to $3.00, which if kept pure and registered will sell for from $75.00 to $150.00.

Another thing. Cross breeding is much more uncertain, some sires seem to mix well with one breed, producing grand dairy cows, while if crossed upon another will produce a failure, for instance a Holstein bull crossed with a Jersey cow will generally give a fair calf, larger than the dam with more of the Holstein color, but finer boned and richer milk than the Holstein.

Cross a Jersey bull onto a Holstein cow and you are almost sure to get a failure, and in both cases you have a calf which will not sell for hardly enough to pay for the milk it drinks in one month.

If you wish to be a friend of the dairyman, as well as the farmer, advise him to keep his breeds pure by all means.

Fill the Country With Equity

We want to see Equity warehouses, Equity elevators, Equity canneries, Equity factories for surplus products, Equity schools, Equity machines all over the country. Call your farm, grain, colt or calf "Equity." Think Equity, talk Equity, do Equity, give Equity and demand Equity, and Equity will prevail as it never did before on earth.

Live Stock Notes

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely. Free and fair discussion will ever be found the firmest friend to truth.

It has been found that a solution of two tablespoonfuls of Germol in a pail of water, sprayed or sponged on cattle or horses, will positively keep flies away. This will also improve the coat and destroy all insects, and in the case of cattle, will increase the flow of milk at least ten per cent.

A thoroughbred horse is one which traces back to Arabian blood, through an unbroken chain of six generations without an out-cross or mingled of cold blood. They are running horses. There are no thoroughbred trotting horses, yet many of them possess a cross of thoroughbred blood. A trotting horse may be well bred, yet not a thoroughbred.

Cattle are not so liable as other domestic animals to be troubled with worms, yet calves may sometimes be prevented from thriving by their presence.

Sheep should be divided according to size and strength before they are put into winter quarters, so that the strong shall not take advantage of the weak at the rack, trough, etc. This is highly important. The smaller the number of sheep kept together in winter the better it is for them, but good farmers rarely allow more than one hundred to occupy the same stable and yard.

A horse may sometimes become habituated to carrying his tail on one side, a very annoying trait. It can very easily be remedied by a slight surgical operation, which divides the muscles on the inner side of the curve of the tail, and tying it over toward the opposite side until it begins to heal. Divide only the superficial muscles.

Fat hogs are liable to apoplexy if they are heavily fed by a forcing method, especially in warm weather. They appear dumpish and out of sorts for a few hours previous to an attack, and drop as if shot, having all the appearance of death, with the exception of heavy breathing. The quickest method to bring back sensibility is to bleed. By tying a cord around the foreleg above the foot, the artery will be seen to fill above the knee, on the inside of the leg, and can be opened with a sharp knife. A pint to a quart of blood should be taken. If the hog revives, as soon as possible give something to move the bowels, either by injection, or by mouth, or both. Light food only should be given for some days thereafter.

The close confinement of sheep to stables and small yards operate on them as it does on all other domestic animals; it renders them torpid in habit, and promotes the taking on of fat and flesh. This is well for fattening sheep, but not for breeding ewes. The want of exercise and the increase of condition promotes that tendency to plethora which is natural to pregnancy, and though the evil effects of this are not always visible in the offspring, yet there come seasons when other co-operating conditions render it highly destructive. The lambs are born small and weak, and those that live are of but little value. Breeding ewes should have exercise by having access, at proper times, to a field, or obtain it in some other way.

Filthy quarters. Clean your calf pen at least once every day and give lots of bedding.

Never let a calf, which you wish to raise, suck the cow more than three times, it gets too much milk and may have the colic.

Treat your baby calf like the human child and you will have far less trouble. If you don't know enough hire a girl for the house and let your wife boss the job. (Mine does.)

When you switch over to skim milk, the calf should be a month old, go back to one pint of milk and add one tablespoonful of ground flax meal, and by all means get the meal before the oil is extracted rom it if possible.

Get a five cent stick of caustic potash, put into a bottle, and pour a tablespoonful of some good liniment over it. Keep in the calf barn and when the little fellows start their horns, when they are about nine days old, paint the horns over with the contents of the bottle, then in about two weeks examine them and if they need it paint them again, and you have got them dehorned, it makes pretty heads and is much more merciful.

Udder Trouble

Milking Tubes should be kept on hand by every owner of Cattle. These are not for regular milking but are to be used for Hard Milkers or cows with sore teats or when there is an obstruction.

Until recently there have been but two patterns of Milking Tubes, the plain and self retaining. The Plain Milking Tube is too well known to need description. The Self Retaining pattern is similar to the Plain except that it has a projecting bulb in the center of the tube, which prevents slipping out.

Some months ago the United States Department of Agriculture recommended the use of a peculiarly shaped Milking Tube attached to a Metal Cylinder and a Double Bulb. This is for the Air Treatment of Milk Fever and has proven so successful that the Department highly recommended its use for Milk Fever. This apparatus is made by George P. Pilling & Son, 2237 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., who have reprinted that portion of the United States Agricultural Bulletin pertaining to the treatment of Milk Fever. Any of our readers can get a copy free by asking them for it.

The use of the Milking Tube has been further advanced by a very ingenious pattern termed the Double or Garget Tube. Its principle use is for Garget or washing out the udder where there is any inflammation. It is probably one of the most important inventions recently made for the treatment of udder trouble and is also described in the Pilling pamplet.

We advise all our readers to have a milk fever outfit and a garget outfit on hand, the cost is light and they may save the lives of many cows.

Cotton Correspondent Wanted

The publisher of Up-to-Date Farming wants to engage a capable man in the cotton belt to conduct a department for cotton and southern interests. Good compension will be made for good service. We ask that our southern readers refer this item to the right person, or, give us his address.

FIRST COUNTY RALLY

Fulton County, Ky., the First to Respond to the Call for a Rally in Every County

Fulton county, Kentucky, county union of the A. S. of E. announces a monster rally and barbucue to be held soon. The date and location will be announced later. Watch the papers. Hon. C. O. Drayton of Greenville, Ill., president of Illinois State Union will deliver the main address. He thoroughly understands this grand farmers' movement and will clear up all skepticism that may be entertained in the minds of some people.

The Hickman Kid band will enliven the occasion and every other thing possible will be done to guarantee a day of pleasure and profit.

JOHN A. McCLURE,
Ch'r Advertising Committee, Hickman, Ky.

The Farmers' Grain Co., C. Vincent, Mgr., 1914 Farnham st., Omaha, Neb., solicits shipments of farmers grain. Write them for particulars.

The Situation

(Concluded from page 5.)

next season. The growers in the north have been so busy up to this time that good meetings could not be secured. Hence the National organizer was sent to another field, temporarily awaiting the arrival of a better season when he will return. This season should be almost here now.

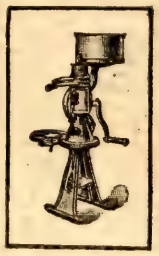
One thing is certain: The lower the prices go the more need is felt for the organizer and when the season really opens up, we believe there will come a "call from Macedonia" representing all the apple and potato producing districts.

Mr. Stelle, associate editor, has been at his home in Illinois several weeks caring for his crops. He writes about his apples as follows:

I tell you Mr. Everitt we feel the need of something done by the fruit and produce growers branch. I never had such a crop of apples in my life nor of finer quality, and prices suggested do not go much beyond 50c per barrel—16 2-3 cents per bushel; I think I'll have 500 barrels, but I cannot gather and barrel them for the price.

Yes, something must be done, and something will be done just as soon as possible. We believe the big crops and low prices this year will do more to compell farmers to accept salvation through the A. S. of E., as taught by this paper, than years of preaching.

Not only *all* the cream, but *better* cream—and so bigger profits, if you



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Easy to run, easy to clean. Let us *prove* its superiority. Dairy books *free*. Write today.

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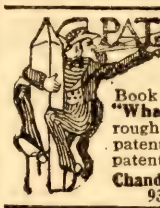
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are in a class by themselves as the best separators. But many have the mistaken idea, which competitors help to magnify, that they are "expensive" and that something "cheaper" will do in their stead.

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are not only the best but at the same time by far the cheapest—in proportion to the actual capacity and the actual life of the machine.

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Tell them you saw the ad in Up-to-Date Farming

UP-TO-DATE

The Poultry Yard

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

Co-operation in Marketing

What shall be the plan adopted in marketing on the co-operation system has been asked. Briefly put, we might say that the poultry and eggs are to be marketed, as soon as possible, by the Producers' own association, at prices set by themselves, and the temporary supply is to be controlled by the Producers in storage houses owned and controlled by them until between seasons.

It is hoped to prevent the violent fluctuations in prices of poultry and eggs, the latter particularly; but to maintain a fair and nearly uniform price the year around. This will naturally result in increased consumption, which will justify increased production.

Is not such an object worth working for? Will not such co-operation be of untold value to every market poultryman in the country? Then why not adopt the American Society of Equity's plan and organize. The time is now ripe.

Market Poultry Culture

Cater to the trade.

Make it a rule to fill orders promptly.

Let your shipments be of an honest character.

Overfat is a poor market condition.

Fat poultry, if dry picked, will cook better.

A plump and neat carcass does its own advertising.

A broiler will shrink from a quarter to a half pound in dressing.

As a rule short-legged fowls make the most desirable table poultry.

Never pack poultry for shipment until the carcesses have thoroughly chilled.

It is akin to a crime to market sick chickens.

Have the water just at boiling point, no hotter, in scalding poultry. Then take the bird by the head and tail, and dip it three times.

After picking, dip the carcass for a second or two in water nearly boiling, and then in cold water for fifteen minutes. A handful of salt should be added to a pailful of cold water.

There is always a good market for well-fattened poultry, and the demand would be still greater were it not for the quantity of bony stuff that fills the market and blunts the consumer's taste for chicken.

The best class of table poultry has fine bone, and a pair of strong, heavy legs, indicative of strength and hardiness.

The term "broiler" is applied to a chicken of from a pound and a quarter to two pounds in weight. From two to three pounds in weight it is known as a "Spring chicken." Over that weight to four pounds, it becomes a "stewing fowl." After four pounds in weight it is classified as a "roaster."

W. D. Rudd, the Boston commission merchant, advises not to "breed in" too much, and especially avoid "breeding in and in," which has a tendency to lessen the vitality and vigor and consequent value and usefulness of the flocks. Such work will ultimately ruin even a yellow-meated flock, and "run them out" into what marketmen term "blue meated" or "white livered" poultry, which in market will find slow sales and low prices. New blood should be introduced into the flock at least once in two years.

Food and Feeding

Pea meal is nutritious.

Linseed meal is a cooked food, and acts as a carthartic.

F. L. Cooper claims that linseed is about the nearest perfect food for egg production that we can get.

Potato starch is very digestiable.

A fowl is not properly fed if not regularly fed.

Wheat is rich in solids but poor in water. Barley is about the same.

Barley is rather laxative, but very nutritious.

There is about 22 per cent. of starch in potatoes.

Oatmeal contains fully 5 1-2 per cent. of fat. It is claimed to contain more nutriment than wheat or barley.

About 7 to 8 per cent. of yellow fat is contained in Indian corn.

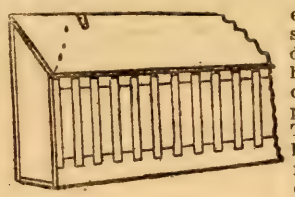
Dr. Casey claims that poultry need carbon, nitrogen and lime, all of which are contained in green bone.

Poultrymen generally do not appreciate the good qualities in Kaffir corn for poultry feeding. It has the same nutritive value of Indian corn, is relished by the fowls, and is not so fattening and consequently a better egg-producing grain.

It is not advisable to feed boiled potatoes to poultry while they are very hungry, as they are apt to pack their crops too full of it causing indigestion. A good plan is to give a little grain at first, or mash the potatoes and mix with bran.

It is generally conceded that linseed meal does wonderful work in egg production, muscle growing, bone making, flesh forming, health promoting and digestion. One enthusiast claims it is a preventative of roup, indigestion, and many other disorders of the fowl family.

The principal requirement of a hen is a balanced ration, and regular feeding. "A feast today and a famine tomorrow" will upset the best of layers. If the stock is doing well on the present system of feeding, it is a mistake to make a change in their bill of fare.



Hopper for Dry-Feed

At the present date the subject of dry feeding has become of some importance. The writer has made a number of experiments in this line, with the very best results. But feeding a dry mash in the ordinary V-shaped troughs is the cause of considerable waste, as the fowls are apt to pick out what they want and discard the rest. A feed hopper is therefore of considerable value for this purpose, and the one illustrated here is simple and will save in time enough food to pay for its construction.

The Commercial Duck

Ducklings require care.

A duck failure means a heavy loss.

As a rule, it takes a duckling longer to free itself from the shell than it does a chick.

A two-wet mash is very apt to cause diarrhoea; and it will require four days' feeding to replace the flesh that can be taken from the body of the duckling by a day of looseness of the bowels.

The estimate is given that Pekin ducks in laying will require from two-thirds to three-fourths of a quart of food per day per head.

It costs about twenty-five cents to feed a duck for ten weeks, and a like amount to pay for the labor and other expenses attached, making a total of fifty cents to produce a duckling to marketable age.

Many ducks are annually killed by having abdormal livers.

The stench of a filthy duck yard is equalled only by a neglected hog pen.

Now that the ducks have quit laying, care must be taken that they do not get too fat.

Liver troubles can be caused by lack of grit, impure water, filthy quarters and sour food.

Pollard says that the number of eggs a duck will lay is an open question. Some claim as high as 140 to 165 eggs each in a season. It is also claimed that with fair success one should raise one hundred young from each breeding duck. Pollard believes, however, that the average egg yield will prove to be nearer one hundred eggs per year, than the higher numbers mentioned. Furthermore, it would be safer to place twenty-five as the average number of young raised from each duck. These figures may occasionally be exceeded by small flocks, and, perhaps, in an exceptionally favorable season, by a large flock, but we believe it is as liberal an estimate as can safely be figured at the present stage of duck culture.

Eggs and Egg Farming

Don't market the find in the hidden nest.

It is best to gather the eggs several times a day the year around.

The keeping qualities of eggs are injured by washing. It gives them a frailer shell.

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The Roofing With a Money-back Guaranty

BUY one lot of Paroid; open it; inspect it; apply it to your roof, and if then you are not satisfied that you have the *best* ready roofing made, send us your name and address, and we will send you a check for the full cost of the roofing including the cost of applying it.

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Because it is *soaked* (not dipped) in a saturating compound which makes it water proof in *every fibre*.

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WRITE TO-DAY for our free Stove Catalog No. 1146. 75 styles to select from explains our terms fully; tells you how to order. Don't buy a stove of any kind until you receive our illustrated catalog and read our liberal terms and lowest prices ever made. A postal card will bring it to you.

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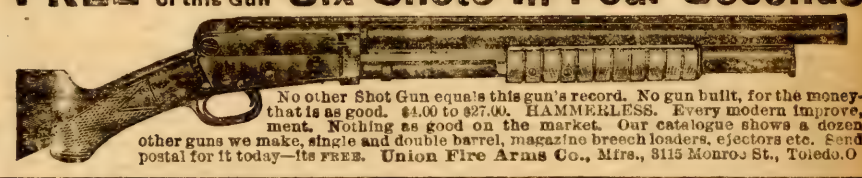
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TREES **$5 PER 100 FREIGHT PAID** Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Carolina Poplars, healthy, true to name and FUMIGATED. All kinds of trees and plants at low prices. Remember we BEAT all other reliable Nurseries in quality and price, Catalogue free. RELIANCE NURSERY, Box 11, GENEVA, N. Y.

Properly-kept hens are continual workers, respecting neither Sundays, holidays or rainy days.

The egg crop is different from any other inasmuch as it is an all-year-around production, having no regular harvest season.

Prof. James Dryden, of the Utah Experiment Station, says that to produce an egg a day from a pullet, it is necessary that the pullet have to eat enough egg material each day to produce an egg.

Prof. W. P. Wheeler, of the Geneva Experiment Station, says that, by analysis, he finds but little difference in the amount of protein contained in different eggs. This difference seems to vary more with the breed than with the food.

Too great care can not be taken in marketing eggs; every bad egg destroys the appetite and demand, while every dozen of good eggs creates increased trade.

The editor of the Rural New-Yorker hit the nail upon the head when he said: "What does 'fresh eggs' mean? Lots of farmers take their eggs to market 'once in ten days or two weeks,' and feel quite hurt if the buyer calls them stale." To cater to a strictly fresh egg market, no eggs should be held longer than three days.

Arrange your eggs according to color and size, in making shipments to market.

J. E. Beyer asks, "Is it not time that there should be a distinction made, and the producer receive a reward for his labor, or a penalty for his carelessness?" If such a condition would exist, there would be better service and better pay.

Mr. Beyer further says: "Is it not time that the great injustice practiced by the dealer, who pays the same price to the honest producer who brings fresh eggs to the market that he pays the one who brings the stale, be stopped? Should the former suffer the loss caused by the carelessness of the latter? Should he not be rewarded for his labor and honesty? That greatly coincides with the teachings of the American Society of Equity.

The Field

The A. S. of E. is making a compact organization in Christian and Todd counties. It is gaining the respect and confidence of all our citizens. Todd and Christian counties have jointly elected their financial committee. A representative of the society will visit all local unions in Todd, Christian and Trigg, in Kentucky, and Stewart in Tennessee before the Clarksville meeting.

F. B. McCown,
Kirkmansville, Ky.

Enclosed is 50c subscription to Up-to-Date Farming, which I would have sent long ago. There is only a small portion of the paper that is of interest to me, but I like to encourage the man that fights the people's battles and as every-one that drops out is a discouragement I have concluded to stay in. I think you are on the right track and hope you will succeed.—J. J. Paterson, Crosses, Ark.

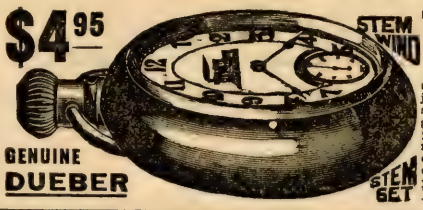
I bought many Third Power Books from you for my friend farmers so they might post themselves on the subject. I am still in hopes that the good work will meet with success in the future. I cannot see what is wrong with the farmers. They all complain of prices too low and taxes too high and public office salaries. Now an opportunity is offered by the A. S. of E. to relieve them of their burden, which they so justly complain of. Now they all should take hold. It is up to the farmers to make it a success. Mr. Everitt can only teach the remedy, which is well.

Probably the handiest tool for farmers ever invented has just been brought to our attention by the Koeth Mfg. Co., 108 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. It is a combination outfit containing fifteen tools. One pair of handles used for all. Each tool if bought separately would make the set cost at least $9.90. But for only $3.50 "Koeth's Kombination Kit" gives you all. Each tool of the fifteen is perfect for individual work and made stronger than if bought separately. One does not interfere with the perfect working of another. See advertisement in this issue.

Those who may be suffering from failing eyesight or hearing should not fail to send for free books, treating on these troubles, that Dr. F. G. Curts, 172 Gumbel Building, Kansas City, Mo., will send to readers. If you know of any one of your friends who will be interested send the name and address to Dr. Curts. The doctor has had years of experience in treating these troubles, and the books are the result of much study, research and a large practice. Either the Eye Book or Ear Book, or both, will be sent free if you need it.

Big Salaries Men and women of every age are making big salaries with us. Work honorable, easy and agreeable at home. We want some one in your neighborhood. Are an old established firm. Write to-day. Big money for you. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO. Box 1874 Detroit, Mich.

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$4.95 **THE LOCOMOTIVE SPECIAL** Stamped **23 JEWELED ADJUSTED** It's a corker in appearance and a perfect timekeeper as well. Equals in appearance the genuine 23 jeweled watches that sell for $25.00 to $50.00. Dueber dust proof screw solid silverine case, guaranteed for 20 years both case and works. Big jewels in raised gold settings with locomotive on dial and works. Stamped 23 jeweled adjusted. **SEEING IS BELIEVING.** Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch to you by express for examination. You examine it at your express office and if as represented pay express agent our bargain sale price $4.95, and express charges and it is yours. Order to-day as this advertisement will positively not appear again. R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 556 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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Buy Advance Fence direct from factory and you can try it 30 days free, and pay us factory prices if you decide to keep it. If it doesn't prove satisfactory to you in every way, you can return it and we will pay all freight. Advance Fence has the continuous stay wire—the stay is one piece, running continuously up and down for many rods without an end. This distinctive feature makes Advance the strongest fence. Our catalogue tells all about it, and gives wholesale delivered prices. Ask for it.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 7686 Old Street, PEORIA, ILLINOIS

5000 CHINA DINNER SETS FREE



To every lady who distributes *only 10 pounds* of Belle Baking Powder, (*strictly pure according to Ohio Pure Food Laws*) we present a handsome

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full size ware, elegantly decorated with flower designs. We also give Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Graniteware, Furniture, and hundreds of other valuable premiums or large cash commissions, for selling our fine groceries. Many other *Tea, Coffee, Spice, Extract, Perfume and Soap Plans* by which you may earn premiums.

NO MONEY REQUIRED.

WE PREPAY FREIGHT

when we send Baking Powder, *Water Sets* and Premium you select, allowing plenty of time to deliver and collect. In this way you see everything is as advertised before you pay us one cent. Our plans are so carefully explained that anyone can understand them and take orders at once. Our plans and

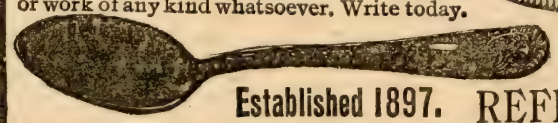
OUR METHODS ARE HONEST

and we are considerate for those who write us, understanding the continued success of our business depends upon the people who answer our ads. Write for our complete

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NO LICENSE NEEDED when taking orders for our goods. *WE PROTECT YOU.*

EXTRA PRESENT. If you write today ask for Coupon No. 7 on which we illustrate a set of Silver Spoons, handsome Set Ring or elegant Lace Mantle Scarf given *FREE* of cost or work of any kind whatsoever. Write today.



A handsome Pitcher and 6 Glasses FREE with every pound of Belle Baking Powder.

Established 1897. REFERENCE—Merchants Nat'l Bank, Equitable Nat'l Bank, Franklin Bank, Postmaster, Dun or Bradstreet.

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PURE FOOD CO. 616 W. PEARL, CINCINNATI, O.

We can safely recommend The Pure Food Co. as being a thoroughly reliable and responsible firm.—EDITOR.

Lice on Poultry costs the average Poultryman and Farmer more money in a year than he ever dreams of. 75 per cent of poultry ills are directly caused by lice. These pests torment the fowl and get it out of condition, when it is an easy prey for disease. Your hens will lay more and young stock grow faster and YOU WILL HAVE NO LICE is you use **Leak's Lice Exterminator.**

All Lice and Mites surely **Exterminated** Inexpensive, easily applied and guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Quart 35c; Gallon, $1.00: 5 gallon can, $4.00.

WM. H. EVERITT, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Indiana

BRED for EGGS and MEAT

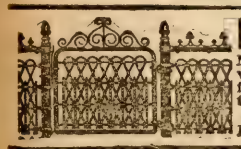
Business White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Single Comb White Leghorns

We use trap nests, and breed only from our best laying stock. Eggs for hatching: Wyandottes and Leghorns—$1.50 per 15; $4.00 per 50. Light Brahmas and selected brown Wyandotte eggs—$2.00 per 15; $5.00 per 50. Circulars free.

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UP-TO-DATE

Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

A Winter Book Club

In small towns and country communities, where there is no public library from which to borrow books for the long winter evenings, it is a good plan to form a book club. The club may consist of any number, but most conveniently of twelve, twenty-six or fifty-two, which allows meetings to be held regularly each month, fortnight or week; thus exactly filling the year. Some prefer to allow a few weeks margin in case meetings must be postponed, etc. In the beginning each member hands in the name of the book he wishes to put in the club. They may, if the club so decides, be of a uniform nature, either all new modern books or all standard authors, or miscellaneous, left entirely to the choice of the individual.

All books are bought by one order from one firm, thus getting them more cheaply than when bought singly. Each member has a number; each book is marked with its owner's number. The owner reads the book first. At the first regular club meeting, all exchange, passing book No. 1 to person No. 2, book No. 2 to person No. 3, etc., and the book of the highest No. to person No. 1. Exchanges are made at every meeting. There should be no more members than meetings for the year, so that each member entertains once and there are always enough books to go around. At the end of the year each member takes and keeps the book he originally put in. This is indeed a delightful form of entertainment running through the winter. The meetings are sociable; the hostess usually gives something to eat and all have a jolly, good time. Aside from all the pleasures, the advantages of thus meeting frequently are very great. Such things as this cannot be encouraged enough. Will some of my readers who try it write me how they liked it? In towns where I know of its being tried already, the "Book Club" is the life of the place. Its members would not be without it.

An Apron Work Bag

An excellent thing to have to take to your sewing circle, is a pretty combination sewing apron and bag. When carrying it, it is simply a large, roomy bag, pulled up with ribbons; when wearing it, it is a most convenient apron with a row of pockets along the bottom in which to keep all your materials without misplacing them. Let me tell you just the way in which the making of this is different from the making of an ordinary sewing apron.

Any pretty material may be used; plain or figured, for service it should be washable. The prettiest size reaches about to the knees. An extra piece is put across the bottom, reaching one-third up the apron, then stitched up and down at intervals to form pockets, as many and for as many purposes as you wish. These rows of stitching may be covered with finishing braid, silk tape or feather stitching. The band, at the waist, is formed from beeding from one-half to an inch in width. Another row of this beeding is sewed on the front of the apron just above the pockets. Run ribbons through these, fastening the lower one with rosettes at the ends, using the upper one to tie the apron around the waist.

This is the apron complete. Now for the work bag. Take hold of the rosettes; let the pocket section fold against the back of the apron; bring the beeding "band" to meet the lower row, so that the pockets are on the inside; pull the ribbons like drawing strings, and the bag is formed. This makes a very pretty and useful Christmas gift, and it is not too early to be thinking about such things, since the weather is now so that one enjoys sewing again.



There is no more enjoyable season for camping than the Autumn.

Put a Furnace in Your Home

We do not know of a single modern improvement that a farmer might install in his house to greater comfort and economy than a first class furnace. The time has arrived when the farmer need not deprive himself of the conveniences that the city man has been enjoying, and it is being proven a glaring fact that for these many years farmers having been denying themselves the comfort of a furnace thinking that it was an economy to do so, when the real truth of the matter is that a furnace is a money saver. When the right kind of a furnace is used it saves fuel and heats the entire house. Who is there of the farmers that has not been shocked almost to fainting through having bare feet come in contact with a bare floor, or linoleum carpet? Those who have not encountered this condition are few, and this without reason. Put in a furnace and live comfortably. Thus make your boys and girls see that all the comforts of life are not found in the city.

Advantages of Country Life

There is a law in Germany requiring every citizen to spend three years as a soldier in active military service. The purpose of this law is to furnish material for a great army of national defense. It would be better for Germany, and well for every country, if there were a law requiring each citizen, male or female, to spend at least three years, between the ages of twelve and twenty-one, in manual labor on the farm. If the dudes and degenerates, the victims of alcohol and opiates, the weak and nervous, those who can not eat and those who can not sleep, could all in early youth have lived in the country and worked on the farm, could have experienced the joy of fatigue from daily labor in the open air and sunshine, the satisfaction of work accomplished, the invigoration of natural sleep, the sweetness of food and drink taken only in response to hunger and thirst, the inspiration of contact with mother earth, of communion with sky, and stars, and clouds, of sympathy with grass and flowers and the humblest creeping things, of knowing and loving little animals, the friends and servants of men, of drawing closer to God by living closer to nature, the world would be spared much of the disease, the vice, the crime and misery that it now endures. If the human race in its degenerate state, is ever to be regenerated, it will be by life in the country, and toil on the farm. The man with the hoe is the primal man, the fundamental man, the man from whose loins must spring a vigorous,, regenerated race.—Selected.

Ginger Cakes Without Eggs

1 pint New Orleans molasses.
1-2 pint lard—heaping measure.
1-2 pint buttermilk or sour cream.
1 tablespoon soda.
1 teaspoon ginger.
Flour to make stiff to roll.
Cut as biscuits, in size to suit.

The success of this receipe depends upon the molasses. It should be the rich, old-fashioned New Orleans baking molasses.

For freezing ice cream, the proportions are three parts ice to one of coarse rock salt. Brush the inside of the edge of lid of an ice cream can to keep out the salt.

Mothers:—The Society of Equity needs you. Talk it over at your next sewing circle and church fair. Talk it over with the children, and at the table with the whole family.

The Editor received a basket of delicious Banner Grapes from the famous Stark Bros. Nursery, Louisiana, Mo. They were very fine indeed, even after going thru a severe hail storm early in the season. Write Stark Bros. for catalogue and prices of stock before ordering.

A hot foot bath—as hot as one can stand—each night before retiring, rests the feet more than anything else; keep them in good condition and insures a good night's rest.

Fun in the Kitchen

We have all heard of parlor games, but it has remained for a little girl to invent a kitchen game.

"Say, Dinah," said five year old Molly, "lets play I'm an awful looking tramp. I'll ask you to give me a piece of pie, and you get frightened and give it to me.

An invoice received by the caterer of an English regiment stationed in India contained this bewildering item: "One case tomcats."

No one had asked the caterer to order any danties of that kind and the mystery remained unsolved until the package arrived. Then it appeared that the grocer's assistant had a fancy for abbreviation, and that "Tomcats" was only his way of writing tomato catsup.

To Insure Jellies and Preserves

Your jellies and preserves will keep perfectly if you seal each glass or jar, with a thin coating of Pure Refined Paraffine. Easiest way in the world to keep fruit, and the surest. Simply pour a little melted paraffine over the contents of the glass, or, if it is a jar, dip top *in* melted paraffine.

PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

is odorless, tasteless, acid-proof, and will positively exclude outside air from fruit jars, or jelly glasses. Useful in numberless ways—in the laundry, when ironing, to make wood tubs harmless to butter, as a wood filler, a floor wax, etc.

Sold in cakes of about one pound weight by all dealers—full directions with each cake. Write for attractive little folder telling about Pure Refined Paraffine and its many uses.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

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"I want to see a Phonograph in every American Home."

An offer open to every responsible person.



No Money Down!

FREE TRIAL The Edison positively on free trial in your own home! If acceptable pay lowest cash price at 50 Cts. A WEEK (larger installments for larger outfits) without even interest on payments!

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30 FLOWERING BULBS FOR 10c

Together with our Catalogue and a complete treatise on the culture of Hardy Bulbs. All by mail, 10 cts

These 30 Bulbs, 10 kinds, 3 of each, different colors, will make 10 beautiful little pots of flowers for winter, or 10 clumps of early spring flowers for your garden. Pot or plant them now.

Our Illustrated Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies and all Hardy or Holland Bulbs, and rare new winter-flowering plants free to all who apply.

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Trees, Plants & Seeds THAT GROW

Best quality. Good bearers. Low prices. Apple seeds 4c; Plum and Cherry seeds very cheap. 12c; Peach 4c; all Tested budded; Concord Grapes Freight paid on trees. Catalogue, English or 2c; Forest German, free. Write Tree Seedlings $1 a 1000 up. for it today. Address

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Beautiful Flowers from Bulbs

Everybody prizes the beautiful flowers in the spring from bulbs. While they are very beautiful they are also the earliest of all blooms. Can be raised as easy as potatoes. You put the bulb in the ground and they never fail. Hyacinthes, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Jonquils. Lillies, etc.

W. H. EVERITT, Seedsman,

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Send for catalogue.

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60 Bushels Winter Wheat Per Acre. That's the yield of Salzer's Red Cross Hybrid Winter Wheat. Send 2c in stamps for free sample of same, also catalogue of Winter Wheats, Rye, Barley, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Bulbs, Trees, etc., for fall planting. John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

850,000 GRAPE VINES

100 Varieties. Also Small Fruits, Trees, &c. Best Rooted stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample vines mailed for 10c. Descriptive price-list free. LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.

STARK TREES ARE FAMOUS wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown. Free Catalog of superb fruits—Black Ben, King David, Delicious, etc.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo



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WANTED Lubricating oil agents; good reliable men to sell our high grade lubricating oils, greases, &c; also barn, roof and house paints on commission; either side line or full time. Address Allen Tibbitt, Mgr., Reliable Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland, O.

Statistical and Financial Report

See the report blank in this paper and make it your special business to have it filled out and sent to headquarters. It is important to have this before the ANNUAL MEETING.

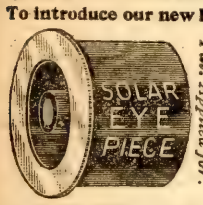
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We want an experienced man to solicit advertising from Breeders, Etc. Up-to-Date Farming should carry many such announcements. It is an exceptionally good advertising medium for this advertising. Good opening for the right man. Either all or part time. Write giving experience and full particulars.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

$1.00 SPECIAL 60 DAY OFFER
To introduce our new Excelsior Solar Telescope.



Pat. Applied for.

This is a large powerful achromatic telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This Telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye-piece. With this wonderful eye-piece you look the sun square in the face, on the brightest and hottest day, and study its face as you do the moon at night. Every student, male or female needs this Telescope to study the sun in Eclipses, also the radiation of heat and light. **This Eye-piece** alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope, to all who wish to **Behold the Sun in its Tranquil Beauty.** Remove the Solar eye-piece lense and you have a good practical telescope for land observations, etc.

Never before sold on any Telescope for less than $8.00 or $10.00. Now is a chance to secure one for $1.00.

WORTH MANY TIMES THE PRICE.
A customer writes:
The Saxon, New York, Nov. 4,1005
Gentlemen:—I had with me on my recent European trip, one of your Excelsior Solar Telescopes, with which I had the pleasure of observing an Eclipse of the Sun. At the Austrian Tyrol it was almost 80 per cent. concealed. It was fortunate I had the Excelsior Solar Telescope with me, otherwise I would have missed the opportunity of studying an eclipse which was the most remarkable I ever saw. Your Solar eye-piece is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many times greater than the entire outlay for the Telescope Yours truly, L.S. HENRY.



Positively such a good Telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe, measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet in 5 sections. They are **Brass Bound, Brass Safety Cap** on each end to exclude dust, etc., with **Powerful Lenses,** scientifically ground and adjusted. **Guaranteed by the Maker.** Heretofore, Telescopes of this size have been sold for from $8.00 to $10.00. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments; and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by express safely packed, for only $1.00. Sent by mail prepaid for $1.10.

This is a grand offer and you should not miss it. We **warrant** each Telescope just as represented or money refunded. Send $1.00 by Registered Letter, Post-Office Money Order or Bank Draft payable to our order.

R. C. IRVING & CO.
1504 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Some Thoughts on Liberty

At a recent Fourth of July celebration, while the inspiring strains of Hail Columbia yet lingered on the air, the orator of the day took occasion to warn the assemblage against price making combinations, declaring human nature is such that farmers should not have liberty to fix a price on their produce. Though liberty in the main is a glorious thing, it may be an inglorious thing for the farmer. It seems that very flag that waved above the platform would have broken into speech to rebuke such an imputation.

We are proud of the history of the embattled farmers, who won our independence, but it is a fact that their descendants who toil sixteen hours a day to make their crops do not place a value upon a bushel or pound their hands produce! And when they propose to exercise this degree of liberty, which seems to be lying around in easy reach of everybody else, there is an outcry on the selfishness of human nature.

No one knows more of, or has suffered longer from, this vice of humanity than farmers, yet there comes from this class not only the world's food and clothing supply, but its greatest men also. Henceforth the farmer proposes to pin his faith to right and equity as exemplified in the A. S. of E., and no longer takes fright at the scarecrow of over-production. He has learned that controlled marketing has more power to lift the farm mortgage than increased production.—Mrs. C. E. Ryder, Menominie, Wis.

The Field

I hope you will get the A. S. of E. started in this and all adjoining towns as I think it is the best Farmers' Society ever started. You can count on me as one of the charter members. F. E. Searls, Portville, N. Y.; August 25th, 1906.

If we only had a leader in this section to help apply the Equity plan it would be a great help to us and save us thousands of dollars. Clarence Blyler, Fort Lupton, Colo.; Aug. 23, '06.

Enclosed find $1 in bill; please enroll me as a member of The American Society of Equity. I have taken a great interest in the movement and think it is only a question of a few more years and the A. S. of E. will sweep the country. Please send certificate and badge and paper to Farmers Hotel, R. F. D., No. 2, Box No. 35, Reading, Pa.—Henry Drake.

We are getting our people very much interested in the A. S. of E. and we are having many interesting meetings. It is of great importance that you put as many good men as possible in the Burley Tobacco section, as there is not a doubt in my mind but they are the ripest people for organization in the U. S., and we think the plan of the A. S. of E. just grand.

It is hard to estimate the amount of good you may do in this work if it is pushed with continued zeal.—Dr. C. W. Millen, Falmouth, Ky.

I don't see how a farmer can miss this great movement. I think this is one of the greatest movements that was ever gotten up and I think that when the farmers come to understand just what it means there will not be but one what will join us. Crops in this locality look fine, weather conditions very favorable. If there won't be any damage done wheat will yield from about 12 to 15 bushels in average. Oats is a good stand, barley is fair, and flax is good. Corn is back yet but is growing rapidly.—Richard Bohn, Sec., Great Bend, N. D.

Within the last week I first read a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the American Society of Equity. It is just what I have been looking for for the last thirty years. I enclose herewith $1.00 membership fee and also hope to take up the organization work as soon as possible. I am now traveling salesman with the Spaulding Orchard Co., of Springfield, Ill., but expect to locate on my farm in Wisconsin during the coming year and will then identify myself with some local union. I have already secured several names to form a local union, and I believe that the organization work can be carried on profitably in this territory.

With best wishes for the success of the organization, I am—N. H. Sliter, Chetek, Wis.

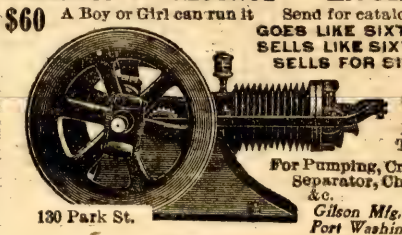
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LISTEN! I want to prove to every spectacle wearer on earth that the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision spectacles are the finest made—and that is the reason why I am making the following very extraordinary proposition, whereby you can get a handsome Rolled Gold pair absolutely free.

HERE IS MY SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER:

SEND me your name and address and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free.

Then when you return me the Eye Tester with your test, I will send you a complete five dollar family set of the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision spectacles for only $1, and this will include a handsome pair of Rolled Gold spectacles absolutely free of charge.

I also hereby positively agree to return you your dollar willingly if you yourself don't find them to be the finest you have ever bought anywhere, at any price.

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A handsomely chased, black, hard rubber barrel and cap, screw section. It has an excellent feed which insures an even and steady flow of ink. The holder has a hard rubber cap to cover the pen when not in use. Not a cheap toy, but a standard size, perfect fountain pen in every particular. The reservoir holds enough ink for over 5,000 words with one filling. Can be refilled in a moment's time. Can be carried in the pocket and is always ready for use. As handy as a lead pencil and in reality costs less, as one will last for years.

In workmanship, appearance and **durability** it compares faverably with many higher priced pens. **Money back if not satisfactory.**

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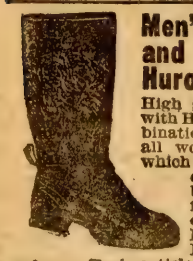
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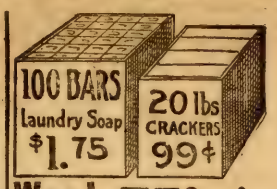
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Men's sizes, 6 to 13, price per pair			$1.08
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Youth's sizes, 10 to 13,	"	"	.72
Women's sizes, 2½ to 8,	"	"	.73
Misses' sizes, 11 to 2, spring heel,	pair		.62
Child's sizes, 5 to 10½,	"	"	.50



Men's Felt Boots and Hurons $1.45

High grade felt boots with Huron overs. Combination is made of pure all wool felt boots, which are reinforced by calf stay sides, back and front, fitted with first quality, 1 buckle Huron overs. Made by best makers. Each article is first quality, guaranteed and should not be compared with the cheap grades of similar goods sold at twice our price. Give size when ordering. Per pair $1.45.



Wood Stove 75c

Air tight, will burn anything but coal.





$3.48

ELGIN or WALTHAM



Men's Suspenders 9 Cents

Fair quality 1¼-inch elastic web, neat fancy pattern, green, black, and red pin stripes, nickel metal grip back, mohair loop ends, patent push-off clasp, adjustable wire buckles. Same qualities often retail at 25 to 50 cents.

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Stylish patent leather tip, good wear resisting qualities.

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GIRLS' SCHOOL SHOES 69 cts.



Almost seamless, so they can't rip, leather selected because of great wearing qualities. Not made for style, but for wear. Made in wide widths only, from durable, soft Kangaroo grain leather, with solid leather counters, soles and insoles, the soles being riveted to the uppers. Weight 14 to 20 ozs., according to size. Sizes 8 to 11, per pair 69 cents. Sizes 12 to 2, per pair 79 cents.

32 Cts. BUYS THIS 2-QUART FOUNTAIN SYRINGE

made from white rubber with hard rubber fittings, three hard rubber pipes, with patent shut-off. Highest grade of pure rubber, and if you do not find it equal to syringes sold by the lowest priced catalogue houses at 75 cts., and by other stores at $1.00, simply return it to us and we will refund your money.



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Made from prime, selected Calf, wide Toes, easily fitting last, low broad heals and strong soles. Best you ever saw for anywhere near our price. Sizes 9 to 13, 79 cents per pair. Sizes 1 to 5½, per pair 99 cents.

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$3.98 Buys this All-Wool Men's Suit

This splendid ready-to-wear suit is a fine all wool cheviot, medium weight, suitable for any season or occasion, good, strong, serviceable, made exactly as shown in cut. Coat is round sack, very dressy, well tailored. Farmers satin lining, double silk stitched, with single breasted vest. Trousers are equally well made, in this year's fashionable widths, and the entire suit is fully described in Free Catalogue.





Men's Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, ea. Send for Free Catalogue **1½c**

89 CENTS



Buys these Mens extra heavy Plow Shoes. Send for Free Catalogue for full particulars of men's dependable shoes and clothing, sent free on request



39 Cents per pair for fancy lace curtains.

Men's Cotton Fleeced Underwear. 35c.



Very warm, soft, close knit, heavy cotton lining, heaviest weight, fine quality, sizes 34 to 46 inches chest. Regular 75 cent to $1.00 quality. Shirts ea, 35c. Drawers to match 35c

Men's Winter Silk Plush Cap, 22c

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19c



Ladies' Fine Combed Egyptian Underwear 19c Send for free catalog giving full description

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Latest style full standard quality, percale wrapper.

Made same as in cut, assortment of colors. Full cut, collar, yoke and belt band, braid trimmed.

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2 piece Knee Pants, ages 8 to 15 years, double breasted square cut coat, made as shown in cut, in neat and desirable patterns. We have them in great variety of colors and shades. **Sold on 10 days' free trial,** at the end of which period if you are not entirely satisfied that the goods are more serviceable and better made than you could procure elsewhere at **two or three times** our price you may return them and we will immediately refund your money. If this suit is not exactly what you want, write us at once anyhow, as we sell, describe and illustrate in our different publications an immense variety of Boy's knee and long pants suits, reefer, vestee and Norfolk suits, fancy blouse suits, overcoats, fashion figures, and almost everything worn and used in the home. Send for Free Catalogue.

Men's Fur Top KID GLOVES, 59c

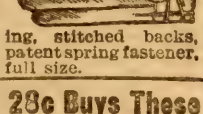
Soft fleece lining, very warm, dressy and comfortable. Tan or brown



only. Fancy stitched backs, fine black coney fur tops, usually sold at $1 to $1.50 elsewhere.

Men's Lined Working Gloves 29c

Soft oiled tanned grain leather, soft fleece lining, stitched backs, patent spring fastener, full size.



8 cts. per pair buys Ladies Hose Send for our free catalogue giving full description.



43c.

Buys black tape edge, English gloria cloth Umbrella, in either 26 or 28 inch size. Made with enamel steel rod, nickel ends, Congo handles. Send for catalogue containing full description.



26c ea. working shirt.



4c per pr. Rockford Socks.

Single Barrel Shot Gun $2.78



Automatic Shell Ejecting.

This is one of the highest grade breech-loading gun made for either black or white powder. Barrel 30 or 32 in., 12 gauge, wt. 6½ lbs. ..$2.78

Catalogue containing full descriptions sent free upon request.

$1.68 buys this Men's Mackintosh made in a high grade tan color covert cloth, cut in latest five button, double breasted front style; velvet collar, neat plaid lining, ventilated arm holes, two outside pockets with flaps, large horn buttons and seams, double stitched. Priced elsewhere at $3.00 to $4.50.



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28c Buys These Overalls, Genuine 240 blue and white double and twist denim. Cut full and large, with double stripe flat fold seams throughout, patent buttons on waist bands and

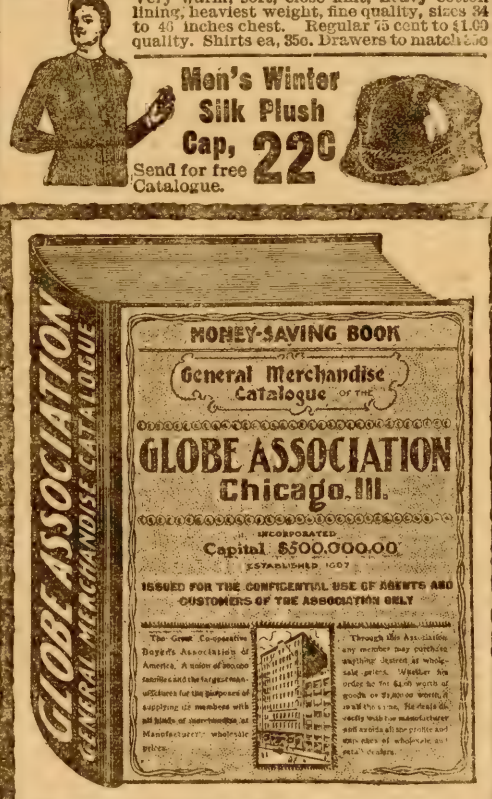


fly, two front swinging pockets, back patch pocket, watch pocket, rule pocket. Well made throughout. Don't continue to pay 60 to 75c for overalls elsewhere. Each 28c. Dozens $3.30.

MEN'S SWEATERS 75c.

Heavy ribbed, good domestic wool with just enough cotton to prevent shrinkage and add to its durability. Elastic ribbed, double collar and cuffs, fancy knitted tail. Perfect fitting and durable. Comes in black, navy, maroon. Sizes 34 to 44 in. chest. If by mail, postage extra, each 16 cents. Usually sold at $1.50 to $2.00. Each 75 cents, dozen $8.90.



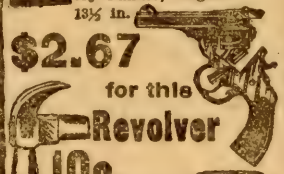


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Compass Saw 10c Spring steel, beech handle

10c Shingling Hatchet Cast steel, wt. 1½ lbs., hickory handle, length 13½ in.

$2.67 for this Revolver



10c for claw hammer, polished steel, hickory handle. Length 13 in.

12 QUART $1.00 MILK CAN FREE WITH 15 LBS. Cereal Coffee FOR $1.98



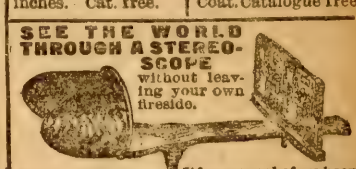


4c each buys these Towels, 14 x 23 inches. Cat. free.



79c Mens Blanket Lined Duck Coat. Catalogue free

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100 Beautifully colored Stereoscopic Views per 100..... **49c**

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MEN'S PANTS 75c. Extra strong quality. Men's worsted working pants, neat, dark pattern, full regular sizes, never rip seams. Two top front pockets, hip pocket, watch pocket. Adjustable back strap, drop lining, patent rivet buttons, fly front, reinforced crotch, English continuous waist.



9 CENTS buys this men's Necktie, latest style, genuine silk, shaped exactly as illustrated, complete assortment of patterns, dots, stripes, floral brocades, most popular, fastest selling shades, suitable for any occasion. Often retails at 35 cents.



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IF YOU ARE SICK, if there is something wrong in the workings of your system, something wrong with your sleep, your digestion, your blood, your nerves and your vitality, you cannot afford to suffer another day when the thing to set you right is offered you without a penny's risk, when it takes but a letter to start you on the treatment which has astounded all America by the work it has done for thousands. You cannot lose a penny—you win back health or pay nothing. Read our trial offer and judge for yourself. Then send today for that which thousands have used and are using with the success denied in other treatments.

"Out of the Jaws of Death"

Cured in One Month's Time a Serious Kidney and Rheumatic Trouble

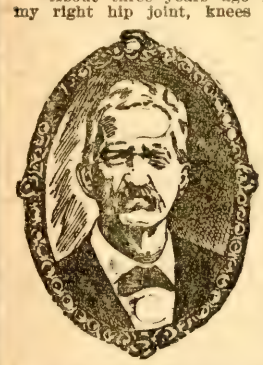
Was Broken Down, Disheartened and Almost Helpless

READ what Mr. M. V. Estes, of No. 8 Trinity street, Atlanta, Ga., who answered our advertisement and received a package of VITAE-ORE on trial, says of the medicine:

Atlanta, Ga.—When I look back on my condition and suffering during recent years, and think of the herbs, roots, barks, tinctures, powders and liniments I have taken and rubbed with, all to no purpose, and think that I was cured at last in one month with VITAE-ORE, I stand dazed and amazed at the result. Indeed I feel like exclaiming, with Mr. Richardson (a correspondent of the New York Herald), on closing an account of his escape from a Confederate prison during the late war between the States, "OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH, OUT OF THE MOUTH OF HELL."

Thirty years ago I contracted a disease of the kidneys and commenced passing gravel from them, the pain often throwing me into spasms. Though only those who have passed through this ordeal can give an idea of the suffering connected with it. These spells continued at irregular but frequent intervals down to a month ago. During all this time my urine was highly colored, sometimes profuse and sometimes scant, but at all times charged with a yellowish, albuminous brick-dust deposit.

About three years ago I was attacked with Rheumatism in my right hip joint, knees and the muscles all over my body. Physicians told me I had Diabetes and marked symptoms of Bright's Disease and commenced to dope me with mercury, soda, lithia, salicylic acid, potash, etc., all of which were constantly constipating me, and nearly everything I ate disagreed with me. You can well imagine my condition and state of mind. I was broken down, disheartened and helpless.



By chance I had placed in my hand a paper containing an advertisement of VITAE-ORE, and, like a drowning man, caught at it, sent for it and it has proved to be the "Oar" that enabled me to paddle my frail barque into the haven of Health. I used the ore in hot water and it commenced to benefit me from the first dose. In four days I saw a marked change for the better, and so wrote you. My urine became cleared up and natural in color. In six days the brick-dust deposit was gone. My bowels became regular, I could eat what I wanted, and what I did eat did not hurt me and was perfectly digested. I slept soundly at night without those terrible hallucinations that had haunted my slumbers so long; but best of all, the pain was leaving my limbs. I could walk without crutch or stick.

Now, after taking a dollar package of VITAE-ORE, I say I am better in health than I have been in thirty years. All this wonderful change in my condition is due to the virtue contained in one ounce of Ore from Mother Eearth. Would that I could impress on every one suffering with Kidneys, Stomach, Liver, Rheumatism, etc., what I know of the virtues of VITAE-ORE. Take it according to directions and you will not be long in joining with me in singing the praises of VITAE-ORE and praising Theo. Noel for his efforts in introducing this grand boon to suffering humanity. Theo. Noel's name should go down to posterity side by side with that of Harvey, one for discovering the circulation of the blood, the other for unearthing Nature's means of purifying it.

M. V. Estes

Re-affirmed One Year Later

Atlanta, Ga.—My faith in VITAE-ORE grows stronger every day. I suffered with kidney trouble for years and never got any relief until I used VITAE-ORE, more than a year ago. That did the work, and I am still well. Can get insurance on my life in any company that accepts men of my age.

M. V. ESTES.

Our Trial Offer

If You Are Sick we want to send you a $1.00 package of Vitae-Ore, the great healer from the earth's veins, enough for 30 days' use, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us $1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than $1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it? That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes to insure for you new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judg. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgement, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefitted you. Read what Vitae-Ore is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

From the Earth's Veins To Your Veins

Vitae-Ore in its original condition is an ore substance, a combination of minerals mined from the ground, from the EARTH'S VEINS. It contains Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, three properties most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package (one ounce) of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative value many gallons of the most powerful mineral waters of the globe, drank fresh at the springs. The mineral properties which give to the waters of the world's noted healing and mineral springs their curative virtue, come from the rock or MINERAL ORE through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the ORE being thus assimiliated with or absorbed by the liquid stream. The rock contains the much desired medicine, the water serves as the conveyance to carry but a small part of its properties to the outer world. Vitae-Ore is a combination of these medicine-bearing minerals, powdered and pulverized, and partly soluble in water, the addition of which makes a REMARKABLE CURING DRAUGHT. VITAE-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and reaches such cases with a more rapid action than any medicine possible to procure.

Thousands

Have pronounced Vitae-Ore the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility.

CURED OF RHEUMATISM

At the Age of 80

About two years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism in my shoulder, which caused me considerable pain in my neck, and my arms were badly swollen even to the ends of my fingers. The pain passed to my other shoulder and I suffered so terribly I could hardly turn over in my bed and could not put on my clothes without great difficulty. I was troubled in this way for some time, until I saw the Vitae-Ore advertisement, "You Are to Be the Judge." It attracted my attention and I read it and read the testimonials of people who had used Vitae-Ore, and I came to the conclusion that it exactly suited my case and decided to try a package. Before I had used the entire package I felt much improved, and as I wanted to make a perfect cure entirely sure I sent for and used another package. Vitae-Ore cured me, for which I am very thankful. I will do all I can to make it known and advertise it. This photograph was taken on my eightieth anniversary.



O. F. BUELL, Menominee, Mich.

CURED OF INDIGESTION
Backache and Heart Fluttering

I have received a great and lasting benefit from using Vitae-Ore. Before I had taken it for a full month it had done me more good than anything else I had used during my long spell of sickness, and I had used other treatments for a long time. It has relieved me of Rheumatism, Chronic Indigestion, Backache and Heart Fluttering. Nothing I eat now disagrees with me and my weight has increased considerably. When I began using Vitae-Ore I was much emaciated and weighed only about 110 or 115 pounds and now I weigh about 150. I feel as though I was a living advertisement of the power of this remedy. Many of my friends have used Vitae-Ore and they all join me in praising it.



MRS. LULA G. WALTERS, La Grange, N. C.

A SERIOUS COMPLICATION
Was Bedfast for 17 Weeks

Vitae-Ore was the means of saving my life and rescued me from an existence that was almost unbearable. I had been suffering for a long time with Nervous Dyspepsia and Prostration and Palpitation of the Heart and Smothering Spells, Female Weakness, Catarrh of the Head, Throat and Stomach, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. In fact, I do not believe I had a sound organ in my body and I was bedfast for seventeen weeks, when I was induced by reading the 30-day trial offer to give V.-O. a trial. I think it was a God-send, as all my diseases began to yield imediately, and I am now cured. Can do all my housework with pleasure and sleep like a child and have a very good appetite. I have taken V.-O. only two months and have gained 18 pounds. I hope every poor sufferer will try this remedy and be cured as I have.



MRS. J. O. PURBAUGH,
Wallace, Neb.

V.-O. WILL DO AS MUCH FOR YOU

as it has done for hundreds of readers of this paper if you will give it a trial. Send for a $1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this advertisement. We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, can hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases, two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say—do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper.

WE DON'T CARE if you are skeptical, we care not if you have no confidence, it makes no difference if you give no credence or belief, it matters not even if you lack the dust out of which man was first made, and it flows like fire through the veins of the sufferer, the sick and the needy, curing whether the user believes in it or does not believe. If you need it, if you are suffering for it, wasting away day by day, for lack of that help and health which it can bring to you, send for it today! It will not cost you one single penny if it does not help. Nothing to begin with, nothing at any time if you are not satisfied. You are to be the judge! Address:

THEO. NOEL CO.
UP-TO-DATE DEPT.
VITAE-ORE BLDG.
CHICAGO, ILL

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto. FARMERS TO THE FRONT

Our Object. EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS

Our Plan. CONTROLLED MARKETING

VOL. IX — INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 1, 1906 — No. 19

OCTOBER	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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N. M. 17 F. Q. 24

NOVEMBER	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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F. M. 1, 30 L. Q. 9
N. M. 16 F. Q. 22

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c A YEAR

Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a year

CLUBS. Five subscriptions for $2.00. This applies to one person five years or five persons one year each.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our club raisers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by [name]."

☞Always state if a renewal or new subscription. **Don't Neglect This.**

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including **county.** Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state.

If you change your postoffice, give old office as well as new.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

Leading Articles and Departments in This Number

The Annual Meeting	3
Special Crops Organizing	4
Big Crops and Abundant Money Not Synonymous	4
Farmers and Manufacturers	5
Intelligence Needed	5
Does He Wish It?	5
A Direct Deal	5
Peppermint Trust is Feared	6
The Situation	6
David Dobetter (Last Letter)	16

PROGRAM

Fourth Annual Meeting National Union of the American Society of Equity at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26, 1906

OPENING DAY, TUESDAY OCT. 23d, 1906, 10 A. M.

Call to Order, Invocation.
Appointment of Committee on Credentials.
Welcome to State by Mayor
Welcome to City by L. N. Staats, Trenton Ill., State Sec
Response by Hon. H. B. Sherman, Nat. Org. A. S. of E.
Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 P. M.

Call to Order.
Roll Call and Seating of Delegates.
Appointment of Committee on Committees.
Field Work—Ten minute speeches by H. B. Sherman, Nat. Org. Ind., J. B. Whiting, Nat. Vice-Pres. N. Y., N. C. Crawley, State Org. Wis., C. O. Drayton, State Org. Ill., Geo. G. Winans, State Org. Mich., Chas. A. Speer, State Org. Ind., M. F. Sharp, Gen. Org. Ky., Gilbert T. Stephenson, Gen. Org. N. Car., W. N. Thompson, Gen. Org. Nebr., C. G. Billings, Gen. Org. Wis., A. N. Holdaway, Utah, W. C. Webber, Minn., and others.
Report of Committee on Committees.
Confirmation and Appointment of Committees.
Registration of Stockmen.
Registration of Fruit and Produce Growers.
Announcements.
Adjournment.

EVENING, 8 P. M., BUSINESS MEN'S SESSION.

The American Society of Equity a Benefit to Business men, W. C. Webber, Sec. Olmstead County, Minn. Merchants' Association.
The Business side of Organization and Co-operation, Hon. H. B. Sherman, Nat. Org. A. S. of E.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24th, VISITOR'S DAY, 8 A. M.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE DEPARTMENT OF THE A. S. of E.
First Session 8 a. m. to 10 a. m.

Call to Order.
Roll Call and Seating of Delegates.
Appointment of Committee on Committees.
General Discussion.
Report of Committee on Committees.
Confirmation and Appointment of Committees.
Recess.

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT OF THE A. S. of E.
First Session 8 a. m. to 10 a. m.

Call to Order—Temporary Organization.
Roll Call and Seating of Delegates.
Appointment of Committee on Committees.
General Discussion.
Report of Committee on Committees.
Confirmation and Appointment of Committees.
Recess.

GENERAL SESSION, 10 A. M.

Call to Order.
Welcome to Visitors, C. O. Drayton, Pres. Ill. State Union.
President's Annual Message, J. A. Everitt, Pres.
The American Society of Equity—Its Past, Present and Future, M. Wes Tubbs, Nat. Sec.
Organization, C. Hayes Taylor, Sec. Tobacco Growers' Dept.
Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 P. M.

Price Makers—Farmers or Boards of Trade, General Discussion led by N. C. Crawley, Wis., S. B. Robertson, Ky., W. N. Thompson, Nebr.
Profitable Prices and How to Get Them—The A. S. of E. Plan, C. O. Drayton, Pres. Ill. State Union.
Recess.
Germans in Agriculture—Otto Doederlein, Ed. "Haus und Land," Chicago.
Crop and Market Reporting, Its Effectiveness—N. C. Crawley, State Org. Wis.
One Organization, The A. S. of E. Plan Adapted to All Productions—H. B. Sherman, Nat. Org.
Announcements.

EVENING, 8 P. M., CITIZEN'S SESSION.

Economic Evolutions, J. H. Tuohy, LL. D. Ed. "The Multitude", St. Louis, Mo.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 25th.

EXECUTIVE SESSION, 8 A. M.

Secretaries' Annual Report, M. Wes Tubbs, Sec.
Executive Committee's Report, C. N. Stacy, Chairman, Va.

GENERAL SESSION, 10 A. M.

The Canadian Society of Equity—Canadian Representative from Alberta.
Reports of Committees.
- On Organization.
- On Officers, Salary and Per Diem.
- On Warehouses and Receiving Depots.
- On Co-operation and Affiliation.
- On Official Paper and German Edition.
- On Governmental Agricultural Educational Machinery from the Dept. of Agriculture to the Farmer's Institute.
- On publicity.
  - The Agricultural Press.
  - The Secular Press.
  - General Publicity.
- On Resolutions.
- On Constitution and By-Laws [Revision].

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 P. M.

Reports of Committees [continued].
- On Minimum Prices.
- On Miscellaneous Matters.

Election of Officers and Directors.
Unfinished Business.
Announcements.
Adjournment.

EVENING SESSION, 8 P. M,

FRUIT AND PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.

The Markets, How to Command Them.
General Discussion led by H. L. Gleason, Pres. Fruit and Produce Branch; J. A. Everitt, and others.
Reports of Committees
- On Constitution and By-Laws.
- On Finances.
- On Officers, Salaries and Per Diem.

Adjournment.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 26th, 8 A. M.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

General Discussion led by J. A. Everitt.
Reports of Committees.
- On Constitution and By-Laws.
- On Finances.
- On Officers, Salaries and Per Diem.
- On Resolutions.
- On Miscellaneous Matters.

Election of Officers and Directors.
Unfinished Business
Announcements.
Recess and Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P. M.

THE FRUIT AND PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.

Report of Committees [continued].
- On Warehouses.
- On Receiving Depots.
- On Resolutions.
- On Miscellaneous Matters.

Election of Officers and Directors.
Unfinished Business.
Adjournment.

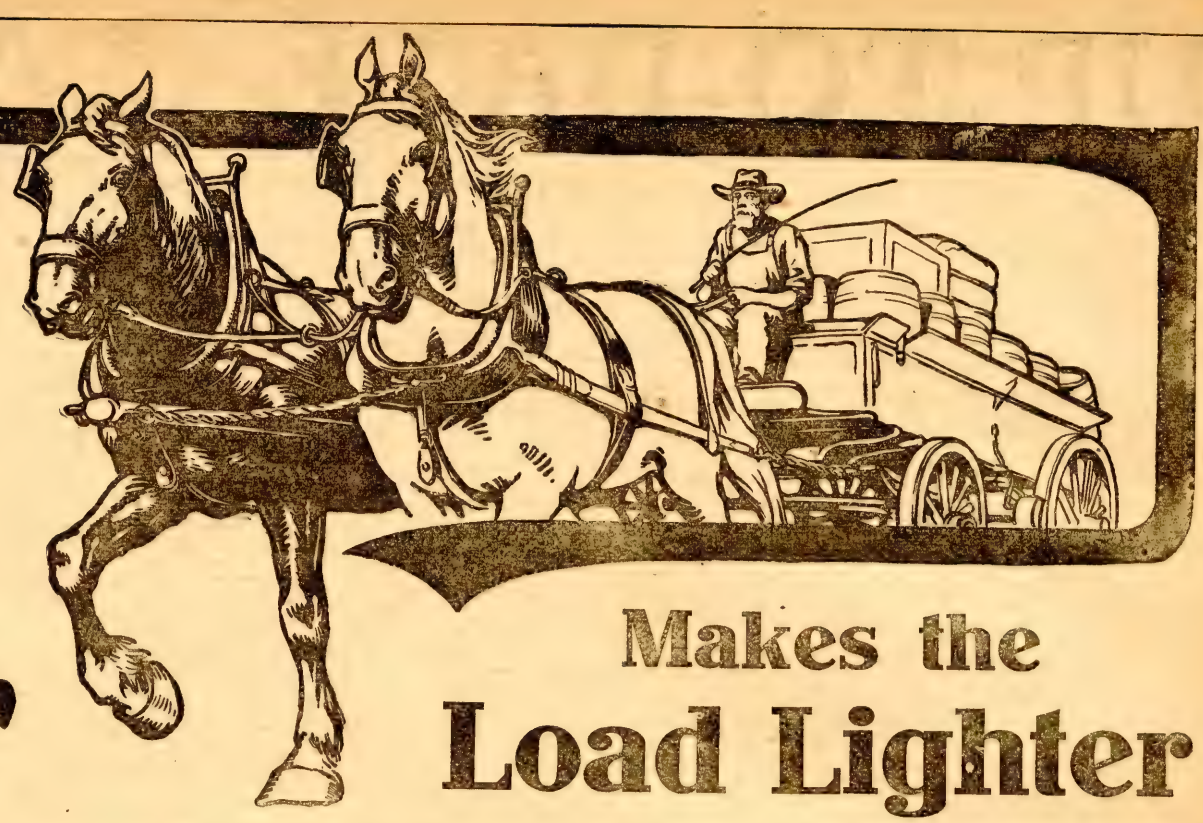
GENERAL SESSION 3 P. M.

Unfinished Business.
The Field Before Us, J. A. Everitt.
Announcements.
Adjournment.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Organizer's Meeting, Nat. Org. Chairman.
Director's Meeting, Nat. Pres. Chairman.
Official Council of Fruit and Produce Dep't, Pres. Chairman.
Official Council of Live Stock Dept., Pres. Chairman.

Mica Axle Grease



Makes the Load Lighter

An ounce of grease is sometimes the ONLY difference between profit and loss on a day's teaming. YOU KNOW you can't afford a dry axle—do you know as well that Mica Axle Grease is the only lubricant you can afford? Mica Axle Grease is the most economical lubricant, because it ALONE possesses high lubricating property, great adhesive power, and long wearing quality. Hence, the longest profitable use of your outfit is to be had ONLY when the lubricant is Mica Axle Grease.

Mica Axle Grease contains powdered Mica. This forms a smooth hard surface on the axle, and reduces friction, while a specially prepaired mineral grease forms an effective cushioning body between the axle and box. Mica Axle Grease wears best and longest--one greasing does for a week's teaming. Mica Axle Grease saves horse power--consequently saves feed. Mica Axle Grease is the BEST LUBRICANT IN THE WORLD--use it and draw a double load. If your dealer does not keep Mica Axle Grease we will tell you one who does.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Special Crops Organizing.

(Continued from Page 4)

During the year 1880 to 1885 the price of hops ranged from 8 cents to $1.13 a pound. The average price for the 1889 crop was 10 cents. In the decade from 1885 to 1895 prices varied from 8c to 48c. During the five years—1895 to 1900—prices ranged from 6c to 20c.

Since the census report the highest price was 41 cents per pound, in October and November, 1904.

Here we see the price of hops fluctuating between 6 cents and $1.13 a pound. If 6 cents is a profitable price to the producer, then surely the highest price, $1.13, or even the medium prices, are too high for the consumers. But the fact of the matter is, the low prices are not fair to the producers, the high prices are exorbitantly high for the consumers and the wide fluctuations are ruinous to all, and especially dangerous to handlers. We will not undertake to say what an equitable price of hops is. Probably 22 to 25 cents a pound would be fair to all parties, could it be left to the interested parties, themselves. It is our duty to tell the growers what to do to get the fair and profitable price.

The hop crop of 1899 (the census year) was 49,209,704 pounds, produced as follows. New York, 3,332,340 pounds; Washington 6,813,800 pounds; California 10,124,600 pounds; Oregon 14,675,577 pounds. All other states, 263,297 pounds. The countries producing heavily are as follows:

Marion Ore	5,750,688	pounds
Otsego, N. Y.	4,115,300	"
Schoharie, N. Y.	3,752,100	"
Sonoma, Cal.	3,118,200	"
Oneida, N. Y.	2,919,900	"
Yokima, Wash.	2,913,700	"
Sacremento, Cal.	2,633,800	"
Yamhill, Ore.	1,752,845	"
Pierce, Wash.	1,710,400	"
Clackamas, Ore.	1,513,200	"
Mendocino, Cal.	1,418,500	"
Yuba, Cal.	1,066,200	"
Kinug, Wash.	1,032,900	"
Franklin, N. Y.	1,016,300	"
Total in 16 counties	40,383,333	"

We now see that four states produce all but 263,279 pounds of hops and sixteen counties produce 82 per cent. of the total crop. Therefore it would not be a difficult job for the hop growers to organize and organized they could easily control their supply so as to compel any fair price they put on them.

As hops, to possess all their virtues, must be fresh, it follows that there is not a large supply held in the hands of speculators and consumers, but the demand must be supplied with the new crop each year. This makes the proposition proportionately easier. Also, since the production, harvesting and curing of hops requires a heavy expenditure in equipment, it follows that hop growers as a rule must be men of means and executive ability. Such men in view of the very favorable circumstances attending this crop, can easily solve their marketing problem by applying the plan of the American Society of Equity.

UNITED STATES HOP STATISTICS.

States	1902 Pounds.	1903 Pounds.	1904 Pounds.	1905 Pounds.
New York	5,800,000	9,000,000	11,900,000	8,200,000
California	10,300,000	10,900,000	12,300,000	12,700,000
Oregon	17,000,000	17,600,000	17,600,000	20,500,000
Washington	5,800,000	6,800,000	7,400,000	9,800,000
Total for U. S.	38,900,000	44,300,000	49,200,000	51,200,000
Hops Imported	2,805,293	6,012,510	2,758,163	4,339,379
Total grown & imported	40,705,293	50,312,510	51,958,163	55,539,379
Exports	10,715,157	7,794,705	10,985,988	14,858,612
Used by Brewers	39,189,073	38,457,278	39,565,534	38,822,059
Total Used & Exported.	49,892,230	46,251,983	50,551,522	53,680,671

HARVEST STRIKE AND CONVENTION NUMBER NOV. 15

The issue of November 15th next will be the greatest number of Up-to-Date Farming ever printed and the most valuable number of any farm paper ever issued.

It will contain a full report of the Annual Meeting, including the president's address and addresses by others. It will also be a powerful number to compel the minimum prices agreed upon for all crops.

Give this number a sufficiently wide circulation and we will convert enough people to the plan of the A. S. of E. and benefit the prices to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars at once. Also it will pave the way for organization wherever circulated.

Every member, every officer and every organizer should secure a supply of this number and place one in the hands of every farmer and merchant in his community.

There is nothing the farmers can't do if they only try. It wont be one-tenth as hard to get profitable prices for all your crops in the future as it was to produce the crops of 1906. Now understand me, you worked, and your hired men worked, and your wife and children worked all spring and summer—about 175 days—to make the crops and you have more work yet to do. You plowed and cultivated; furnished seed and sowed; fought bugs and worms, and sometimes drought and floods; you harvested and threshed, all this effort to make one year's crop. I tell you, if each reader of Up-to-Date Farming will take a few days for his society, or Saturday afternoon of each week for a few months; or spend a dollar or less of his money for copies of this paper and place them with his neighbors, and then see them personally and get their subscriptions or membership, we will soon have a million subscribers and I'll soon make the membership of the A. S. of E. a couple millions.

Do you want them? Do you want your own price for your crops for all future time? I can answer for you, yes you do. Then why don't you help a little? It will be time better spent than in producing crops, but you can do both.

Come now, let us celebrate the Fourth Annual Meeting of the A. S. of E. with an edition of ONE MILLION copies of this paper.

Remit what you will invest in the Educational Campaign. Price per 100, $1.00; 50, 60c; 25, 50c. Use below if convenient.

J. A. EVERITT.

Pub. Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is $.....for which send .....copies of the HARVEST STRIKE and CONVENTION NUMBER to

Name .....

R. R.....P. O.....

Co.....State .....

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the United, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY
At 227 West Washington Street

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume IX **INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 1, 1906** **Number 19**

FARMERS TO THE FRONT.

—o—

A MILLION ORGANIZED FARMERS.

—o—

A BALANCED EDUCATION.

—o—

THIS PAPER IS THE ONLY ONE THAT TEACHES THE CORRECT PLAN TO MARKET FARM CROPS.

—o—

Only two important crops failed to sell at the minimum price since the A. S. of E. began naming prices.

—o—

Holders of crops are bound to win in the price. If the organized farmers are not strong enough to win the full minimum price we will tell our readers what to do Jan. 1 and May 1. Watch this paper and hold.

—o—

"The farmers are the back bone of the country." This is true when it comes to working hard and producing nearly all the wealth, but it is amazing, the lack of stiffness in the back bone when it comes to selling.

—o—

Farmers need a *new education* and then *a new business system.* We have never been guilty of telling farmers what they need without telling them also how to get it. In this respect Up-to-Date Farming is different from any other farm paper.

—o—

One and one-third fares will be in force on practically all railroads for the annual meeting at East St. Louis, Oct. 23 to 26. Ask your agent.

—o—

Make a note of this. The annual meeting is at East St. Louis, *Ill.* Not in Mo.

—o—

Keep it up.

—o—

Don't let your powder flash in the pan.

—o—

Let the dumpers serve the exploiters. *You* look out for yourself, your family and your brother organized farmers.

—o—

Keep going straight ahead and grab a weak brother farmer occasionally along the way. We'll reach the haven by and bye and our ship will be heavy laden with a rich cargo.

—o—

Study your business, particularly the distributing side of it.

—o—

The old saying "anybody can be a farmer" is true enough as farming went. But the future farmer will be a business man.

—o—

The extra ear of corn; the extra bushel of wheat, potatoes and fruit have been raised. What do the gospel train preachers tell you to do with them? "Mum as oysters" did you say?

—o—

From an article in an exchange where the editor felicitated the farmers on the magnificent crops grown we take the following: *To handle this enormous business and at the same time supply cars enough to move the grain to market as fast as threshed is taxing the railroad capacity to its limit.* Just try to imagine the beauty and advantage of a system that would send one-twelfth of an annual crop to market each month.

—o—

We want to see equity warehouses, equity elevators, equity canneries, and equity factories for surplus perishable products all over the country. In a thriving city of more than half a hundred thousand inhabitants there is a movement on foot to build a ten-story equity office building. The corner stone will have the word "Equity." From the flagstaff will always float an "equity" pennant. An "equity" bank is proposed to be conducted in the corner, ground floor room and an "Equity" hall will occupy the top floor.

—o—

The plan of the A. S. of E. provides for:

Unity of purpose
Unity of plans
Unity of direction
Unity of action
Unity of results

Which gives unity of all agricultural interests and will constitute the most powerful and useful machine in the world.

—o—

Send one new member so we can soon keep *the great new press* busy.

—o—

The great problem of the day for farmers is to improve marketing rather than to make still greater improvement in the grains, fruit, vegetables, cattle, horses, hogs, etc.

—o—

Are you taking one-half day off each week for the A. S. of E.?

—o—

"Why food prices are high" is the subject of an article in an exchange. About one-half a column was devoted to proving that "the farmers get it" meaning the difference in the price of food. We wish the farmers were getting a good part of it more than they do, but speaking for the farmers we may say "search us" and the difference will not be all found here, no not by a great deal. Everybody knows, who knows anything about the subject that there are more toll gates now, between producers and consumers then ever before, and each of them is taking more toil. Here is where much of the difference goes and we defend the farmer from the imputation that he is responsible for the increased cost of living.

—o—

$10,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress to the Dept. of Agriculture but not a dollar of it to go to marketing farm crops on the only correct plan.

—o—

There is very little to show for the enormous effort and expenditure unless we are short sighted. How long will farmers allow this waste to continue?

—o—

A machine of marketing the crops at profitable prices would justify the expense. It will never be justified before there is such a machine.

—o—

We would think that, in view of the enormous expenditures and efforts that have been made these many years that by this time the average yields of our crops would have increased. But they have not. The large crops this year were due more to a good season than superior cultivation and a couple unfavorable seasons will compel the average to be maintained.

How Inconsistent

Last spring all the farm papers but one made a great stir about *getting a good start, and raising great big crops.* Have you read in any of them except the "one" how to market the "big crops" at prices they should sell for?

Cotton Correspondence Wanted

The publisher of Up-to-Date Farming wants ta engage a capable man in the cotton belt to conduct a department for cotton and southern interests. Good compension will be made for good service. We ask that our southern readers refer this item to the right person, or, give us his address.

This is the only farm paper devoted to the distributing—marketing—end of farming. For this reason it should be read by every farmer in the country.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

National Union of The American Society of Equity



AT East St. Louis, Ill., on Oct. 23 to 26 the Annual meeting of the National Union of the A. S. of E. will be held. East St Louis was selected because it is central for the development of the society and because the citizens subscribed liberally toward the expenses and were generous in offers of meeting places. Their generosity deserves to be rewarded by a rousing turnout on the part of farmers and their friends.

The annual meetings of this society in the past have been the most important events for American Agriculture although they may not have been appreciated as such, and the coming meeting will not be an exception. On the contrary, on account of the greater development of the society, the better understanding of its plan and objects and the better representation which every agricultural interest and every section of the country have at the next meeting, this will be the most important meeting of farmers ever held.

When we consider some of the objects of this meeting, and the relative importance of agriculture in America to other industries and to the world, we begin to realize the true significance of such a meeting by the people, who, once a year, have in their possession all the supplies of food for man and beast, and all the material from which our clothing is made.

For instance, take the one object of deciding what is a fair price for each farm crop; that is, what each farm product of 1906 shall bring the farmers and we have a declaration of purpose more stupendous than was ever before any body of men. True, some people may not concede that the meeting will amount to much; that no difference what prices are agreed upon, they can not be secured through the efforts of the farmers themselves. Perhaps this is the prevailing opinion with the people other than the farmers and the same opinion may prevail with the majority of farmers at this time. But members of the A. S. of E. and many others who have watched its growth and felt the market's pulse since the advent of this society know that it has been powerful in shaping prices and have absolute faith in its ability, when sufficiently developed, to enforce its demands for fair prices to the producers, on every crop and on all the crop.

The person who will still doubt that controlling the supply of farm crops and holding on the part of the producers for a certain, known price, will compel the price, must also doubt the ability of the merchants to get their prices; the manufacturers to set their prices and get them; the laborers to enforce their demands for wages or the banker to get the rate of interest he sets. But he can not doubt these things. They are demonstrated every hour in all business transactions. It is just as possible for farmers to organize, as for any other set of people and when organized it is just as reasonable for them to regulate their production and control what they produce as for any of the people to do these things named above.

But the farmers have advantages no other people possess. The commodities other people have to dispose of may, almost without exception, be done without for a considerable period, if not all the time. Not so with what farmers have. Every human being and every domestic animal must have a new supply every day, yes, three times a day.

The old excuse—the farmers can't hold, they must sell to meet their obligations—can not be pleaded as formerly. If those farmers who are abundantly able to hold their crops, would hold, the others, who must sell, could not supply the demand more than a few weeks and would not supply it fast enough to break the price. There is enough latent power among the farmers this very moment to control enough crops of every kind to compel the agreed price.

What is needed is to awaken this power and bring it into use. It must be harnessed. The annual meetings are the most important steps in this direction. Each year we meet to review the past and make better and greater plans for the future and provide for the accomplishment of these plans. As it was possible to harness the individual manufacturers, and bankers, and merchants, and laborers to a large extent, and make each individual as strong in the enforcement of his demands for prices of his goods or wages as the combined strength of all of his class, so it will be possible to harness a million or more farmers and their combined power will enforce the orders of the Annual meeting for fair and equitable prices and make each individual as strong as all in their combined strength.

The power of the farmers has been dissipated in the past like the waters of a mighty Niagara rushing onward in unconfined, uncontrollable volume. But we will confine the volume, and direct the current in a carefully planned channel when the power can be utilized. When this power is controlled and directed it will be so great that nothing opposed to farmers' welfare can stand against it. And it may be and will be equally powerful in giving equity to other classes.

If the farmers are not powerful enough yet to enforce their demands this fact will not detract from the significance of this annual meeting. It still will be the most important meeting ever held in the country. Step by step this great and good movement will grow until the American Society of Equity is established throughout the land, brings equity to all in every business relation of life. Then will also the third power, the greatest and best power—be triumphant.

Don't Want Dumpers

The stock buyers in the market centers don't want shipments dumped in on them. On an occasion recently of over shipment of hogs to Chicago, one of the leading stock market papers exclaimed rather than queried: "What is the country trying to do any way; get all the hogs here in one day?"

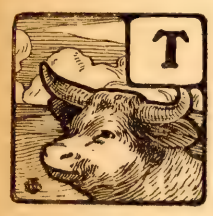
Such shipments cannot be other than disastrous. They glut the market and ruin the prices.

1,000,000 MEMBERS FOR THE A. S. of E.

We can get them before the end of 1907, and I've made up my mind that we will get them. The new "Equity" press is going to be a wonderful help, but I also call on all the friends I have to help now as they never helped before. The individual, man or woman, boy or girl, who reads this and won't help some is no friend of mine, nor a friend of farmers, or even a friend to himself. Will you help get the million?

J. A. EVERITT.

Market Slowly



THE dumpers of winter wheat have had their inning. They have dumped their wheat and have built up a visible supply to reduce which will tax the patience and endurance of the sensible farmers.

Reports from the leading markets show that the receipts of winter wheat have fallen to one-half or one-third of late amounts and are about the same as a year ago. But this fact does not yet infuse much animation in the market. What do the speculators, millers and handlers care for receipts if they have many millions in sight? They saw the large crop; they knew a large portion of the farmers could be stampeded to dump and it was their common interest to bring such arguments to bear as would work out their plans. They accomplished their ends with the winter wheat and now they are turning their attention to the spring wheat. They are picking out the heavy threshing returns and saying nothing about the light ones; yet, our information is that the light ones predominate and that there is only a moderate spring wheat crop. Then there is the export. They claim there are no purchases from abroad because our prices are 1 to 2 cents out of line, and although the price went down the same cry was kept up, yet the export clearance for 11 weeks of the fiscal year were ove 50,000,000 bushels in wheat and flower.

Our readers know the arguments presented by the country buyers, while they were quietly picking up the farmers' wheat. All these arguments will be used in the spring wheat district and we suspect they will be effective. We know of no way to reach all the individual farmers at once to warn them. But there are so many who market slowly and sensibly, that, when the dumpers are done, there must be a reversion, and all who have held will get better prices.

We again urge entire holding, or slow marketing to meet only imperative money demands. We are confident that the world must have all the wheat and will pay the farmers' price if it can not buy at its own price. The farmers' price is $1.00 on basis of Chicago market. Great good can be accomplished if each reader of this paper will tell his neighbors and also ask the editor of his home paper to print something to help convert the dumpers. The fewer the dumpers the quicker the price will come. The same comments and the same advice apply to all crops under like conditions.

A Splendid Number

Many compliments were paid our August 15 number. It might be called "Business Men's" number because it showed the interests of farmers and merchants, or business men. Many readers passed their papers to the merchants to read and we hope others will still do this. We want merchants to understand the A. S. of E. and then they will not be alarmed at our development as they have been of every other farmers' organization. We want farmers and mer hants to work jointly for the building up of their own community. They can do this until rural America will be transformed into a place of beauty scarcely dreamed of before and business will be largely revolutionized.

SPECIAL CROPS ORGANIZING

PEANUT GROWERS HAVE MADE EXCELLENT START

The Hop Growers' Conditions and Opportunities.

Organization by farmers is progressing in all parts of the country, with more certainty for complete success and definite results than ever before. While the producers of the great staple crops are rapidly enrolling in the A. S. of E. army, and while they are receiving great financial benefits, definite results are being secured by the producers of the smaller and less important crops.

This is because of the smaller area to be covered in the educational work and in organization. Examples are seen in the states producing tobacco, which crop is now beyond the power of individual buyers, corporations, speculators or even the Tobacco Trust to indicate the price in the future. The potato growers are rapidly organizing, and it is hoped they will be able to market this year's crop to much better advantage than ever before. It all depends on the amount of organization that can be accomplished before the winter supplies are laid up in the large cities. The same is true of the apple growers, and these two crops should go hand in hand under the care of the Fruit and Produce branch.

Two of the best prospects for the A. S. of E. are now found in the peanut and buckwheat districts. The former has started at a speed that will soon



The Peanut Field Virginia and North Carolina produced 7,173,786 bushels of peanuts in 1899. (The census year) and these counties produced nearly all of them.

sweep over the few counties interested, as shown in another article in this number, while the buckwheat growers are taking hold of their problem in a business-like way that can not fail of success. Assessors are now in the field getting pledges not to sell for less than 70 cents a bushel, which will be followed up by local unions and committees to look after the interests of the producers.

Thus the A. S. of E. is gradually growing. Many of the subordinate crops will be brought under control in a short time, and since the movement is one for all crops, these will help build the machines for marketing the great grain, cotton and live stock staples. Thus the movement for equity is rising all over the country, and will rise until in a short time, almost unconsciously, the power will be exerted, through control of sufficient supply of each crop, to compel the minimum prices for all crops.

The Peanut Crop.

In a comparatively small area of country in southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina, between the James and Roanoke rivers, a district comprising eleven counties, 87 per cent. of the peanuts of the country are grown. See the map.

Mr. C. Hayes Taylor, secretary of the tobacco growers' branch, visited this section during the first days of August and started an organization. So eager were the people to organize that some drove twenty-five miles to the meetings, and at every meeting were so enthusiastic that a strong local was organized. Unfortunately Mr. Taylor could not stay long, but the work is going right ahead in charge of the local people, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert T. Stevenson, Pendleton, Northampton county, North Carolina.

Virginia and North Carolina produced 7,173,786 bushels of peanuts in 1879 (the census year), and these counties produced nearly all of them.

The Hop Crop.

From the Utica Daily Press of Aug. 1 we take the following:

Hops. Steady. State, common to choice, 1905 crop, 10@17c; 1904 crop, nominal; bids, nominal; Pacific coast,1905 crop, 10@17c; 1904 crop, 12c; olds, nominal.

The present low price of hops cannot be attributed to excessive crops nor to any decrease in consumption, as is clear from the following table taken from the 1905 year book of the Department of Agriculture. This table shows the production, consumption and exportation of domestic hops, and also the importation for the past four years: (See Page 2)

The table records a gradual increase in production, the consumption by brewers not increasing in the same ratio, but the exportation having increased. In view of the increasing consumption of beer that has been going on, we would have expected an increased domestic consumption of hops. If the figures are correct, and if the surplus depends on an export demand, it may be necessary to raise less hops. However, the first thing to do is to agree on a fair price and sell what the demand will take, and then see if there is a real surplus.

What is a fair price for hops? We find in the last census report, 1900, the folowing regarding prices:

(Continued on Page 2)

Big Crops and Abundant Money Are not Always Synonimous

On a recent visit to St. Paul, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is reported to have said crop conditions were better than he had ever known them to be before, and he did not know what the farmers were going to do with all the money that must come to them this fall.

The Secretary forgets his own figures. For instance, the wheat crop of 1896 was 427,000,000 bushels, and it brought $310,000,000. The crop of 1895 was 467,000,000 bushels but it brought only $237,000,000, while that of 1904 was 460,000,000 bushels and brought only $225,000,000. If the Secretary will turn to Page 597 of his own Year Book of 1903, he will find that the biggest crops do not always bring the most money.

We are glad for the farmers to make big crops, they never yet have made crops that are too large, but we would be glad for them and Secretary Wilson to keep before them the element of price. The record is full of instances like the above, not only in the matter of wheat, but of other crops as well. If the Secretary wants farmers to have an abundance of money, let him tell them how to maintain prices as well as to make yields. Big crops and abundant money are not always synonymous, at least they were not in years preceeding the time of the A. S. of E. movement.

Going To School Again

To learn of the A. S. of E. is like going to school again. A farmer may be fifty years old and all that time he may be learning how to produce crops but has much yet to learn. The A. S. of E. teaches how to market crops, a thing which has been more difficult than producing. It won't require fifty years, however, nor fifty hours, to learn but it does require some time to show the farmer what he must do to get 30 cents per bushel more for his wheat, 20 cents more for his corn, 25 cents more for his potatoes, 5 cents a pound more for his cotton and other things in proportion, than it does to show him how to save a few dollars on a machine or a few cents on groceries by buying cooperatively.

Why Should You Hold For Dollar Wheat

When we advise farmers to hold their wheat for $1.00 we do not expect to put the price to that figure by working a miracle, nor by any charms or hocus pocus business. We know wheat is worth a dollar. We know at $1.00 it makes the cheapest food that goes on the table. We know that at the present price a farmer would better feed it and sell corn and oats. We further know that not a bushel more will be consumed for human food at 75 cents to 80 cents than at $1.00, and that if the buyers cannot get it at less they will pay the price.

Furthermore, we believe there is as much world's shortage as America has a surplus, therefore, why sacrifice the fine wheat when a firmness on the part of the holders will get them their price.

But, if at first you don't get your price don't be discouraged. Enough wheat will be held for the price to compel it before the year is around.

Our Advertisers

We want our readers to pardon us for referring frequently to our advertisers. They fill an important part in the great work Up-to-Date Farming is doing.

It is the advertisers who help furnish the sinews of war,and make it possible to put in the great Equity Press to carry the declaration of independence to all parts of the land and to all the farmers thereof.

We want you to deal with our advertisers. They must do enough business with our readers to make their investment profitable, when they will continue and increase their space. We make special appeal to our readers **NOW** to support our advertisers—support those who support you and your institution. Some farm papers that oppose are circulating reports that "Up-to-Date Farming recommends cutting down acreage which means less demand for seeds, fertilizers, machines, tools, etc."

But our readers know this is false. We always teach that there has never been too much raised and that it is a matter of distribution. But those papers want to cripple the A. S. of E. by crippling the advertising columns of Up-to-Date Farming. Will they succeed? They cannot if you will write to our advertisers and say, "I am a member of the A. S. of E." and "I saw your ad in Up-to-Date Farming."

Look over the columns and write **TODAY** to all you think you can deal with.

FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Past Experience Against Them

The A. S. of E. has always contended that when farmers raised their crops and sold them at satisfactory prices they have done their part in the economic and industrial affairs of the country.

This does not imply that any farmer who may desire should not be interested in other business. For a fact, many farmers are officers or directors of banks, owners of or stockholders in stores, and partners or stockholders in manufacturing concerns. Usually the association of successful farmers with any financial, mercantile or manufacturing enterprize brings prestage and adds solidly to such enterprise.

What we mean is just this: The desire on the part of farmers to run the business of the country must be curbed. This desire is a lingering remains of the old Grange, Alliance and F. M. B. A. organizations, which entertained and taught the doctrine that the place to make money was in buying. And, strange to say, some farm papers cannot see any further until this day.

The teaching of the A. S. of E. is that the place for farmers to make their profits is in the sale of their crops. On this proposition they have no opposition. Every person is willing to concede to them the right to price their own crops, if they can, and is willing that in making the price it shall be a profitable one. But as soon as the other proposition—that of putting prices on the other fellow's goods—comes up they array every business man in the country against them; or, if the farmers would undertake to manufacture the goods they consume, a strong protest would go up at once.

The protest might not be so important if it were possible for farmers to do such things successfully, but all precedents show that every general attempt has resulted in dire failure. Therefore, arguments against the plan should not be necessary now, but history will afford enough illustrations to be a strong protest against the idea.

We write this way because members of the A. S. of E. and local unions frequently write to us for advice, and because we have been asked to open our advertising columns to the Rio Grande Woolen Mills Company, of New Mexico. Their project is to sell stock to farmers in a co-operative woolen and cotton-goods manufactory. We know nothing against the officers and promoters, and we don't know that stockholders will find it a very profitable investment. But we will not carry the advertisement and recommend our readers to invest their spare money in known safe securities or in home enterprises where they can watch them and have a voice in their management.

As we write this article the following letter comes to our desk:

Mr. J. A. Everitt, President:
Dear Sir:—We desire to become members of the A. S. of E. Our mill is headquarters for the Equity people when in city, and we have a dozen farmers members of the A. S. of E. who are stockholders in our corporation. For reference we refer you to Mr. J. D. Jeffrey, president of the Equity warehouse in Owensboro.
Yours truly, STAR MILLS.
Per S. B. Vanarsdall, President.

The mutual operation of home enterprises, such as this, by farmers and others is free from all the objectionable feautres referred to and usually is much safer.

INTELLIGENCE NEEDED

Read To Weigh and Consider

There was never a time perhaps in the world's history when there was greater need for general intelligence among the masses of the people, and, happily, there never was a time, most likely, when there was greater intelligence in all walks of life than today. Yet it is difficult for the general reader, however intelligent, to know just what to believe or what not to believe. Papers are printed almost beyond the power to count them. They go to almost every town, village, hamlet and home. They are eagerly read by reading people. But what can those people learn from the papers unless they are wise enough to see the motives behind the articles they read?

Mr John Sharp Williams, a Southern statesman of some influence among the old time politicians, on the eve of a trip abroad, felt called upon to express for publication the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt was seeking another nomination for the presidency. If ever the acts of a chief executive barred him for a nomination, those of President Roosevelt have been in that line. He has, upon occasion, ignored his party managers, and with a surgeon's practiced unconcern, has laid open sores that a political aspirant would have hidden for "the sake of the party." He has ruthlessly antagonized, condemned and prosecuted, those upon whom he must naturally largely depend were he a candidate. Nobody knows this any better than John Sharp Williams. Why, then, did he say what he did? Whence the motive? He no doubt thought it possible to create some unfavorable comment, and possibly some suspicions of the executive.

And now appears in the monopolistic press a bitter attack upon Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin. To read these papers without discrimination one would think LaFollette is a terrible fellow and has forfeited all right to consideration or hope or influence in the senate or elswhere. And the object of the attack is to destroy or impair Senator LoFollette's influence. Why? Not because of anything he did in the railroad rate legislation, though that is given as the basis of the attack, but because of LaFollette's active hostility to the elevator monopolies of the northwest, and the collusion therewith of the grain carrying railroads of that region. Through his influence in the senate, which the present attacks would have the public believe he does not possess, these elevator monopolies are to be investigated along with railroads and coal companies. This is the milk in the cocoanut of the attacks on LaFollette.

But how are the people to know? We must depend upon their general intelligence and ability to see the motives behind things.

Does He Wish It?

Can a man wish for anything he tries his best to prevent? Joe Budderman of St. Croix county, Wis., writes thus to Farm, Stock and Home.

I am not like J. O. Johnson, for I think time wil tell that F., S. & H.'S opinion of the A. S. of E. is right. The "mighty wave" is trying its luck here, but I am afraid that it is the dollars and not the farmers' interest that those stiff collared gentlemen have at heart. But I wish they might succeed, for an organization or combination of farmers seems to be needed, for everybody else is combining.

Mr Budderman acknowledges "an organization or combination of farmers seems to be needed," and he wishes "they might succeed," but he is "afraid it is the dollars and not the farmers' interest those stiff collared gentlemen have at heart." How does Mr. Budderman know that any one connected with the A. S. of E. wears stiff collars? And if they do is it a crime? What kind of collars does Mr. Budderman wear? Would he be any worse or any better if he wore any other kind?

But he is afraid of the dollar. Such men usually are. When a dollar is in front of them they couldn't see the Rocky Mountains. But no dollar comes to the A. S. of E. It is divided up to meet expenses in the county, State and Nation. No organization was ever started on so cheap a basis, and if Mr. Budderman would do as much work for as little pay as is done at headquarters of the A. S. of E. in Indianapolis, he would have no time for Summit Rock Stock Farm.

A farmer should be ashamed to say he wishes a thing would succeed, and then lift up his foot and give it a kick. But he says further, and it is just the wail one would expect to hear from that kind of a man:

For we farmers have no time to watch as closely as we should. Work is hard, help is scarce, the days too short, long as they are, and when not at work we must rest and sleep, and so have but ittle time to keep ourselves posted on what is going on outside.

No time to watch and must depend upon some one else to watch for him, but he "hopes it will succeed." Work is hard. Of course, and it will be harder if he continues to stand in his own way and throw dirt at those who are trying to do something to relieve the very conditions of which he complains. But he "wishes they will succeed." There's a very hot country, not yet exactly located, that is said to be full of just such wishes, if not of the wishers themselves

A Direct Deal

"We are tired of buying on a market manipulated by speculators," was the utterance of the chairman of the meeting of international spinners held a few month ago, "and we are ready for a direct deal with the growers provided we have assurance that we can get the cotton when we need it."

If millers, merchants and buyers of any farm product were to express themselves it would be in the same words. Every handling and consuming interest would rather buy directly from representatives of the farmers, if they could be assured of getting the goods when they want them. This is what the A. S. of E. proposes to make possible and it will not be long until all the farm products may be bought at known prices; no farmer will hold back when the agreed price is offered. The farmer can be trusted to control, price and deliver food and clothing to the world. In the A. S. of E. they will set an example to the world of Equity in business, such as was never dreamed of by present day trusts and monopolies.

Think of the farms—the first to set a practical example of business done by the Golden Rule and the third power compelling Equity in all the business relations of life. Hasten the day!

A. S. of E. Plan The Best

Commenting on the A. S. of E. plan to market perishable products the Co-operative Journal of California says:

It can easily be seen by any rational mind that the above in entirely feasible and cannot fail to work if the producers of any line or lines of products will co-operate. Let our Rochdale co-operative associations learn to apply this plan as far as possible in the marketing of our California products of fruits, vegetables, grain, etc. You see that it requires an intelligent study and application of plans in order to make co-operation effective.

Too many people, we fear, join a co-operative association, expecting the plan to work itself without any thought or effort on their part. Come, let every member get down to earnest work.

And this comes from a state where the farmers were supposed to be reaving many of the blessings of organization and benefits of co-operation. It shows that no matter what the advantages gained by any other plan, they do not measure up to the perfect plan of the A. S. of E.

Who Said It?

Some farm papers are, strange to say, the worst bears on prices. For example read the following:

It is said that European countries are over-supplied with grain, that there have been many losses in the grain trade and that general depression exists. This does not present a very promising outlook for our growers.

"It is said" We would like to know who said the above. The condition does not exist and such a report never emanated from a reliable source. Even if it did, a farm paper is "Hard up" for matter to print to give publicity to an item calculated to stampede holders and benefit speculators such as this.



The wolf that is always at the door of the dumper

Boycott

Farmers Opposed to the Dumpers.

We copy the following from the inquirer of Owensboro, Ky.

An unusual discovery was made in the wheat stacks of Howard Lambert of Hawesville, Ky., when the thresher of J. C. Adams, of the lower bottom, had threshed about half of it. Open rings, pieces of horse shoes, pieces of chain, and other such obstructions were found carefullly concealed in the bundles of wheat. The first few pieces had gone through or partially through the machine, before the discovery was made and then the machine was stopped and a careful examination of the stack was made with the above result. The thresher is a fine one and cost $2,200 but was only partly injured. Several weeks ago, Lambert, who belonged to the A. S. of E. "dumped" his tobacco, and when he wanted to get help in cutting his wheat he found difficulty in doing it. Finally he completed the cutting but he then found that his trouble was only beginning. He could not get anyone to thresh the wheat for him or help him to do it. He hauled the wheat to the stackyard near town, and put it into condition to wait until he could get a thresher, believing that he could hire town help to assist him in the work. He finally engaged Mr. Adams to do the threshing and with the above result.

The queer discovery caused much talk here and it is still being talked about. Reputable members of the A. S. of E. deny that they or any of their members had anything to do with the placing of the strange obstructions in the wheat stack.

There are four other men in the county who have dumped their tobacco, and who have been refused help by their neighbors to thresh their crops.

We have repeatedly advised members of the A. S. of E. against doing any act that is illegal, or that may result in personal injury to any person, or financial loss to innocent parties.

When a community is afflicted with one or more citizens who persistently refuse to join with others in bettering the condition of all, and who persist in doing those things that not only injure their neighbors, but, as has been repeatedly demonstrated in all tobacco growing districts, positively antagonize their own best interests, we have recommended mild coercive measures.

We believe mild methods, such as refusing to work with or neighbor with the offending family or head of the family, will soon induce him to comply with the reasonable conditions made by the Society.

If there were any good excuse for the parties to hold aloof, it would be different. But where the A. S. of E. is well established every interest of the member is safe guarded better than it can be on the outside. For instance the only excuse we can imagine a tobacco grower pleading for dumping his crop would be the need of money. In the A. S. of E. this is provided for. The grower of tobacco can store his crop and get liberal advances exceeding the price at which tobacco was sold outright before the A. S. of E. came.

As the A. S. of E. developes we want members everywhere to be firm in demanding neighborly and fraternal co-operation that the best interests of the community and, in fact, of the nation may be served, but to refrain from extreme measures, such as will result in bodily injury or possibly loss of life.

PEPPERMINT TRUST IS FEARED

Exporters Call on Attorney General to Suppress Farmers' Movement for Price Making

That some of the people who have in the past assumed to be the price makers on farmers' products are afraid that they will be shorn of their privilege and power is evidenced by the following dispatch printed in the Indianapolis *News*:

New York, Aug. 28.—Magnus & Lauer, importers and manufacturers of essential oils, of this city, today addressed letters to the Attorney-General of the United States and to William Loeb, secretary to the President, directing attention to a call said to have been issued for a meeting of the peppermint growers of Michigan, to be held in Kalamazoo, Mich., on September 5 next, for the purpose of "fixing a minimum price for oil of peppermint," an article of interstate and export commerce.

In their letter to the Attorney-General Magnus & Lauer submit that the object of this meeting is in violation of the Federal laws against combinations in restraint of trade.

Wishes the Combine Suppressed.

The letter says: "Being extensive buyers and exporters of this product, we take the initiative in respectfully asking you to take such measures as are in your power to prevent or suppress this combination, projected in defiance of the Federal laws, and we furthermore suggest that the attorney of the United States for the district in which Kalamazoo is situated, be notified of the date of this meeting, September 5 next and the place, Kalamazoo House, Kalamazoo, Mich., so that he may take measures to ensure the observation of the Federal laws."

The firm also states that the value of American peppermint oil consumed annually varies from $600,000 to $1,000,000.

The letter to Secretary Loeb calls attention to the communication to the Attorney-General and asks that it be brought to the attention of the President.

The firm also has written to Attorney-General Bird, of Michigan, directing his attention to the matter.

The meeting referred to was called by members of the American Society of Equity, producers of peppermint and other oil producing crops, headed by Geo. C. Wattles, Sherwood, Mich. The call does not say that the meeting has for its object "*fixing a minimum price for oil of peppermint*," but it does say: "*To organize an Essential Oil Growers' branch of the American Society of Equity, elect officers and arrange for a system of Marketing.*"

Can any person fairly object to the mint-growers doing these things? Even if we admit that the ultimate object is to secure a fair price and one that will be profitable, will any objection be raised? We don't think that we would hesitate to say plainly that the object is to meet to "*fix a price*" on the oil, although the plan of the A. S. and E. is, to carefully survey the field on each crop, measure the demand and then "*recommend*" an '*equitable price*" based on production and consumption and appeal to the best interests of each producer to hold for the price. This does not "*fix*" the price, as each producer is at liberty to sell for less if he wants to, or he may take more if he can get it. The minimum price we might call a BASE-LINE on which all producers minds will settle. Below that, they know they are not given a fair and equitable reward. At the minimum price they are insured a profit, at the same time this price is always equitable to the consumers.

By the A. S. of E. plan, it is preposterous to claim there will be "*restraint of trade.*" Not a pound of oil will be withheld from commerce. The only difference will be, in who makes the price. In fact, this Society, instead of being a restrainer of trade, is the greatest promoter of trade. To illustrate: When Magnus and Lauer, and other buyers made the price they made it as low as they thought the farmers would stand and still continue producing. Naturally, the farmers would hesitate about giving their oil over at the price that gave them only a miserable reward for their hard, patient toil. This, surely was a restraint of trade, and if any people ever broke the laws of our country, by "*fixing prices*" that resulted in a "*restraint of trade*" in farm commodities, they are the price makers of the past.

To prove our position we will quote from the 1900 census report on the peppermint growing industry as follows:

"For the last few years the price of peppermint has been very low, and many farmers, claiming that peppermint growing is no longer a profitable industry, are turning their attention to the more profitable sugar beet. The price of peppermint oil has declined from $1.50 to $1.75 per pound in 1895 to $0.85 to $1.00 per pound in 1899. Ten years previous to 1895 the price was $4.25 per pound, and before that time it was even higher. In 1899 conservative estimates show that there was not more than 10 or 20 per cent. as much land in mint as there was five years before. In Michigan where in recent years the bulk of the crop has been grown, there is much dissatisfaction as to the outlook. In part of Northern Indiana the industry is practically abandoned."

What have Magnus and Lauer got to say in the face of such evidence? What will the Attorney-Generals do to the farmers when confronted with government evidence that a once profitable industry was in five years made unprofitable, consequently the acreage devoted to the crop and the trade in the product was reduced eighty or ninety per cent. All this because a set of people "*fixed the price*" in the "*restraint of trade.*" While this article has to do with the essential oil crop, yet we can not refrain from saying that the illustration applies to every farm crop at times. Low prices "*fixed*" by buyers have done more to "*restrain trade*" than any and all other influences combined.

But let us look on the other side. The producers of mint are proposing to organize. They propose to agree on a price for their oil. They propose to say to the buyers. *This is the price of the oil, and we (the selling committee) represent all the growers. You can not buy any oil from the individuals, but you can buy every pound from us at the price it is worth.*

Here, it is plain to see, is a very difficult situation. The buyer is saved from all the annoyance and expense of dickering with the individual producer. *No restraint of trade*, but, on the contrary, the entire available supply is brought right out to the foreground, and is ready for delivery all in one bulk, or piece meal, as suits the pleasure of the buyers. What more could be done by the farmers to *promote* trade? What other class of people could do as much? Give the farmers the right and ability to do this thing, and the industry will develop again as of yore. An industry that has been made unprofitable and nearly ruined will become profitable and enlarge, thus promoting trade and benefitting every person connected with it.

But let us consider a little further, the equity of price-making. The complainants evidently contend that they, and other buyers and exporters of essential oils have a legal right to "*fix the price,*" but that the producers have not. Strange that this opinion prevails very generally all over our country among the buyers of farm crops, and, more strange, is entertained by many farmers themselves, and by some editors of farm papers and other teachers of farmers. We can not imagine any more preposterous notion in view of the fact, that, in every other calling or profession, the producers of the goods set the price, and each handler all down the line continues setting his price. Never is the matter of price left to the buyer, except, it has been so with farm products in the past.

If the Attorney-Generals think there is any occasion to give special attention to the meeting of a few poor farmers at Kalazamoo, September 5th, let us tell them that there are many thousands of manufacturers in this country who set the price on their products and they stick to the price, whether trade is restrained or not. Also they can find organizations of laborers that are fixing prices for labor; and coal mine operators who put prices of coal up and down as suits them, also the retailers of coal in cities. Suppose Messrs. Attorneys Generals will come to Indianapolis and price coal and they will find the price

(Continued on Page 17)

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets—How the Farmers' Strikes are Progressing—Notes

GRAIN.

The visible supplies of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports on the dates named were as follows:

	Sept. 8	Aug. 25	Feb. 24
Wheat	41,295,000	42,880,000	49,000,000
Corn	5,718,000	4,821,000	23,002,000
Oats	13,662000	11,393,000	32,838,000

The visible supplies of grain in Canada on the same dates were as follows:

Wheat	3,791,000	2,734,000	20,127,000
Corn	30,000	61,000	28,000
Oats	139,000	137,000	[illegible]000

COTTON.

The total worlds supply of cotton, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, was, on the dates named, as follows:

	Sept. 7	Aug. 24	Mch 3
American	867,916	943,757	3,606,123
Other kinds	869,000	932,000	1,504,000
Totals	1,736,916	1,875,757	5,110,123

(The figures are bales.)

COMPARATIVE GRAIN PRICES.

(Chicago Market.)

Wheat	Cash.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Sept. 21	72	72½	74¾	78¾
Sept. 5	70@70½	70	72¾	77⅛
March 8	80½	77½	77	
Sep. 21 '05	86½@87	84⅞	84⅜	86⅞
Corn.				
Sept. 21	50	49½	43¾	43⅝
Sept. 5	48¾@49¾	47⅜	42⅞	43¾
March 8	47½	44⅜		
Sep. 21 '05	52¾	52¾	46¼	44⅜
Oats.				
Sept. 21	33 @35¼	33⅜	34⅛	35½
Sept. 5	33 @33½	30	31	33½
March 8	30	28		
Sep. 21 '05	27½	28¼	28⅞	30¾

CASH PRICES IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Chicago—Wheat, 72; Corn, 50; oats, 33@35¼.

St. Louis—Wheat, 72½@73½; Corn, 47½@49; Oats, 33½@35.

Kansas City—Wheat, 68; Corn, 45@45½; Oats, 33½@34.

New York—Wheat, 78⅝@80; Corn, 58½@59; Oats, 39@40½.

Cincinnati—Wheat, 74@74½; Corn, 49@49½; Oats, 34½@35.

Indianapolis—Wheat, 72@72½; Corn, 49¾@50; Oats, 34.

Minneapolis—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 77½, durum, 61¼@63¼.

GRAIN CROP MOVEMENT.

The movement of leading grains at primary points for the week and for the six weeks of the present season compares with similar periods in 1905 and 1904, according to Bradstreet's reports, as follows:

week ending	Wheat bushels	Corn bushels	Oats bushels
Sept. 8, '06	3,660,716	3,980,[illegible]	4,726,842
Sept. 9, '05	4,769,322	4,310,840	4,838,383
Sept. 10, '04	5,658,143	6,310,157	5,079,237
Season July 1 to Sept. 8, 1906	53,425,117	29,759,969	41,925,286
July 1 to Sept. 9, 1905	49,409,758	35,905,687	45,497,669
July 1 to Sept. 10, 1904	44,421,201	29,267,124	41,192,347

The market situation is getting very interesting. People who have read our advice and noted our predictions can clearly see that the advice was sound, as usual, and our predictions bid fair to be realized as they have in the past. And there is nothing strange or wonderful about them. We based our advice and predictions on firmly established principles or facts, hence how can they fail of realization?

For instance, we know that the world produces just about the average crops each year; the longages in some sections or countries being ofset by the shortages in other sections or countries. Also we know that the world has consumed all that was produced in the past, and we conclude that it will in the future, at least until farmers can materially increase their average yields. This latter, it is safe to conclude, they cannot do until the success of the A. S. of E. gives them more money with which to restore fertility to the exhausted farms.

Our advice to farmers was to hold their crops, or market gradually as the demand would pay the price; or market one-tenth or one-twelfth of a crop a month. We know more wheat is held this year than ever before, also, on account that no extra effort was made by the A. S. of E. to prevail on all farmers to hold, and because of the very large crop, there was more wheat dumped since harvest than has been the case for three years past. Our reason for being passive was to let the stubborn or ignorant wheat growers get rid of their crops, and if possible have a very large quantity shipped out of the country. As those farmers have done nothing to maintain prices, and have not given their support to the society, it is not fair to receive the benefits. This is the reason that the newspapers were not used as formerly to tell farmers to hold.

As a result the price of wheat went to a low figure and a large visible has been built up. Controlling farmers better, however, have the elevator men in competition with them in price making than limber backed farmers. The former are not adverse to making a profit on their holdings, while many farmers are so lacking in all good business qualifications that they are not desirable partners in any business deal.

The total crops grown this year will surpass all former years and the only concern is the matter of prices they will sell for. This should concern not only the farmers but the whole country. On the price of the farm crops depends more than on all other things combined, the prosperity of the country and the degree of prosperity.

WHEAT.

The wheat crop looks like 765,000,000. This is 17,000,000 bushels more than the next largest crop in 1901 and is 73,000,000 bushels more than last year. In view of the shortage in Russia there is nothing alarming in the wheat crop, but lack of information among the growers and advice as to the best thing to do caused the dumpers to run the visible up to over 40,000,000 bushels and the price down to under 70 cents at the low point. When we consider that the visible increased only about 12,000,000 bushels since harvest and the price declined over 10 cents a bushel, we can see the awful penalty that was paid. But when we consider that 70 cents is 30 cents under what the crop is worth we can make an estimate of the loss to farmers.

But the dumpers have had their day, the receipts are light in all principal markets and the price has advanced a few cents. Evidences are multiplying that a change is imminent. Exporters report an increased demand as our market takes on a healthy condition which again confirms our teaching, that, if we want more demand, slacken receipts and start the price upward—stampede the buyers, like they in the past stampeded the farmers to sell by putting prices down. The exports for the season are over 30,000,000 bushels, nearly half as much as during the former year. We quote as follows from market news:

With one of the largest crops ever threshed in the country wheat merchants are surprised to find the visible supply actually decreasing. The reason is that local receipts are unusually small and foreign demand large. Farmers have faith in higher prices later on. Michigan buyers find it difficult to secure any stock at all—Michigan Farmer.

To tell the truth, we hardly know what to make of this wheat market. Receipts are light, farmers are holding back, foreigners are becoming more interested.—Ames-Brooks, Duluth.

The fight is between the farmer and the European buyer.—C. C. Orthwein, Kansas City.

It looks as though the farmers' method of marketing will string this wheat crop out more evenly than any in years. —J. H. Barnes.

Government reports say the winter wheat surplus was grown in the old states. It seems strange that millers in those states are the largest buyers of wheat from adjoining states, because they cannot get enough to grind at home in the midst of the reported big yields.—O. W. Clapp & Co., St. Louis.

Our union is holding 200,000 bushels of wheat in our neighborhood. Sec. of local union in Southern Indiana.

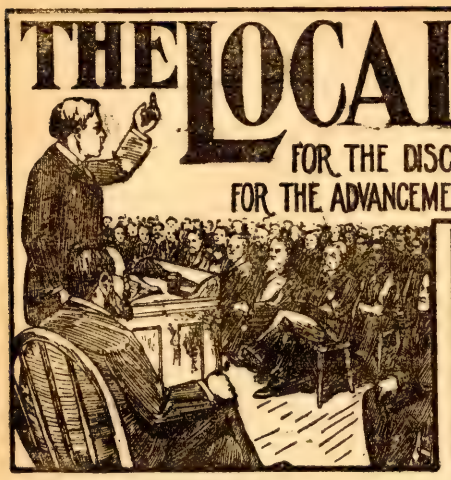
[This accounts for millers not being able to get home supplies—Ed.]

With this country supplying half of the world's shipments to Europe, those friendly to wheat need not bother about the reports, from day to day, that exporters are doing nothing.

Elevators have a tightening grip on wheat here and in the Northwest, and the whole milling fraternity may be paying higher prices in the near future. Market certainly looks good on breaks.—Logan & Bryan, Chicago.

We don't believe consumption or demand has increased one iota in Europe, because of the low prices caused by the prominent manipulators to lead the trade to believe that we had 10 per cent. more wheat than we have. That this

(Continued on page 17)



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The Emblem

of the American Society of Equity as here shown is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION. It is the face of the Equity button and should be worn by every farmer.

The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.

The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come thru Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—The only paper that teaches the only successful plan to market crops profitably. 50 cents a year. Send your subscription.

This is the only farm paper devoted to the distributing—marketing—end of farming. For this reason it should be read by every farmer in the country.

ON TO CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

ON TO EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

The former Oct. 10-12. The latter Oct. 23-26.

The tobacco growing districts still hold the lead in organization. Tobacco growers are getting results and that accounts for it.

The peanut growers of Virginia and N. Carolina are organizing at a rate that will take their 1906 crop out of the hands of speculators. Thus are the subordinate farm interests being organized and thus will the mammoth interests be made easier.

National President J. A. Everitt attended the Indiana State meeting at Evansville, Sept. 15. The farmers of southern Indiana are surely awake to their old condition at last and now realize that they have the plan to compel a change.

The newspapers and merchants of Evansville are all in line to establish the A. S. of E. We never saw more unanimous co-operation anywhere.

The fellow who stands aloof from the A. S. of E. has built a wall in the way of his progress.

The evenings are getting longer. This is the season of the year in which to increase the frequency of meetings of your local union.

New York and Indiana organized state unions since our last issue, and the essential oil growers organized a department union.

"A Big Rally in Every county." It is not too late to arrange for yours if not done before. See call on page 2 of Aug. 15 and Sept. 1 papers. Of course a big rally may be held anytime and if not convenient to hold one now decide on a time for the future ..

Statistical and Financial Report

See the report blank in Sept. 15 and make it your special business to have it filled out and sent to headquarters. It is important to have this before the ANNUAL MEETING.

We have in mind another call for county rallies to be held in Sept. 1907. By announcing them early and promoting them for several months they should assume stupendous proportions.

Did your local and county union make its Annual report as per call and blank printed Sept. 15? If not see that it is atended to and sent to the National union by or before Oct. 10.

Have you got your merchant in the A. S. of E. yet?

The local union is the farmers work shop. Keep your tools bright and make the chips fly.

The A. S. of E. gives you the plan. Neither the National headquarters nor the official paper can make the plan effective. This must be done by the farmers.

A school district can be organized because it has been done thousands of times. A county can be organized solidly because it has been done. A State can be organized because it has been done to an extent to compel the price on its chief crops. Therefore what is to hinder each State from organizing? Nothing at all that cannot easily be overcome. We will have the nation organized, and Canada as well.

The new press printed Sept. 15 issue and will print this one. We are not yet on to all its big ways and results are not as good as they will be. But we're learning and, barring accidents there will be no more delay in the paper.

The weekly paper and the German paper look to be just a little way ahead. We want the Annual meeting to speak its desires first.

A local, called "Trust Buster," was organized by A. K. Fineout at Big Rapids, Mich. We naturally look for that local to do big things.

The buckwheat growers of Pennsylvania and New York are rallying under the banner of Equity. We will hope to get pure buckwheat flour and the old fashioned buckwheat cakes and are willing to have the growers take a profitable price for their service.

The first county union in the peanut district is for Northampton county, N. C., K. R. Maddrey, sec., Pendleton, N. C.

Up-to-Date Farming is the first and is the only true educator for farmers ever published.—M. C. Kanfield, Hersey, Mich.

Special, one and a third rates apply on all roads to East St. Louis for the A. S. of E. Annual meeting. Ask your ticket agent for proper certificate when buying.

Wednesday, Oct. 24th will be visitors day at the Annual meeting. There will be speeches by people who can explain this great Equity movement. It will be the greatest day for farmers education that ever dawned in America. There should be a great outpouring.

Menomonie, Wis. local No. 2153 held a successful picnic Sept. 3, which was a rousing success in all respects. The treasury of the union was enriched by $47.00 and 17 new members were added. Mr. Crawley made the principle address.

I am taking one half day of each week for the A. S. of E. Are you? B. W. Middleford, Chillicothe, O.

The folowing organizers are worthy of mention for results since last issue. We do not mention all of them on account of large results achieved, but some for such reasons as, opening up new territory, some on account of beginning the fall campaign, etc.:

Lewis Edwards, Cave-in-Rock, Ill.; A. K. Fineout, Barrington, Mich.; M. A. Strange, Claresholm, Alberta, Canada; E. M. Ball, Hamburg, Mich.; C. S. Taylor, Pinchio, Ky.; Gilbert T. Stephenson, Pendleton, N. C.; Wm Hammack, Pinckneyville, Ill.; M. F. Sharp, Narrows, Ky.; M. N. Drake, Frankfort, Mich.; W. N. Thompson, Lincoln Neb.; John Y. Lott, Lewisport, Ky.; G. McIlroy, Owenton, Ky.; C. G. Billings, Eau Galle, Wis.; J. C. F. Millikin, Orleans, Neb.

Away down south in Louisiana the farmers got together and organized in the A. S. of E. We mention this not because it is an isolated case, as it is being done every day, but as a hint that others, anywhere, should do the same.

From H. K. Stoner, sec. of New York State Union We have the following:

"I have before me a letter from the director of institutes in New York saying if you will decide on a speaker to speak on 'How to Secure Profitable Prices for Farm Crops' I will be glad to put him on the programs." What does this mean? Another man gone 'buggy' or another sinner converted?

David Dobetter Letter

The David Dobetter letters that have run in Up-to-Date Farming for sixty-eight numbers end with this issue. Read the last letter and wish the family a continuance of the blessings that have been showered on them, but all of which they so abundantly merited because of duties well performed. Thousands of families are better because of this family and the monthly letters recording their lives almost down to daily routine. Although the letters will not be continued we hope the inspiration that has surely come from reading the letters will continue with all present readers to the end of their time on the farms.

For Enterprising Farmers



Our French Buhr Stone Mill is a source of profit. Grinds stock feed and the highest grade of table cornmeal, buckwheat, rye and graham flour. Your neighbors will patronize it. Lasts a lifetime and needs almost no attention. Write for catalog.

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system. We send the book the day we get your request. It's packed full of information about farmers' lines, their advantages, and the low cost of their equipment with this standard instrument made by the greatest independent telephone plant in the world. Don't delay—write for the book today.

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Rochester, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.



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The annual loss through failure to provide the simple protection afforded by PAINT is greater than the annual loss by fire. Painting the barn and outbuildings prolongs their life; prevents decay and weather eating; is a wise sanitary measure, and actually adds more to the intrinsic value of your property than the outlay for paint and the labor of putting it on.

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Originators Ready-to-Use Barn Paint.

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Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. Cash should accompany order.

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OKLAHOMA Farms. Write for prices. H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher, Oklahoma

80 Acres for sale, 11 miles from Madison, Ind. Fair buildings. Plenty of fruit. Two never failing springs. J. W. Shaw, R. R. 7, Madison, Ind.

200 acre farm wanted by farmer with several boys. No tobacco. Will work on shares or for wages. Ky. or Ind. Enclose stamp. S. Sons, R. R. 3, Henderson, Ky.

Cash for your real estate or business, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, C 313 Bank of Commerce Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale 192 acres in Missouri, all fenced, good repair. Land second bottom, limestone soil. 110 A under cultivation, very productive. 25 A blue grass. Balance in choice timber. Two good barns 30x36 and 48x50. Fine young orchard. Running water in barn yard all season. Six miles from county seat. ½ mile from school. 3 to 6 miles to most all churches. Title perfect. Price $5000. This is a bargain. Interested people write A. N. Barks, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

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Ferrets for sale. Rat hunters. Prices right. Send for free book it tells all. C. M. Sackett, New London, O.

15,000 Ferrets. 48 page illustrated ferret book for 6 cts. telling how to breed and work these animals that exterminate rats; hunt rabbits. Price list free. Samuel Farnsworth, Middletown, Ohio

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U. S. Cream Separators hold the worlds record for close skimming. Send for handsome catalog No. 187. Printed in colors and it's free. Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Sharples Tubular Separators, are superior to others. Let us prove why. Send for catalog O-136; it tells all about them. Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.

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Horizontal Air Cooled Gasoline Engines. In three sizes; 1½, 2½ and 5 H. P. Designed and built for business. Live agents desired throughout the country. Write for particulars. The Air-Cooled Motor Co., Lansing, Mich.

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Buckeye Squabs. The pere of all; breed squabs to make money, ready to market at four weeks; sell from $2 to $6 per dozen; no night labor, no caring for young, its a woman's work. Write us today. Buckeye Squab Co., Box 264, East Liverpool, Ohio.

CHICK Feed. O. K. Brand is best. $2.25 per 100 lbs. Nothing better. 500 lbs. @ $2.00 per hundred. Dealers write for price. W. H. Everitt, Mfr., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hens won't lay and be a breeding place for lice too. Leakes Lice Exterminator kills lice. Quart 35c; Gallon $1.00. Sprayer for applying 50 cents. SPECIAL OFFER: One gallon and one sprayer $1.00. Wm. H. Everitt, Indianapolis Ind.

Seeds and Plants

Yearling Ginseng Roots for sale, $20.00 thousand, $2.50 hundred. Cash with order. Member State Association. Rossman's Ginseng Garden, Lakeview, Mich.

Miscellaneous

Nebraska Farmers can now sell grain directly to European importers by addressing the Farmers Grain Co., 1914 Farnam St., Omaha.



SHOE REPAIRING EASY

When you have one of our outfits. Don't pay tax to the shoemaker. You can repair shoes better. Repairing 2 pairs pays for a

Model Cobbler

This outfit contains a complete set of tools for general shoe and shoe repairing. No toys. Illustration shows contents. Complete instructions for half-soling sent FREE. Price of the Model Cobbler outfit only $1.00. **Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Indiana**

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Directors—L. N. Robertson, Utica, Ky.; D. T. Hamill, Guthrie, Ky.; J. M. Rice, Kirkmanville, Ky.; David Moreland, Hartford, Ky.; C. N. Stacey, Amelia C. H., Va.; W. D. Rice, Tola, Va., and O. O. Lein, Cambridge, Wis.

Fruit and Produce Department.
President—H. L. Gleason, Hartford, Mich.
Vice-President—John Dencen, Plover, Wis.
Secretary-Treasurer—M. W. Tubbs, Indianapolis, Ind.
Directors—F. W. Ploetz, Colomo, Wis.; R. H. Thompson, Ridgeland, Miss.; Stephen J. Napieralski, Chicago, Ill.; U. S Holdridge, Hersey, Mich.

A. S. of E. Department of Essential Oils.
Pres—T. J. G. Bolt, Revenna, Mich.
Vice-Pres—L. E. Dufur, Sherwood.
Sec-Treas—R. E. Osborn, Sherwood.
Directors—Geo. Martin, Vicksburg; Geo. C. Wattles, Sherwood; L. W. Adams, Decatur; Jerry R. Woodward, Mishawaka, Ind.; Ralph C. Leverich, Fennville.

STATE UNION OFFICERS

Wisconsin.
Pres—Thomas Emmerton, Bloomer.
Sec—S. D. Kump, Cambridge.

Illinois.
Pres—C. O. Drayton, Greenville.
Sec—L. N. Staats, Trenton.

Oklahoma.
Pres—C. W. Palmer, Wheatland.
Sec—S. C. Younger, Okeene.

Arkansas.
Pres—J. S. Flake, Coal Hill.
Sec—J. R. Lipe, Prairie View.

Kentucky.
Pres—David Moreland, Hartford.
Sec—S. B. Robertson, Calhoun.

Nebraska.
Pres—O. B. Shafer, Hastings.
Sec—C. C. Williams, Hastings.

Michigan.
Pres—Patrick Hankerd, Jackson.
Sec—E. N. Ball, Hamburg.

Virginia.
Pres—Jas. R. Kemper, Staunton.
Sec—T. W. Evans, Concord Depot.

South Dakota.
Pres—A. E. Schmidt, Madison.
Sec—J. A. Ross, Sioux Falls.

New York.
Pres—J. G. Barger, Atwater.
Sec—H. K. Stoner, Peruville.

Indiana.
Pres—J. E. Jones, Mt. Vernon.
Sec—Chas. A. Speer, Ft. Branch.

Apportionment and Payment of Dues

By amendments to the By-laws of the A. S. of E. at the 1905 Annual Meeting the dues from members are apportioned as follows:

Total dues $1.20 a year. Of this 40 cents is to go to the National Union, 10 cents to the State Union, 20 cents to the County Union and 50 cents to be retained in the local union treasury.

The dues are paid annually, quarterly or monthly in advance as a local union may elect.

Some locals collect once a year, some quarterly and some monthly. Some Unions collect the National Union dues at one time, county and state at another and local at another. The result is chaos as far as system is concerned and inevitable confusion at headquarters.

The amount coming to headquarters is 40 cents or 10 cents quarterly or 3 1-3 cents monthly.

Out of the 40 cents 25 cents is to pay for the official paper and 15 cents is to pay general expenses. Thus in quarterly payments 6¼ cents go to publication and 8¾ cents to general expenses. In monthly payments the amounts sink to insignificant sums or fractions.

The delegates to the 1905 meeting no doubt consider themselves wise in thus leaving this matter to the choice of the local unions. The arrangement is impracticable. The 15 cents to general expenses is positively inadequate, and when considered against the work to be done in educating and organizing, places the Society in a ridiculous position. Imagine the comment of other organizations, whose members support them liberally, made about an organization of farmers which attempts to put the business of the members on a basis of certainty, for price of commodities, equal to the best organized and regulated in the country, at 15 cents per member. Or think of 15 cents being the dues charged a farmer in order to guarantee him a profitable price for every crop!

True, the dues are more, but the balance is almost as hopelessly tied up. The dues to the local union do not amount to enough to do much organizing. There are comparatively few county unions, hence the 20 cents to county unions is not available, and there are eight state unions to receive the dues to states. It can be seen that the dues provided except to a limited extent, can not be available for organization work. The National Union has only been able to meet expenses by strict economy and has not been able to carry on an aggressive campaign.

To carry on an aggressive campaign in the future will not call for more dues, but a better apportionment of the dues for which legislation now calls. As the National Union is the logical organizing head, it must be better provided for. In order to be available the dues must be more concentrated. Every cent must be put to use instead of being held in local or county unions pending the organization of higher unions. Then the funds are in such small amounts as to be inadequate for any real accomplishment. With a better apportionment of dues an adequate number of assistant National organizers can be employed, in the same way as Mr. Sherman is now to start the American Society of Equity in every important county in the country in the next twelve months.

This is what we want to accomplish and what each member should devoutly wish for and pray for. We refer to the matter now so that members, unions and delegates may prepare to act wisely at the next Annual Meeting. The experiences of the past are valuable in showing us how to act wisely in future legislation.

October Dues

October is the beginning of the last quarter of 1906. All dues for this quarter should be paid promptly if not paid in advance. Members in arrears for one quarter or more are now requested to pay the entire amount.

Your prompt compliance with this request will greatly assist in every department of the society. The National Union needs what is due it in order to begin the fall campaign; the State, county and local unions need their shares inorder to push the work and also to send delegates to the Annual meeting of the National Union. He who complies with this request promptly helps double.

Secretaries must not fail to send an explicit report of members' names, how much paid by each, and give name and number of local union with each report.

Good Paint as an Asset

Among all the routine expenses of the property owner there is none that yields more satisfactory returns than good paint. In this respect it is like fire insurance, but with a difference. Fire is accidental and when an insured building burns, the insurance company pays a good proportion of the cost of rebuilding. But when a building suffers for the lack of paint—as it must suffer if painting is neglected—the owner bears the entire loss. It is the height of improvidence, therefore, to allow a property to deteriorate for the lack of a coat of good paint in season; for paint is not only a form of insurance that pays its own premiums, but in the selling value it adds to a building, it is an actual cash asset.

The best time to paint is in the spring or in the fall, when the weather is settled, and paint applied at the proper time will wear better and protect better than if applied at an unfavorable season.

For ordinary use there is nothing superior to the better grades of ready mixed paints put on the market by responsible manufacturers. They can be bought anywhere in convenient quantities, and of any desired tint or shade, from local dealers. A little inquiry regarding the local record of any such paint offered for sale, will usually enable the consumer to judge of its quality.

So much for the selection of the paint; its application should be left to a good painter who will get better results, with less material, from any kind of paint than the unskilled novice can obtain.

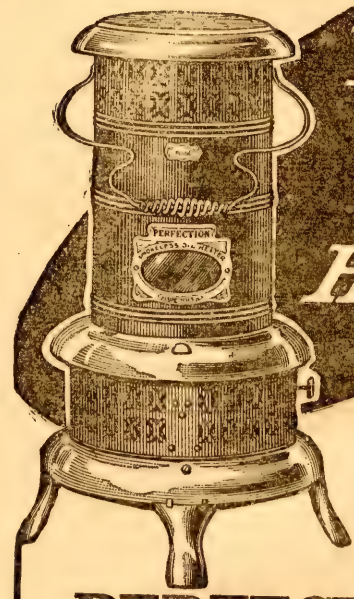
D. P.

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Have You an Extra Room to Heat?

There need not be a cold room in the house if you own a PERFECTION Oil Heater. This is an oil heater that gives satisfaction wherever used. Produces intense heat without smoke or smell because it is equipped with smokeless device—no trouble, no danger. Easily carried around from room to room. You cannot turn the wick too high or too low. As easy and simple to care for as a lamp. The

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device.)

is an ornament to the home. It is made in two finishes—nickel and japan. Brass oil fount beautifully embossed. Holds 4 quarts of oil and burns 9 hours. Every heater warranted. Do not be satisfied with anything but a PERFECTION Oil Heater. If you cannot get Heater or information from your dealer write to nearest agency for descriptive circular.



The **Rayo** Lamp makes the home bright. Is the safest and best lamp for all-round household use. Gives a clear, steady light. Fitted with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. Suitable for library, dining room or parlor. If not at your dealer's write to nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

New York State Union

Report of meeting to organize.

Pursuant to call the meeting met at Libberman's Hall, Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 10. The first sesion was begun at 2 p. m. with J. B. Whiting, National Vice-President in the chair. P. M. Shaw of Trumansburg was chosen permanent chairman and C. D. Robinson, Gioton, secretary.

Six counties were represented and 44 delegates were in attendance.

The following committees were appointed:

Constitution and By-Laws, Wm. Bulkley, Joel Horton, Lewis Hicks, and J. B. Whiting.

Resolutions: Robt. Daub, Milton Batley, Don Travit.

To recommend price of farm products: H. K. Stoner, Frank Tuenson, M. E. Van Ostrand.

Officers elected: President, J. G. Barger, Atwater; Vice-president, Frank Tunison, Trumansburg; secretary, H. K. Stoner, Peruville; treasurer, M. E. Van Ostrand, West Danby; State organizer, J. B. Whiting, Interlaken; assistant State organizer, Mrs. J. B. Whiting.

Directors: 3 years, W. H. Bulkley and Chas. Uhl; 2 years, Joel Horton and R. J. Raub; 1 year, Chas. H. Warren and Lewis Hicks.

Delegate to the Annual Meeting: P. M. Shaw.

Adjournment to next meeting, December 3, 1906.

H. K. STONER Sec.

Indiana State Union

Report of meeting to organizer.

About two hundred delegates, with a large number of visiting friends of the A. S. of E. met at Evansville, Ind., Sept. 15, in Evans' hall and organized a State union for Indiana. The following are the officers elected:

President, J. E. Jones, Mt. Vernon; vice-president, E. J. Beeler, Warrick county; secretary, Chas. E. Speer, Ft. Branch; treasurer, E. Williams.

The officers are also members of the board of directors together with the following: B. F. Boltinghouse, Spencer county; Wm. Hockmeister, Dubois; H. F. Schmidt, Perry; Fred Koercher, Vanderburgh.

Addresses were made by E. Q. Lockyear, secretary of Evansville Retail Merchants Association; by J. A. Everitt, National president, W. H. Small; L. N. Robertson, State organizer for Kentucky, and others. The program was interspersed with some Equity songs by the audience and a male quartett. The quartet also sang several songs of their own selection which were enjoyed very much.

The stage was appropriately decorated with wheat, corn, vegetables and fruit.

The merchants and newspapers cooperated so generously to make the meeting a success that we feel more than ever the mutuality of interests between country and city, and this meeting strengthened the convictions of all who attended, and all who read the newspaper accounts, that the A. S. of E. plan is the best one for all business interests.

The Indiana State Union is launched with a splendid set of officers (every one of them determined to establish the society), and I consider it is launched with exceptionally favorable conditions existing for its success.

Chas. E. Speer, Sec.

A. S. of E. Department of Essential Oils

Report of Convention.

Pursuant to the call for an essential oil growers convention, fifty growers representing every important producing locality met at Kalamazoo, Mich, Sept. 5.

Mr. Geo. C. Wattles, the prime mover to organize the Mint and other oil producers presided at the opening of the convention. R. E. Osborn was chosen secretary. A. M. Todd, the largest grower of peppermint in the world welcomed the growers in an appropriate speech and by his reference to the troubles of the growers in marketing, adulterations, cost of handling and advice, paved the way for a meeting productive of good results.

The convention came together for business at 1:30 p. m.

Reports of the crop were made from practically the entire producing district, which show that the 1906 crop will be two thirds of a normal one. The supply of old oil is very small.

A minimum price of $2.75 to $3.00, according to quality was considered fair for oil of peppermint, and was recommended. The concensus of opinion is that nearly all growers will ask $3.00 a pound.

The officers elected are as follows:

President, Tom J. G. Bolt, Ravena, Mich.; vice-president, L. E. Drefer, Sherwood, Mich.; secretary and treasurer, R. E. Osborn, Sherwood, Mich.

Directors: Geo. Martin, Vicksburg, Mich.; Geo. C. Wattles, Sherwood, Mich.; L. N. Adams, Decatur, Mich.; Jerre R. Woodward, Mishawaha, Ind.; Ralph C. Leverich, Fennville, Mich., with the president and secretary.

A vote of thanks was given the newspapers of Kalamazoo for fair treatment and complete reports of the meeting.

Adjournment to meet the first week in September, 1907, unless called before.

R. E. Osborn, Sec.

Green River District Issues an Ultimatum

The tobacco growers of the Green River district of Kentucky have accomplished price making while those outside of the society, who watched the organized growers and did the same as they have realized equal benefits. The organized growers think this is not Equity and intend either to persuade all to come into the society or make it impossible for them to secure the benefits in price. Accordingly an ultimatum has been issued giving them until October first to become members and pool their interests. On October first the books will be closed. We quote the "ultimatum" as follows: "We have the kindest feeling for our neighbors and brother farmers on the outside but you will not be allowed to use the A. S. of E., and its pooling houses to advance the price of your tobacco. If you continue to refuse to join and to pledge your crop and are debarred from pooling, * * * * will you not be left helplessly and at the mercy of the trusts?"

So it will come in time with all agricultural interests. The stubborn farmers who refuse to help, and are the stumbling blocks to complete success must be persuaded to come into the society by appealing to their self interests. If they refuse, they are not entitled to the same friendly co-operation as is accorded to members of the society.

Hop Growers

There is much call from the hop growers for organization. We are not able to send organizers to them now, but they can get together to organize and send for blanks and instructions. The rest will be easy. In this number is an article giving much valuable information about the hop crop.

The Buckwheat Crop

In a letter from Vice-President Whiting, who has made a tour of the buckwheat counties in Pennsylvania, he reports that the crop will be below the average. He visited the counties of Bradford, Luzerne, Columbia, Lycoming and Tioga. In all places, as soon as the A. S. of E. plan to secure profitable prices is explained the growers are enthusiastic for 70 cent buckwheat.

MEETINGS

[Organizers are urged to send their dates for meetings to be published in the official paper. This will help them very much. Reports should be sent two weeks ahead of the date of the paper.]

For the Annual Meeting of the National Union see first page.

TOBACCO GROWERS' CONVENTION

The third annual convention of the National Tobacco Growers' Branch of the A. S. of E. will meet at Clarksville, Tenn., October 10, 11 and 12, 1906.

Each county having a county organization is entitled to one delegate for each 500 members therein, or major fraction thereof.

Counties having no county organization, but having local unions are entitled to one delegate for the county.

All the other tobacco growers' associations are invited to send delegates to this convention for the purpose of all agreeing on the following: (1) Control of supply to compel the price. (2) A uniform price for the same types and grades, no mater where produced. (3) The sale of the old crop before the new is offered. (4) A uniform standard for planting so that production may be controlled. (5) Cooperation of two or more associations in sales. (6) Any other matters of mutual interest.

If these points are agreed upon and all will uniformally carry them out, the tobacco industry will be on a basis of certainty for the entire year, and will afford an example of what may obtain with every farm crop.

E. L. DAVENPORT, Pres.,
Greenville, Ky.
C. HAYES TAYLOR, Sec.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
J. A. EVERITT, Prest. A. S. of E.

KANSAS STATE UNION

A meeting to organize a State Union of the American Society of Equity for Kansas will be held at Hutchinson, Kan., Oct. 18 and 19. C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kan., has charge of arrangements.

This is a postponed meeting as the call was originally made for June. The time first set came in the midst of harvest and it was thought wise to postpone it. All members, local unions and county unions in Kansas are requested to take notice of the date, do all they can to build up the society in the State in the meantime and send a full representation to the meeting. Please observe that this meeting closely precedes the Annual Meeting of the National Union which occurrs Oct. 23 to 26. National Organizer Sherman will be at the Kansas meeting.

MINNESOTA STATE UNION

A meeting to organize a State Union for Minnesota will be held in St. Paul at the Old Capitol, Wednesday, October 17th, 1906. We urge all members and unions to work for as much additional development as possible preceding this meeting and to send a full delegation representing all interests.

Local people from whom additional information can be obtained are W. A. Harding, Winnebago; W. C. Webber, Rochester and Geo. L. Stevens, Rush City.

Annual meeting National Union A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26.

Annual meeting Tobacco Growers' Branch A. S. of E. at Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 10, 11 and 12. C. Hayes Taylor, Sec., Indianapolis.

First regular meeting Fruit and Produce Growers' Branch A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26. M. Wes Tubbs, Sec., Indianapolis.

Meeting of stockmen to organize a Livestock Branch of the A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26. Any producer of livestock for market is eligible to membership and may take part in the organization. There should be a great turnout for this extremely important event.

ILLINOIS MEETINGS

Bond Co. Mass Meeting at Greenville, in the court house Oct. 19. Object, to organize a county union, and to arrange to secure a fair price for milk.

Madison Co. Rally at Highland, Oct. 20. Special object to secure a fair price for milk, for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1906.

The above meetings are in charge of C. O. Drayton, state organizer, Greenville, Ill.

MISSOURI MEETINGS

Crawford Co., Mo., at Bourbon, Oct. 5, at 7:30 p. m. C. O. Drayton, of Illinois in charge.

Franklin Co., Mo. rally, near Sullivan, Saturday, Oct. 6. C. O. Drayton of Illinois speaker.

Blain Co. (Okla.) County Union of the A. S. of E. will meet in regular quarterly session at Homestead, Oct. 5 at 9 a. m. Delegates from every local union in the county are urged to be present at the opening of the meeting. —G. J. A. Eisterholdz, Sec., O'Keen, Okla.

Bergen Co. New Jersey. Tri-county picnic at Ramsey, N. J. Oct. 1, which will be attended by the National organizer. Also will be followed by other meetings in that section for one week. This is the opening of the real campaign in New Jersey and organizer J. M. Myers of Ramsey says: "I will organize New Jersey solidly as a protest against the unwarranted opposition of the Rural New Yorker whose editor lives in my town."

FRANKLIN CO. (O.) COUNTY UNION will meet at Seminwy school house October 6. A full attendance is urged. J. B. Hulsey, president; C. C. Dotter, secretary, Argo, Mo,

Wanted

The names of leading stockmen, dairymen, poultrymen, potato growers and fruitmen. We ask our readers to send the addresses of any large producers in these several lines. We want to invite them to the Annual Meeting to assist in organizing the Stockmen's dep't, and officering the Fruit and Produce dep't, and to arrange for the rapid organization of both.

Notes on Peppermint Situation

By Geo. C. Wattles.

Buyers are circulating the report that there is a big crop. At the Kalamazoo meeting the crop was estimated at 175,000 to 200,000 pounds against 300,000 pounds as a normal crop.

There is no doubt of a short crop and growers will be safe to hold for the recommended price, $2.75 to $3.00 according to quality.

The offered prices $2.40 to $2.60 are the speculators' prices.

If growers will maintain a solid front they will gain a notable and profitable victory.

Douglas, Kas., Sept. 4, '06.

Mr. J. A. Everitt, Prest.:

I enclose you a list of feeders and stockmen to whom send a special invitation to attend the East St. Louis meeting. Each of these people feed and ship from one to two hundred carloads of stock a year. I am a firm believer in your plan for the stockmen and think it is the only one that will solve their price problem. The names follow:

S. L. PENNINGTON, Douglas, Kas.

(We want our other readers to do the same.—Ed.)

Delegates to Annual Meeting

The National Union would like to have the name and address of each delegate to the Annual Meeting. If not already sent in, secretaries or individuals should attend to this request now.

"BUTTON! BUTTON! WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON?" We mean who has got the new gold A. S. of E. buttons. We hope to see every delegate and visitor to the Annual Meeting wearing one. Also every other member should wear one. See offer elsewhere.

A. S. of E. GOLD BADGES



Every member who is proud of his society, and all should be proud of a society for as good objects as the A. S. of E., will wear one of these beautiful gold badges. The large badge has gold letters and monogram. The ground is blue and green enamel. It is very beautiful and the words state the chief object of the A. S. of E. With button back. Price $1.00.

$1.00

The smaller badge is a gold skeleton monogram pin as shown, exceedingly neat. Price 75c. Both will be prized and worn by the most exacting. Quantity prices on application.



75c

The American Society of Equity
INDIANAPOLIS, IND

RURAL MAIL BOX FREE. To the first person sending us the address of any one canvassing petitions for new route we will give an approved, galvanized, steel mail box free.
OAKES MFG. CO., Box 27, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA



I Am the Paint Man

EIGHT-YEAR GUARANTEE—TWO GALLONS FREE TO TRY—6 MONTHS' TIME TO PAY

MY PAINT is a new paint—made in a new way—sold on a new plan. It is unique.

My paint is unlike any other paint in the world.

It is made especially for you after your order is received, and I pack your order in hermetically sealed cans.

I ship my thick pigment, which is double strength, freshly ground, in separate cans, and in another can I ship the pure, old process Linseed Oil—the kind you used to buy years ago. Any child can stir them together.

This is the only possible way that you can get fresh paint for your work, and fresh paint is the only good paint.

I sell my O. L. Chase Made-to-Order Paint direct from my factory to you at a very low factory price.

You pay no paint dealer's or middle man's profits. It is the most economical good paint made, for first cost, and because of the extraordinarily long wear, it reduces the average of your painting bills at least fifty per cent.

I pay all freight on six gallons or over. I allow you to try the whole order to paint your buildings. After you use it, stand off and look at it. If it is not entirely satisfactory and as represented in every way, the paint will be yours free.

No other paint manufacturer ever made such a liberal offer, and I make it because I manufacture the best paint ever put on the market.

I go even further. I will sell my paint on six months' time to responsible people if desired. This gives you ample time to test of its value.

Back of my agreement for quality, I also put a guarantee for eight years, the longest ever put upon a paint, and back of that is my $50,000 bond.

Before buying paint, be sure and send for my paint book. It will not cost you a cent. It is the finest paint book ever issued. It tells the whole of my paint story in the most convincing and common sense argument, and with it comes big samples of all colors to choose from. Drop me a line at once. I will be glad to forward you the booklet, with a copy of my written guarantee, etc.

Yours truly, O. L. CHASE, The Paint Man,
711 U Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Question Box

Question—We have combined to sell our potatoes and considered two plans: The one was to buy for cash on the basis of the Chicago market and the other was to receive and ship and mail returns to owners twice a month on the basis of what was actually received. The latter plan appears to have some disadvantages as the same person may have different kinds and some of his stock may go into warehouses and remain there for several weeks until enough of that kind accumulates to make a car. We could not get an experienced manager and we fear the complications that may arise. We are induced to favor the former plan and if there is any surplus at the end of the year, divide it amongst the contributors. Please tell us which plan is better. Ole Leklem, Rosholt, Wis.

A. It is difficult to decide between the plans. The former plan requires capital to buy and hold some of the stock. Also if you pay on basis of the Chicago price and the price goes down before delivered, won't the association lose? We are inclined to favor the former plan where each person will receive what his potatoes sell for. If any are held waiting for more of the same grade or class, we think a simple account of credits could be kept by having a well defined system of identification for varieties, grades or classes. For instance, if Mr. A. brings white stock and colored stock or two or more grades, put them in warehouse and credit him for the number of bushels of each variety, grade or class and when the variety, grade or class is shipped, prorate the returns among the people who contributed. When the society is sufficiently developed, competent men will have charge of the handling at every important shipping point.

Q. We are thinking of pooling 200,000 bushels of wheat which our members have. Some of us need ready money and we don't want to sell at prsent price. What do you advise? H. H. Cilley, Stewartsville, Ind.

A. We advise pooling. If put in an elevator you can borrow close up to present value if that much is needed, but don't borrow more against it than necessary. If you pool, or if you hold individually, meet to consider the conditions Jan. 1st, and then decide whether it will be held till May or for the full minimum price. We recommend that you also ask our opinion January 1st about continuing to hold. We have no doubt of a large appreciation in the price of wheat but what the advance will be depends on the condition of visible supply, foreign demand and the strength of the A. S. of E.

Q. In your issue of Sept. 1, is an article which says, when referring to the Alliance, "it is not necessary to organize now to buy cheaper. If any farmer has the desire to buy cheaper he can buy of the mail order houses as cheaply as if he bought through his organization.

"I understand that one of the objects of the A. S. of E. is to get the farmers and merchants to stand together in the A. S. of E. I am a merchant, a member of the society and am doing all I can to increase its membership. But I depend on the trade that is given me by my farmer friends and naturally dislike you to advocate the mail order idea. If all farmers were to buy from mail order houses all merchants would get out of business. Of what benefit would the A. S. of E. be even to farmers then? There would not be any model, little towns and cities and farm land would decrease in value. N. H. Paul, Illinois.

A. You misunderstood our reference to farmers buying of mail order houses. The mention of this was in connection with a caution to not establish another society like the old Alliance, which there is a tendency to do in some places, and mentioned the mail order houses to prove that even the necessity for such a society was not present now, if farmers wanted to buy cheaper. Up-to-Date Farming has always taught the true mutuality of farmers and merchants; country and towns' interests. One is necessary to the success of the other, and only by co-operation can the best interests of any community be served and the finest development secured.

Q. Where can I get a german Equity paper?

A. Haus Und Land, Garden City Bldg., Chicago, and Acker Und Garten bau-Zeitung of Milwaukee, Wis., print Equity articles.

Q. I am requested to write to you about our condition. There are many A. S. of E. members here and they have potatoes to sell. We are bound to sell some potatoes now because we have got to have some money to pay our debts. What shall we do? The price is 25 to 30 cents. We know this price is not enough. We would like to hold our crops for better prices but we can't do it unless we make arrangements for money. If you have some plan to help us or can send some responsible man to handle them we would be ever so much obliged. If you can do this we would have 100 in our union in a little while. Alvin Ackley, sec., Six lakes, Mich.

A. Thus the cry comes from many parts of the country and it makes our heart ache to know that the A. S. of E. is not strong enough yet to afford the relief needed. Members must have patience. They must console themselves with the thought that conditions are no worse than they were before the A. S. of E. was started, but they are better now on account of the society. They must understand that to go back one step will delay the time of deliverance but if each reader of this paper will appreciate the true situation and believe that the plan of the A. S. of E. is the only practical one for farmers they will increase the membership as rapidly as possible. We advise you to write to State Secretary, S. D. Kump, Cambridge, and learn if it is not possible to take a stand in Wisconsin on the potato question. For instance, it should be agreed to market no more than one-fifth of any crop in one month. Let members agree to do this and let them get all non-members to do the same. Have petitions or pledges circulated and get signatures. This will be the next thing to organizing. If each reader of Up-toDate or one in each neighborhood will do this it will quickly have an effect on prices. Let Michigan, New York and every other producing section do the same. This plan will relieve the pressing needs for money, will give a steady income and will undoubtedly cause higher prices.

Following is wording suggested for the head of the sheet for pledges:

We, the undersigned, whose signatures appear below, agree and pledge ourselves to not sell more than one-fifth of our potatoes per month. This agreement and pledge to affect any supply of potatoes we, or any of us, may own at the time of affixing our names.

We do this in the interest of a fair and profitable price for our own crops and for the same for fellow potato growers in other parts of the country, and because it is recommended by the American Society of Equity which has for its first object—**Profitable prices for all crops.**

We recommend that each local appoint a committee to get signatures in its neighborhood; that each county union sees that the pledges are made and that each State union be active in promoting the pledges throughout the State. Also that readers of Up-to-Date Farming circulate pledges.

Q. Can a county union make a rule binding on local unions in the county? Kentucky.

A. The county union is the creation of the local unions for their guidance, and to preserve harmony and unity of action among all the unions under its jurisdiction. It can make rules to govern the local unions that are not in conflict with the Constitution and by-laws of the society.

The A, S. of E. Bearing Fruit

From the Falmouth (Ky.) Pendletonian.

The success of the American Society of Equity in the western part of the state should serve as a stimulus to the efforts being made in Pendleton county and elsewhere in the Burley belt to push steadily onward until the entire Burley district is organized, as it wil then be possible to accomplish great things for the good of the farmer and incidentally for all mankind.

The society was organized at Greenville a few months ago, and has made rapid strides, and is now one of the strongest farmers' organizations in the South, covering western Kentucky and northern Tennessee. It is also making rapid strides in the Burley section of Kentucky, having an especially good start in this country. Dr. G. W. McMillen is the county organizer and precinct socities are being organized all over the county.

An Earnest Arkansan

J. A. Everitt:

In renewing my subscription to Up-to-Date Farming, I have to say the A. S. of E. has not yet been started in this locality. We have a union of farmers and fruit growers, but it is in its infancy, so far as working out results is concerned.

I farmed many years and made some money. The farmer of today has many advantages if he will avail himself of them. Every farmer should have a farm of his own, big or little, and he should beautify it, enrich it, and make a home as attractive and as healthful, and with conveniences as many city and suburban homes are. Then our boys and girls would be slow to leave them, and glad to get back to them if they did leave.

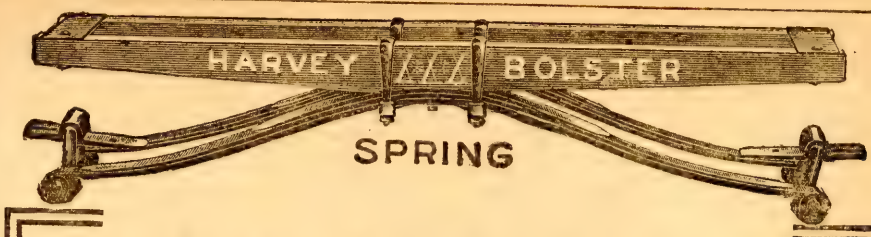
I am glad to see Up-to-Date Farming doing so well, and I take the time often to speak to my neighbors about it. God speed the cause of honest agriculture is my wish. M. N. Bone, Batesville, Ark.

Has Done a Good Work

Dixon, (Ky.) Journal.

The farmers of Webster county and the counties adjoining are at present in better shape to control the prices on their products than ever before. The Society of Equity has done a work in this section which no other organization has ever been able to do, and to-day our farmers are in shape to demand a fair and equitable price for their tobacco—a thing which they have never realized before.

Tell them You Saw the "ad." in Up-to-Date Farming



Money Lost in Jolts

Every jolt of your farm wagon costs you money. For instance, suppose your average load is one ton. The loss of but one half of 1 per cent a pound in the selling price means a loss of one dollar.

You can avoid this loss by using Harvey Bolster Springs. They convert a farm wagon into an easy riding spring wagon. They also prolong the life of a wagon, the harness and horses, to say nothing of the comfort to those who ride.

HARVEY BOLSTER SPRINGS are made of the best material with the best workmanship backed by years of practical experience. They are guaranteed absolutely.

We wish to supply you through your local dealer—not by mail. This is an advantage to you as your dealer buys in carload lots and therefore buys cheaper than a single set could be sent to you. Besides this you have an opportunity of seeing and testing the springs before buying. Every dealer handling HARVEY SPRINGS backs up our guarantee of perfect satisfaction.

If your dealer does not handle them ask him to write us mentioning your name. We will send you a souvenir that will please you, and full particulars about HARVEY BOLSTER SPRINGS

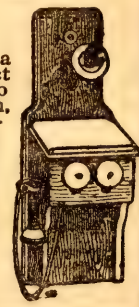
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is the phone for rural lines; tells how to organize a company, secure subscribers, build lines, connect telephones, etc. Advises what to use and where to buy; gives cost per mile; contains models for franchises, constitution, by-laws, rules, codes of signals, contracts; also illustrations of telephones and parts, switchboards, tools, supplies and wiring diagrams; teaches how to locate and remedy telephone troubles. You cannot make a mistake in buying if you have this book. Don't buy any telephone until you get a copy. Send to-day for a copy and write us a good long letter. Tell us all about the telephone situation in your neighborhood. We'll answer promptly writing you a personal letter full of helpful advice that you can put to practical use in your own neighborhood.

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WE WANT NAMES

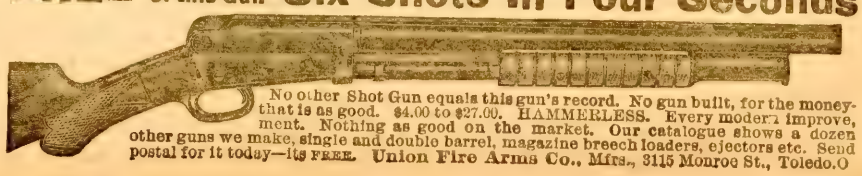
We want YOU to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States, having a few head of stock (cows, horses, pigs). You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no picture will be given for a list of less than ten farmers.

We want to send a sample copy of the RURAL HOME to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper, and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you, postpaid, ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES, in beautiful colors, size 15x20 inches.

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UP-TO-DATE Live Stock and Dairying

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Jos. W. Grand, 513 East 55th St., Chicago, Ill.

Stock Improvement

It costs no more to feed high grade animals than scrubs. It takes no more land to pasture them or raise the crops they eat. It is really but little more work to care for good stock than poor ones, for the man who sets out to have better stock, sets out at the same time to have greater conveniences.

From a financial standpoint, improved stock pays, regardless of the extra expense of the sires and the extra care they may require.

Attend the fairs and take the boys and girls along. It is a good thing to see what up to date men and women are producing, and if you are on a buying expedition, select that breed best suited to your locality. There are many breeds to select from—no matter what your purpose. Choose wisely, and then stick to that breed. Pay no attention to fads of breed or color or form. This breed may be popular today for some reason, and another breed in another decade. There is wire pulling in stock showing. Price and premium do not always denote merit for your uses. It takes years to fully understand the peculiarities of any breed, and he who keeps changing will never learn the points that bring success.



CONDEMNED TUBERCULOSIS CATTLE

Compounding a Ration

If the grain is being fed to fattening hogs you could get better results by mixing corn and barley. If fed to growing hogs a little middlings or tankage would be a profitable addition to the ration. For the cows it will pay you to add a feed higher in protein as a properly balanced ration could not be made up from the feeds given. The prices quoted for bran and other by-products are high but it will pay better to sell a portion of the other grain and buy a little of this feed for the cattle as a less amount of grain will be required to produce the same results if the ration is properly balanced.

Giving Medicine to Sheep

Sheep medicines administered internally should be in a fluid form, for otherwise they fall into the rumen or paunch, where they do not produce so much effect. Even fluids should be poured into the throat with care and deliberation, or they are likely to take the same course. It is common, as in the case of the horse, to give sheep medicine through a horn. Some persons fasten their mouths open by means of a bit of three-quarter inch board, about two and a half inches wide by four inches long, with an inch and a half hole through its center and a strap attached to each end. This piece of wood is placed in the mouth so as to hold it fully distended, and is confined there by tying the straps over the back of the head. By holding up the head of the sheep and inserting a horn or tube through the hole in the wood, fluid can be poured down the throat without difficulty. A probang* can more conveniently be inserted through the same aperture in case of choking.

*A piece of whale bone with a sponge fitted to end.

Care of Cream at the Farm

The problem of caring for the cream so that it may be delivered to the creamery in good condition is a serious one because it has an important bearing on the quality of the butter. In many cases, butter made from cream not properly cared for does not sell for the top market price, and since there is a growing tendency to sell butter on its merits, giving only the price its quality deserves, there will be difficulty in disposing of butter made from a poor quality of farm separator cream, at prices equal to those of butter made at whole-milk creameries. Considering the question, however, from the mechanical side of the butter making process alone, there is no good reason why farm separator cream should not be equal to, if not better than, that separated at a factory with power separators.

When milk is separated at the farm immediately after milking, the cleanest and sweetest cream possible ought to be obtained; it certainly should be better than that skimmed by a factory separator from milk which is two to twenty hours old, and on this account a better butter should be made from the farm separator cream.

Treating Tuberculosis

Any man engaged in the business of cattle breeding or raising who does not apply the tuberculin test as a safeguard against disease is running a chance of reaping trouble and disaster. Do you insure your farm buildings against fire? Why not use the tuberculin test as a cheap and effectual method of insurance against this widespread disease? So long as farmers and breeders are content to let their herds go without finding out for certain whether this insidious disease is present or not, so long will the disease continue to thrive unrecognized. It will never be stamped out completely unless stockmen are willing to investigate their own herds. If each one would do that, the numerous centers of infection that now lurk unrecognized would be revealed.

County Fairs

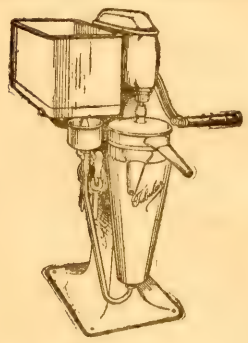
State and County Fairs are with us once again, they are a good thing. As a social feature, nothing equals them and they are well worth supporting. But there is a matter which requires considerable forethought, that is, the men appointed to do the judging. The trouble with quite a few country fairs, is not having proper men, all-around judges are very scarce. There are too many breeds of animals today for any man without experience in each breed to judge with any degree of satisfaction, either to himself or to the exhibitors. There has been altogether too much of the "favor me and I'll favor you," system at county fairs, causing considerable ill-feeling amongst exhibitors. Licensed judges seem to be quite popular with some of the leading fairs just now. In Canada this method is followed to a great extent, and it makes no difference where the judges live, or how far they are from the place where the show is held, they are engaged simply for their ability, regardless of the expenses incurred. Exhibitors are entitled to a square deal and are privileged to demand such from managers of all shows. Nothing destroys the confidence in the management more than the lack of sand in selecting the proper judges, causing considerable ill-feeling amongst exhibitors, and marring what otherwise might have been a pleasant and profitable reunion.

Sheep Growing

Well fed sheep always produce the most and best wool. Softness and pliancy of wool usually correspond in a degree with fineness. Harshness and dryness are always detrimental to the quality even if the fiber is otherwise good. As a rule, this condition may be taken as an indication of poor breeding, although it may be due to disease, old age or improper treatment. Generally a fleece begins to decline in value and yield after a sheep becomes four years old. Softness and pliancy are to considerable extent due to the secretions of the skin. A clear pink or yellowish skin is an indication of a good quality of wool, while a pale or bluish skin is generally accompanied by an inferior fleece. The yolk is the oily secretion which gives color, softness, pliancy and luster to the fleece. It consists of a soapy matter, principally animal oil and potash, which promotes the growth of the fleece and prevents friction wearing the fibers and cutting. Good feeding, shelter and care promote liberal secretion of yolk, while exposure and alkali soils result in injury to wool by diminishing the yolk.

Because You Need The Money

It's **your** business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to keep cows for fun. That isn't business, and, furthermore, it isn't necessary. There is money in cow keeping if you go at it right, and besides there is more fun in going at it right than there is in staying wrong.



You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you; because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it means all the difference between cow profits and cow losses.

Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it.

How would you like our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog B 136 both free. Write for them.

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CREAM SEPARATORS

There was never before a time in the history of the country when the average American farmer had such big crops worth such good prices as he has this year.

There isn't a farmer anywhere who has use for one who can not afford to buy himself a

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

now and do it right away, and there isn't a farmer anywhere having use for a separator who really can afford not to do so.

Its use means more and better cream and butter, with less work and trouble for everybody—it means profit, comfort and satisfaction.

If you already have a "cheap" or inferior separator, "trade it in" for what it's worth and replace it with a DE LAVAL.

Put some of your prosperity into the most profitable farming investment ever made—of which a De Laval catalogue, to be had for the asking, must convince you.

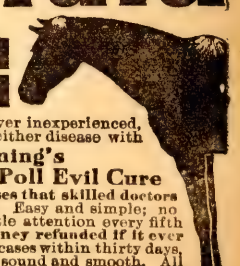
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[NOTE—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—ED.]

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We want an experienced man to solicit advertising from breeders, etc. Up-to-Date Farming should carry many such announcements. It is an exceptionally good advertising medium for this advertising. Good opening for the right man. Either all or part time. Write giving experience and full particulars.

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6000 Ferrets Clear your buildings free from rats. Boys, no days sport is complete without a ferret. Send for descriptive Ferret book and price list. They are free. LEVI FARNSWORTH. New London, O

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321 FIDELITY TRUST BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO

Digestibility of Foods

The value of cattle foods depends largely upon their digestibility. There is more protein in straw than in corn fodder, but the latter is more digestible. Some coarse foods are valuable, however, in assisting to digest the concentrated foods by giving bulk to the mess and separating the materials, especially when the coarse foods are reduced to a fine condition. Even if but a portion of the straw foods is digested, arey are prepared for the manure heap by the animals and are thus increased in value compared with wastful use.

Information Wanted

Mr. Editor: I see in your 1st of August number that Mr. D. Y. Zachary, Cement, Okla., likes the cream separator so well because it enabled him to sell 103 pounds of butter in one month by keeping only 4 cows. Mr. Zachary forgot to tell us how many pounds of milk he had used for those 103 pounds of butter and that is the most important thing to know in order to find out if a separator is more profitable for butter-making than any other method. I do not believe that Mr. Zachary meant that his cows gave more milk that month because he had a separator, but I understand that he got more butter out of the same amount of milk by the use of that machine than by his former methods of skimming.

If he had given the amount of milk used for those 103 pounds of butter then every one would know whether his separator did extra good work or his former methods of skimming were very poor.

REINHOLD LIEBAU,
Eau Claire, Wis.

Live Stock Notes and Pointers

Cool the cream as it comes from the separator or immediately after, to a temperature near 50 degrees F, and keep it cold until delivered.

Shropshire ewes are more prolific than any of the other breeds and crosses except the fourth cross of Shropshire rams on a Merino ewe foundation.

The application of elbow grease may be disagreeable, but it insures clean milk, clean separators, clean butter, and generally a clean reputation.

To prevent the annoying habit of horses rubbing their manes and tail wash the tail and mane occasionally with warm soap-suds, and apply a lotion composed of a fluid ounce of sulphuric acid in a quart of water, with a sponge, two or three times each day. Notice if the trouble is caused by hen lice.

One of the important points of successful farming consists in strict regularity in the time of feeding, and in proportioning the amount of fodder to the wants of the animal. With good attention to these particulars, animals will do better on moderate keep than on the best food fed with irregularity.

Successful dairymen own and use a pair of scales and a tester. They weigh and test the milk a sufficient number of times to keep themselves informed of the actual performance of every cow they own. These records show the relative value of the cows as milk-producers and aid in determining the actual profit or loss which should be charged to each cow annually. Such dairymen have become convinced that the time and money spent in these operations is a profitable investment for them.

Some horses will always be exceedingly tender in the mouth, while others are almost unmanageable. The corroding of the iron bit in the mouth of a thin-skinned, high-strung animal, will sometimes produce canker. The headstall may be so tightly buckled up as to cause tenderness and a sore mouth. The tight check-rein is another source of this trouble.

The best cure is to prevent the evil by the proper length of rein and bridle, and keeping the bit silver-plated; or, the bit may be covered with a firm piece of calfskin, the seam being on the lower side of the bit. A rubber-covered bit will often relieve the trouble. A lotion of an ounce of tannic acid in a pint of water, applied daily to the excoriations, will often produce a cure, and at the same time toughen the skin of the mouth.

There is no better forage crop than alfalfa and its successful growing in the south means much to southern stockmen. The plants at first are very weak and tender, but after a while they become very gross, with long roots and are consequently heavy feeders. The crop will stand three or four cuttings a year. In fact the crop will do better by oft-repeated cuttings, so it can be easily seen that it can not help but be a great benefit to the south, where the need of permanent forage crops has been so much felt.

The horse's foot should be given attention from its birth. Trim into shape with pinchers, provided for this purpose, using a rasp or knife to finish with. If the hoof is inclined to be one-sided, correct this by trimming. On an ordinary farm there is no necessity for shoeing, unless the hoof is brittle, tender in some way. More injury is caused by indiscriminate shoeing than any other way.

To milk the cow right, is one of the most important things about the dairy. Careless or inferior milkers must not be tolerated. A slow milker will injure your profits by not doing an important work right. He should be in sympathy with his work. If he hustles through the work the chances are he will not milk out clean and the cows will go dry long before their time.

Heretofore horses of the New York fire department which have grown too old for the hard work they are called upon to do have been sold at auction to lives of harder work and usually to poorer food and less considerate care. Henceforth they will roam at will "in green fields and pastures new." The son of a wealthy railroad man, together with some friends whom he interested in the fate of these faithful old servants, has provided funds which insure the horses a peaceful old age. Eight of these veterans are already enjoying their pension.

To feed grain to lambs it is best to have a part of a pen or corner of a field fitted for this purpose, so that the lambs may have a special place to feed. In a pen in the shed a corner may be easily divided off and in the field a sheltered place where the flock may be in the habit of gathering, should be selected.

Revelation in Handling Manure

Until the last few years it has been thought necessary to compost the manure in a yard for six months or a year. For the ordinary farm crops this has been found to be a mistake as it is clearly shown that there is a loss of over one half by exposure of less than six months.

Vorhees of New Jersey says: "More than one half of the total annual manure product of the cow may be lost by exposure of less than four months. The manure should be spread on the land as soon as possible after made."

Kansas Experiment Station says: "The waste by exposure in six months amounts to fully one half of the gross manure."

New York, Cornell Station, indicates a loss of nearly one half in six months, and says: "If the question is how to get the best results from a given amount of manure there is no question but that it may be done by moving it to the field and spreading on the land as soon as possible."

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 192, recommends that the manure be spread at short intervals.

Letters and reports from the above will be found in "Practical Experience With Barnyard Manures," as well as letters from many other agricultural colleges, almost all of which recommend that the manure be spread as soon as it is made. This book should be read by every farmer, large or small. Send to Smith Mfg. Co., 158 Harrison St. Chicago, for a free copy. The Smith Mfg. Co. makes the famous Great Western Manure Spreader, but whether you are interested in a spreader or not you should send for the book. It contains valuable information for every farmer.

Roots As Stock Feed

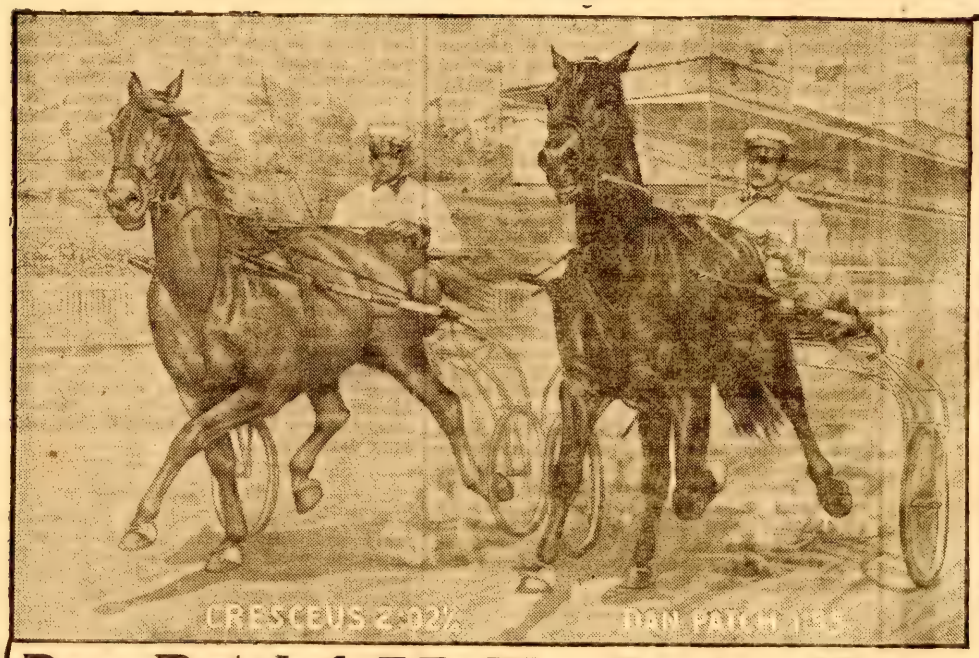
Turnips, carrots and potatoes contain a large proportion of water, and, though such crops are bulky, yet the actual proportion of the solid matter taken from the soil is small. Containing such a large quantity of water, they are very succulent and are equal to ensilage for cattle, though ensilage is cheaper in cost. When sliced or cooked these crops can be fed in connection with ground grains with more profit than in any other manner, and they give a greater value to the grain by assisting digestion and keeping the stock thrifty.

PILLING MILK TUBES
Indorsed by leading veterinary surgeons. Coin Silver 50c, Set of four $2. Teat Opener 75c. Dilating Plug 25c. Milk Fever outfit $3. Teat Slitter $1.50. Postpaid on receipt of price. Full directions.
Geo. P. Pilling & Son, 2237 Arch St., Phila.

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FISTULA, POLL EVIL,
and all blemishes on horses cured with
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Removes Lumps of all kinds on either cattle or horses. Cures Ringbone, Spavin, Sweeney, Thoroughpin, Wire Cuts, Curb, Warts, Splints, Collar Boils, Saddle Sores, Sprains or Swellings, Distemper and Lump Jaw.
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of durability in a high-speed machine like the cream separator. No other machine a farmer uses has harder use. Run twice every day, winter and summer, it must not only do thorough work, but to be permanently profitable, it must be durable.
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are built for long service. A solid, low frame encloses entirely all the operating parts, protecting them from dirt and danger of injury. The parts are few, simple and easy to get at. Ball bearings at high speed points, combined with automatic oiling reduce wear as well as insure the easiest operation. Such careful and thorough construction is what enables the U. S. to better
STAND THE TEST
than any other separator. You don't have to buy a new one every year or two. And remember: the U. S. does the cleanest skimming all the time.
Look into this. Write today for a copy of our handsome, new separator catalogue. Ask for number 187. It is finely illustrated and tells all about the U. S. Address
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Prompt deliveries of U. S. Separators from warehouses at Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., LaCrosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., Portland Ore., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. and Calgary, Alta.
Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. 447



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT
My stallions, Dan Patch 1:55, Cresceus 2:02¼, Directum 2:05¼, Arion 2:07¼, Roy Wilkes 2:06½, Buttonwood 2:17 and my one hundred high-class brood mares eat "International Stock Food" every day. Dan Patch has eaten "International Stock Food" every day for over four years and during this time has broken Twelve World Records and his physical condition has been marvelous. It will pay you to use it for your Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Race Horses, Show Horses, Carriage or Coach Horses and Work Horses because it gives more Nerve Force, Endurance and Strength. "International Stock Food" is prepared from finely powdered medicinal Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and is fed in tablespoonful amounts as an addition to the regular grain feed. It is equally good and very profitable to use for Horses, Colts, Fattening Cattle, Cows, Calves, Hogs, Pigs, Sheep or Lambs, because it Purifies the Blood, Tones Up and Permanently Strengthens the Entire System, Keeps them Healthy and Greatly Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten. In this way it saves grain and will make you a large extra profit. We have thousands of reliable testimonials on file in our office, and every pound of "International Stock Food" is sold, by over 125,000 dealers, on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to refund your money if it ever fails. Constantly used by over two million stockmen throughout the world. If you desire any further information I will be pleased to have you write me.
M. W. SAVAGE, Prop. of International Stock Food Co.
International Stock Food Farm.

Dan Patch 1:55, The Pacing King,
Cresceus 2:02¼, The Trotting King,
THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE
IN 6 BRILLIANT COLORS
MAILED TO YOU FREE.
We have just published a large, colored lithograph of the above Photo-Engraving, which shows our World Famous Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Cresceus 2:02¼, in an Exciting Contest and at Extreme Speed. The picture is 16 inches by 21 inches and shows both horses in their natural colors and as life-like as if you saw them racing on the track. It is a picture that would sell for $2.00 if gotten out in a small edition. You can have one of these large and beautiful colored pictures of the two most valuable harness horse stallions and champions of the world, absolutely free and we will prepay the postage. This picture was made from life and every lover of a great horse should have one.
WRITE FOR ABOVE PICTURE AT ONCE.
1st, Name the paper in which you saw this offer. 2nd, State how much live stock you own or care for and then we will mail the picture promptly. Picture will not be mailed unless you give us this information and address.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.
AFTER EATING "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" EVERY DAY FOR FOUR YEARS DAN PATCH OPENS THIS SEASON AS FOLLOWS:
First Start, Galesburg, 1:57¼. Third Start, Minnesota State Fair, 1:56½.
Second Start, Dubuque, 1:58. Fourth Start, Minnesota State Fair, 1:55.

UP-TO-DATE

The Poultry Yard

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

Poultry Associations

Handlers of poultry and eggs are organizing in all the leading markets of the country. These organizations often take in great scopes of territory and receiving and shipping houses are maintained in all important towns which are centers of production. There is no question but what organization is good for the handlers and we do not raise a word of protest against it. They have a right to organize and systemize their business for economy of handling and increase of profits, if that is possible.

But we do protest against the producers remaining passive in their weak and helpless condition when every other class is strengthening itself to cope with Twentieth Century problems. It is posible for poultry men to organize and it would seem that, in view of the uncertainty that has attended their business it would be natural for them for self preservation. We predict they will not be able to hold out much longer, as there will gradually be a merging of organized handlers associations until there is no longer any competition but a price will be set by the combination; there will be only one price and it will be a matter of "take it" or go out of the business.

One of the latest large associations is the National Poultry and Game Association, recently organized at Chicago. It is declared that one of the objects "is not only to foster an immense industry, but to protect it." In the address of the principle promotor were the following:

"Our interests are varied; yet there is no reason why they can not be mutual." * * * "We are pleased to meet with other and extend the helping hand, with tongue to utter words of advice." * * *

"During the past two years we have had a hard fight * * * viz., the attempt to pass laws in different states, which, if accomplished would practically ruin this great industry * * *

"Let us organize such an association that we may soon have as members all who may be interested in this industry. Then let each member be watchful of his interests."

From the above we conclude that this is designed to be a National association and to cover all poultry interests; that they will stand together and co-operate, hence there will be no competition; that laws to regulate them they will oppose and that they hope to have as members all engaged in the industry. Fifty-five firms joined the association at the first meeting.

If there will be no more competition in buying there should be no more competition in selling. If the buyers intend to agree on prices that will prevail all over the nation, why will it not be wise for the sellers to do the same way? If two forces come together on this basis, which will win, the one that has the supply or the one that has not and must get it? This is an easy question to answer.

There is no longer any excuse for the producers not making and getting their price. This paper teaches how it can be done.

Eggs and Egg Farming

There is apt to be trouble in the hidden nest.

It is always advisable to gather eggs several times a day.

A great deal of deception is daily practiced in the egg business, especially by the middle man.

Breed for winter eggs—therein lies the profit.

You can palm off stale eggs to your customers once, but only once.

It is claimed by the cold storage men that brown shelled eggs preserve better than white shelled ones, on account of being heavier and thicker.

A speaker at a New York farmers' institute said: "Yarded fowls are the modern improved egg machines. Fowls let run and given free range can not produce as great a number of eggs, for the reason that they convert a part of their food into muscle, and thus reduce their capacity for forming the eggs. In my own case I increased my egg yield 18,720 eggs last year by yarding my fowls."

We believe it was H. W. Collingwood who said that we may have lime in our flour, lard in our butter, peanut shells in our coffee, sawdust in our tea, basswood in our hams, and sand in our sugar, but the eggs can not be successfully counterfeited. Our little friend, the hen, with her marvelous inside fixtures, will still continue at the old stand, putting her humble grist together and shelling out this most miraculous of animal product—the egg."

The grade of eggs demanded by the British trade is one that will weigh one and a half pounds to the dozen, and for every half ounce of eggs that weighs less than fifteen ounces to the dozen, the value is lessened by about one cent per dozen. Those engaged in the import trade believe that in large eggs the albumen is thicker than in small ones, and that about 90 per cent. of the stale or bad eggs are small eggs with white shells. Shells of a brown color are preferred, and must be clean without having been cleaned.

Facts About Turkeys

The first eight weeks of a young turkey's life require constant care.

The average egg record of the turkey is forty-eight eggs a year.

The claim is made that the Narragansett is the hardiest breed.

In killing, be sure to bleed freely.

The turkey crop hatched previous to June 1 should attain good growth by the last of November, the cock birds reach ten or twelve pounds.

The White Holland are less inclined to roam than any other variety.

Poultry Supplies

Aluminum leg bands 20c per dozen, 100 for $1.00; Climax leg bands, aluminum number tag, per dozen 25c, per 100 $1.35 postpaid; china nest eggs by mail 35c, by express 25c· roofing paper for poultry houses, drinking fountains, feed boxes, poultry markers, everything for the poultry yard; write us. Indiana Poultry Supply Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

It is a mistake to sell off all the older birds and retain the young ones for breeding purposes.

The turkey is not fully mature until two years of age, is at his best at three years, and nearly as good at four.

After "shooting the quill," which usually occurs at about three months of age, young turkeys are hardy, and may be allowed unlimited range at all times; and from that on, as long as the supply of insects lasts, they will thrive on two meals a day.

The foundation of success is good stock. The breeders should be healthy, of good shape, with heavy bodies, and not too much leg; the hens either one or two years old. Phelps says that if older the eggs are fewer in number and more likely to have soft shells. The gobbler should be well matured, and weigh not less than eighteen to twenty pounds.

Indigestion is due to either one of three causes: One that affects the stomach or bowels back of the gizzard, another acts on the gizzard, and the third is located in the crop.

A moping fowl is certainly not a well one. It will be a wise act to give such a bird a liver pill, just the kind of pill you would take yourself if you were out of sorts.

Fowls that can exercise during molting season are generally the ones that get through the ordeal without any serious trouble.

Poultry

Stimulate with pure foods.

Overcrowding is poor economy.

An ounce of salt is sufficient for the mash for 100 fowls.

During cold weather it is best to water an hour after feeding.

Both pigeons and geese pair; but ducks, turkeys and hens do not.

It's the under part of a hen's body that has no protection. All wet soaks in and chills the hen, thus causing most ailments.

The cat should be well fed but not overfed. Overfed cats are lazy and will not catch mice; underfed cats catch chickens. Both extremes are bad.

For rattling in the throat, vinegar is a good remedy. Dilute with water, and give one-half teaspoonful every other morning to every afflicted grown fowl.

When a sick or droopy fowl is noticed, and there is a doubt about what ails it, a good family liver pill is the safest treatment, and the chances are it is just what is needed.

Talking about not having "luck" with hens, is the most foolish thing imaginable. Think about your business, read about it, talk about it, study it, and you never will say any more about "luck."

It requires experience to succeed with an incubator, so do not be discouraged if you lose some eggs while gaining this experience. Make your first trials with only a few eggs, and you will not lose so much while learning.

The droppings may not have been removed lately for the hen house, and the place is disgusting to enter! Pure eggs in plenty are not produced in such a place. Don't expect a boy to enjoy work from which a man would shrink. He will enjoy gathering eggs from clean nests and in pure air.

I have received and read the Third Power book which I ordered of you some time ago. I like it alright and in order to make it a real power in these parts you will please send me twenty-five more of them, for which I enclose money.—I. B. Dorris, Spra, Ky.

Lice on Poultry costs the average Poultryman and Farmer more money in a year than he ever dreams of. 75 per cent of poultry ills are directly caused by lice. These pests torment the fowl and get it out of condition, when it is an easy pray for disease. Your hens will lay more and young stock grow faster and YOU WILL HAVE NO LICE if you use **Leak's Lice Exterminator.**
All Lice and Mites surely Inexpensive, easily applied and **Exterminated** guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Quart 35c; Gallon, $1.00. 5 Gallon can. $4.00
WM. H. EVERITT, Dep't A, Indianapolis, Indiana

BRED for EGGS and MEAT
Business White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Single Comb White Leghorns
We use trap nests, and breed only from our best laying stock. Eggs for hatching: Wyandottes and Leghorns—$1.50 per 15; $4.00 per 50. Light Brahmas and selected brown Wyandotte eggs—$2.00 per 15; $5.00 per 50. Circulars free.
MICHAEL K. BOYER
Hammonton, N. J.

Make Your Own Stock And Poultry Foods
AT ONE CENT A POUND
A Subject of Interest to All Feeders

Experiment Station Bulletins are unanimous in their claims, based on many careful tests that a good tonic or Stock Food is both profitable and positively necessary to the feeders of today, but the great objection is **"they cost too much."** "Should be bought for about one-half of the usual price." Farmer's Bulletins 73 and 144, Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C., shows how Stock Foods are usually made, using about 90 per cent cheap "filler."
You have a good "filler" of your own. We give you here a formula proven and guaranteed as **The Best Stock Food Ever Known.**

Formula:
50 lbs. Common Bran, Chop or Meal.
5 lbs. Common Salt, Mix and add a
50 cent package of Arabian Stock Food Tablets.
Costs you only 50 cents for 50 pounds.

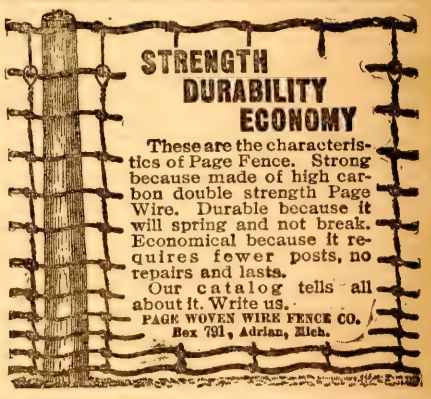
Arabian Stock Food Tablets are made from the seeds of wild flowers—the most reliable remedies known to medical science—reduced to exact form for economy. Send 50c to **Be-Saw Chemical Co., 610 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, O.,** for Trial Order (sent prepaid and guaranteed) including a Co operative Advertising Certificate good for a **free order** and other premiums in return for recommending the Tablets, if you like them.

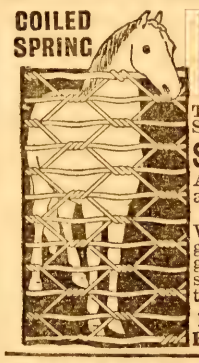
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in the selection of a revolver. In case of emergency your life may depend upon its accuracy and the quickness and certainty of its action.


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are weapons that can always be depended on, no matter how suddenly they may be called upon. Simplicity of construction, perfect safety, absolute reliability in action and superior accuracy are the qualities which characterize them. With proper care they last a life time. *Cannot be fired except by pulling the trigger*, insuring against accidental discharge. Rigid inspection before leaving the factory insures against flaws or defects of any kind. Has independent cylinder stop. The automatic shell-ejecting device makes reloading easy. Don't be tempted by low price into buying a cheap and inferior revolver, when you can buy an "H. & R." Hammerless Revolver, 32 or 38 caliber, 5 shot, 3-inch barrel, nickel-plated, for $6.00. Made also with 4, 5 and 6-inch barrels.
Sold by Dealers in Reliable Sporting Goods.
If your dealer doesn't keep them, we will ship direct prepaid on receipt of price.
Send for catalogue of our Revolvers and Single Guns.
HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO., 412 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.

Your Advantage in Advance Fence


We give thirty days' free trial on your own farm—money back if not entirely satisfactory—and allow you the wholesale maker's price if you decide to keep it. Now, Advance is the strongest fence made because we don't cut the stay wire but weave it right into the top and bottom strand wires, thus saving all the strength and making the fence solid as a rock. Our catalogue tells all about it and gives wholesale delivered prices.
ADVANCE FENCE CO., 7682 Old St., Peoria, Ill.


STRENGTH DURABILITY ECONOMY
These are the characteristics of Page Fence. Strong because made of high carbon double strength Page Wire. Durable because it will spring and not break. Economical because it requires fewer posts, no repairs and lasts.
Our catalog tells all about it. Write us.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.
Box 791, Adrian, Mich.

COILED SPRING FENCE

That is Horse High, Bull Strong, Pig-chicken tight.
SOLD DIRECT TO YOU
At less than dealers' price and we pay the Freight.
Our Catalogue tells how Wire is made, how Wire is galvanized,—why some is good and some bad. You should have this information. Write for Catalogue.
KITSELMAN BROTHERS, Box 289 Muncie Indiana.

100 LBS. FENCE WIRE, $1.25

No. 14 Gauge Painted Wire Shorts, 100 lbs., $1.25; No. 14 Gauge Galvanized Wire Shorts, 100 lbs., $1.40; Other sizes at proportionate prices. Galvanized Barb Wire 2 and 4 point, per 100 lbs., $2.50; "BB" Galvanized Phone Wire, per 100 lbs., $2.40; Annealed Wire, per 100 lbs., $1.90; Graduated Diamond Mesh Galvanized Fencing, 24 ins. high, per rod, 20c; Galvanized Poultry Netting, per 100 sq. ft., 40c; Indestructible Steel Fence Posts, the best manufactured, each, 35c. Everything in the line of Wire and Fencing for all purposes. Now is the time to buy. These prices are for immediate action. Ask for **Free** 500-page Catalog. No. B. A. 204 quotes lowest prices on staple farm supplies of every kind; also offers furniture and household goods from **Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales.**
Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago


FENCE *Strongest Made*
Made of **High Carbon** coiled wire. We have no **agents.** Sell direct to user at **factory prices on 30 days free trial.** We pay **all freight.** Catalog shows 37 styles and heights of farm and poultry fence. **It's free.** Buy direct. Write today
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 88 **WINCHESTER, INDIANA.**


Wire Fence 29c
48-in. stock fence per rod only
Best high carbon coiled steel spring wire. Catalog of fences, tools and supplies **FREE.** Buy direct at wholesale. Write today.
MASON FENCE CO. Box 71 Leesburg, O.

Fresh Air and Warmth

Fresh air is demanded by poultry. In winter the farmer should endeavor to give an abundance of fresh air without crowding his flocks. Cold draughts chill the fowls, while crowding them is going to the other extreme. The great fault of houses generally is that they are not sufficiently ventilated, or are too much so, the consequences being that fatal diseases are generated, causing destruction of the flock before the disease can be stopped. If it is desired to increase the warmth of the house in winter, sliding windows four or five feet high, as wide as desired, may be set to the south side of the house. Put wire netting against these, so that the hens cannot fly or jump against the glass and break it. These can be removed during warm weather, and a whole side of the poultry house may be left open. In this case it would be so well ventilated that the front side need not be over seven feet, and the roof not carried up high. For the perches, strips of scantling two by three inches are also excellent. Set all roosts at the same height, and so distant from each other that the hens on each perch cannot reach those on the other.

Separate the Varieties

A quarrelsome bird is a nuisance, and causes loss. Where geese, ducks, turkeys, chickens and guineas are kept, it will be more profitable to separate them rather than to allow them to run all together on one lot or yard. Their desires and habits are not the same, and the food suitable for one is not always relished by the others, hence much waste is the result of such imprudent management. Turkey gobblers will not be on good terms with barnyard roosters, and drakes often attack revengefully the other fowls, not to mention the powerful blow sometimes inflicted by the gander. Keep each kind separate, and it will thrive better and give a larger profit.

We prefer a male bird that is gallant, always ready to share with the hens, but we do not want one that is too generous. A male that will deprive himself is apt to be underfed, will grow nervous, and be of very little use as a breeder. On the other hand, the gluton will become overfed, again poorly fertilizing the eggs. Study the nature of the males.

UP-TO-DATE Bee-Keeping

By Rev. J. G. Baumgartner

Treatment of Black Brood

As stated in last issue, I shall here describe a treatment which will successfully cure that dreaded bee disease—black brood. The following is the remedy known as the McEvoy treatment and is a positive cure as I know from experience. I quote from A B C of Bee Culture 1903, page 153: "In the honey season, when the bees are gathering freely, remove the combs in the evening and shake the bees into their own hive; give them frames with comb foundation starters on and let them build comb for four days. The bees will make the starters into comb during the four days, and store the diseased honey in them which they took with them from the old comb. Then in the evening of the fourth day take out the new combs and give them comb foundation to work out, and then the cure will be complete." As this mode of treatment is rather expensive since it destroys the combs (they must be burned) I will give another method which has not been tested so extensively as the McEvoy treatment, but has given excellent results in my apiary this summer and Mr. E. W. Alexander of Delanson, N. Y., who is the originator says it is a sure cure whenever its details are carried out carefully. I shall let Mr. Alexander speak for himself. (Gleaning in Bee Culture 1905, page 1125): "This cure is on the line of introducing new blood into the apiary, which will necessitate getting a choice Italian breeding queen, one of the best honey gathering strains that can be produced. For this special purpose I prefer quite yellow Italians. Now, for the cure. Go to every diseased colony you have, and build it up either by giving frames of maturing brood or uniting two or more until you have them fairly strong. After this go over every one and remove the queen, then in nine days go over them again, and be sure to destroy every maturing queen-cell, or virgin if any have hatched. Then go to your breeding-queen and take enough of her newly hatched larvae to rear enough queen-cells from to supply each one of your diseased queenless colonies with a ripe queen-cell or virgin just hatched. These are to be introduced to your diseased colonies on the twentieth day after you have removed their old queen, and not one hour sooner, for upon this very point your whole success depends; for your young queen must not commence to lay until three or four days after the last of the old brood is hatched, or 27 days from the time you remove the old queen. If you are very careful about this matter of time between the last of the old brood hatching and the young queen commencing to lay, you will find the bees will clean out their breeding-combs for this young queen, so that she will fill them with as fine healthy brood as a hive ever contained. This I have seen in several hundred hives, and have never seen a cell of the disease in a hive after being treated as above described." As Mr. Alexander is one of the most extensive bee keepers in America, having nearly 1,000 colonies of bees in operation, and has treated hundreds of diseased colonies as above described, his testimony counts a great deal. And as the plan is so simple I would advise those having diseased and dead brood in any of their hives to give the treatment a careful trial.

Use Either Alcohol or Gasoline

The Gilson Mfg. Co., 130 Park St., Port Washington, Wis., has completed its experiments with alcohol or gasoline to run their various types of engines and are ready to guarantee all purchasers of their gasoline engines that alcohol can be substituted for gasoline without any additional expense for attachments. This is accomplished by the use of an improved carburetter, which is used on all Gilson engines. Next year, when the tax is removed on alcohol, a great many will undoubtedly use it, as it is cheaper than gasoline. But don't wait for cheap alcohol. Send for catalog now and learn the great advantages of the Gilson engine for you. Right now with gasoline it is a wonderful money maker for farmers.

Do You Want a Free Dinner Set

Unless you have "dishes to burn" you will answer in the affirmative. Every lady can find a place for more handsome dishes. Nothing is more pleasing to her than good new dishes. Your friends will envy you when they see them.

Five thousand such sets will be given away by the Pure Food Co. 616 W. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O. This is a large firm selling groceries, soaps, etc., direct to consumers thru agents. You can be one of the five thousand fortunate agents if you write for full particulars today. We want every lady reader of Up-to-Date Farming to get one of the sets. See their large announcement in September 15 issue, page 12, or write to above address. Be sure to ask for coupon number and get an extra present. We have known the Pure Food Co. for years. They have always treated people with whom they deal, most liberally. Our guarantee of advertisers stands back of them. Write today and see how easy it will be to have the big new set of dinner dishes in a little while, without cost.

Selling to Europe

It will we seen in our Business Exchange column that western farmers are at last being recognized by the buyers for foreign market. Mr. Vincent, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., is the western pioneer organizer of farmers for securing better prices. He has pushed the business until he has compelled recognition from the grain dealing public, including exporters. He has sent much grain to New York for export this season.

The time may come when all people will be law-abiding and when all hunters will exchange their firearms for cameras, but that time is a long way off. In the meantime there are a multitude of people who need firearms for defense of property or person and for other purposes. Of such arms revolvers are by all means the most convenient and useful. Among revolvers the Harrington & Richardson stand in the front rank. Made of the best possible material, small, light, durable, and effective, it is the weapon of all others to be carried by the man or woman who needs a revolver. There are many styles and sizes for these revolvers and many prices. A request on a postal card will bring the catalogue giving full particulars of these arms if addressed to Harrington & Richardson Arms Co., 412 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.

Farm fences, like farm buildings, should be permanent improvements. You don't buy the cheapest lumber for your farm buildings. Neither should you buy the cheapest wire for your farm fences. Quality of wire first and then a practical weave make Page Fence the farmer's fence. Page fences have been on the market for twenty years, and the first one sold is till a good fence. Just how they are made is explained in a book which is sent to anyone who writes for it to the PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Box 791, Adrian, Mich.



LAWN FENCE

Made of Steel. Lasts a lifetime. We have no Agents. Sold to users at Wholesale Prices. 7 cts. a foot up. Cheaper than wood. Catalogue Free. KITSELMAN BROTHERS, Box 384 Muncie, Indiana.



LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 418 Winchester, Ind.

To SOUTH DAKOTA

The Land of Bread and Butter

SOUTH DAKOTA IS LONG ON WEALTH AND SHORT ON PEOPLE.

Today it presents the best opportunities in America for those who want to get ahead on the Highway of Independence. More that 47,000,000 bushels of corn, more than 47,000,000 bushels of wheat, live stock to the value of $41,000,000, hay to the value of $12,000,000, and products of the mines above $12,000,000, were some of the returns from South Dakota for 1905. With a population of only 450,000, and the annual production of new wealth above $166,000,000, it can be readily understood why South Dakota people are prosperous and happy. The outlook for 1906 crops is the best South Dakota has ever known.

Why don't you go there and investigate the openings along the new lines of this railway for yourself?

From Chicago, and from many other points in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, direct service to South Dakota is offered via the

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

Its main lines and branch lines fairly gridiron the rich agricultural and stock country of South Dakota. Its mileage in South Dakota is more than 1,200 miles, and by the building of extensions is being rapidly increased.

A NEW LINE IS NOW BEING BUILT from Chamberlain, S. D., to Rapid City, S. D., through Lyman, Stanley and Pennington Counties. Some of the best opportunities for success are along these new lines. The railway company has NO farm lands for sale or rent. If you are interested, it is worth while to write today for a new book on South Dakota. It will be sent free by return mail.

F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent - CHICAGO

UP-TO-DATE

Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL AMERICA.

The American people, after concentrating their energy on cities, now turn to the country in the hope of there realizing their ideal of life which grows even as it is realized. Our cities speak our capabilities, our highest achievement and too, our greatest errors. They attract and at the same time repell. It is to Rural America that the flower of patriotic manhood now turns his attention. It is there that he makes his home; it is there that he finds to be solved the great national problem of the improvement of rural life. He wants beautiful towns and villages, better roads, better schools established, telephone and trolly lines constructed. So much is attempted with all the assurances of practicability because so much has already been done. Rural life is no longer burdened with the isolation and hardships that were formerly its drawback. Furnaces in the homes, electric light and bath are no longer remarkable. Every convenience of city life may be had in the country home. With this accomplished, where will be the charm of the city? The country with its pure air, open views, woods, streams, fields, glorious sunsets and all nature at one's very door—it is not remarkable that the noblest of the American people are attracted to it.

The improvement of Rural America must not be mistaken to be one big sweeping contract intrusted to the hands of but one man or class who are particularly qualified to perform this gigantic task. On the contrary, this service to self and country must be rendered by those already residing in rural districts. The field of each man's activity is as wide as he cares to make it; it closely coincides with the range of his interest. His interest should be bound up in the civic life of his community, in the social life and in the moral life and in the attractiveness of his own farm, of his town and country side. Pride in these things stimulates one's interest in larger things; pride in the community is attendant upon prosperity, and conversely from the stimulus it exerts, is conducive to prosperity. See to it, that you accept this responsibility and keep pace with the growth of your country. This pace is set by you as much as by any other individual, either for advancement or lagging. Let it be energetic, swinging step that will awaken the world and carry others along by its force to the accomplishment of this noble purpose.

PURE FOOD LAW

In regard to the new National Food Inspection Law, Mr. H. H. Langdon, Food Expert, of New York writes:

The new law will compel true labels on all articles of preserved food. If the public, however, do not pay heed to the labels, of what value will they be? The public must be taught that there is no economy in cheap foods which have been adulterated with some inferior substance that would lessen the food value.

The preservation of food, however, should not be considered adulteration as the persercative is used to prevent the article from deteriorating. It is not the ordinarily preserved food that injuries the consumer, it is food that has not been preserved that is in condition for the propogation of toxic germs which are a great menace to life. Those who advocate dispensing with mild preservatives, do not realize the danger which lurks in food that is not preserved.

Many varieties of micro-organisms produce poisonous ptomaines. After they are once produced they are not easily destroyed. The putrifactive organisms which produce ptomaine poison in such articles as canned meats, fresh pork, head cheese, fish and other animal matter, both raw and cooked, are very dangerous to human life. A peculiar feature of ptomaine poison is, that it can not be detected by sight, taste or smell. The cause of ptomaine poison can be traced to the lack of facilities for preventing the development of toxic germs. Meats, fish or fowl that are sprinkled with boric acid are kept in a clean, healthful condition which prevents the formation and propogation of toxic germs.

The Senate recognizing the value of mild preservatives accepted an amendment which will allow borax or boric acid on any article of food from which it can be removed by maceration in water prior to consumption.

It is an erroneous supposition to think that preservatives could be used to convert a tainted piece of meat into a sweet, edible condition.

Laws should be enacted and enforced so as to protect the unwary consumer. Our new Pure Food Law will not be of much value to the masses until the various State laws are amended so as to conform with the National law.

Now that the Pure Food Law has been enacted, it certainly will be wise to have all places where food is prepared investigated, as the condition of food and the health of the Nation depends to a certain extent on hygienic surroundings.

The spices and condiments that are used, have comparatively no food value and they are partaken of to momentarily satisfy the palate (which has been educated to crave such articles) to the detriment of the digestive organs.

The question of eating is a very serious one. It is not so much, however, what we eat as it is how we eat. Food must be assimilated to be beneficial; our rations should be balanced; our diet should be varied. Thorough mastication is absolutely necessary to prepare food for the stomach. When persons bolt their food and wash it down with liquids, they are candidates for the dyspeptic brigade.

We can live without food for thirty days or more; we can live without water for about seven days; we can not live without air, however, for five minutes. Consequently, as much or more attention should be paid to our water and air supplies as there is to our food. There should be vigilant inspections of school rooms, factories, theatres, public buildings, etc., to insure perfect ventilation.

We spend about one-third of our lives in bed; we must breathe regularly, however, during our sojourn in slumberland and if we breathe pure air all night, we will certainly arise in the morning greatly refreshed.

We have power within ourselves to be moderate in all things and if we exercise this power, we will enjoy life as the Creator intended we should.

A FAVORITE DISH.

Baked Tomatoes: Remove the skins; this can be done by scalding; slice thickly, spread a layer in the bottom of a well buttered baking dish, cover with a layer of bread crumbs and several pieces of butter, sprinkle with pepper and salt. Repeat these layers until the dish is quite full, cover with fine bread crumbs or fine cracker crumbs. Bake about an hour in a moderate oven.

INCREASE BUTTER TRADE

Do you sell butter to a few customers? You take great pains that it should be the best sort—delicious. It is always scrupulously clean and fresh, the old fashioned country butter, yet you cannot increase the number of your customers. In these days, people buy as much from appearance as from intrinsic merit. And is not an attractive exterror a merit? Follow my suggestion. Have a mould made. I advise a small half pound one, which allows the butter to be placed on the table with the mould intact. Then you may deliver to your customer a number of small parcels of butter each bearing your monogram, or some design sugested by your farm, or the name of your farm, instead of the hugh heavy crock. Your wares are now being advertised to all who partake, and since they have merit, a sample is the most convincing argument for securing customers.

WOMEN IN EQUITY

Women: The Society of Equity includes you. Only sell your butter, eggs and poultry when you get your price. If you don't get your price until you see that your produce is going to spoil, sell what you must, use for yourself what you can, and buy less of the town grocer. Your grocer will soon be paying you more, giving you better exchange and you will be able in turn to buy more of him. Talk it over at your next sewing circle and church fair.

Have system! Go a step further than the old adage. "A place for everything, and everything in its place." Have a reason for the place. The place of itself might be and often is forgotten, but the reason can never be forgotten, because it is too closely connected with the article in question. Have system in doing things. Form the habit of making the head guide the feet and the feet serve the head.

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CROCUS, white, yellow, striped and purple. Large bulbs. Doz. 15c, hundred 85c

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FREEZIA RETRACTA ALBA; fine pot flowers; dozen 25c, hundred $1.50

DOUBLE TULIPS, superfine mixture, all colors mixed; dozen 30c, 100 $1.50

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DAFFODILS, Double Von Seons. each 4c, dozen 35c

HARRISII or Easter Lillies, each 15c, dozen $1.50

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Letter from David Dobetter

No. 68—Last Number.

Near Williamsport, Ind., Aug. 15, '06.

My Dear Mr. Everitt:—

I feel a little shaky this evening as I take up my pen to write this letter which I suppose will be the last of the many which I have sent to you. Perhaps it is a little natural that I should be rather unsettled in the state of my mind, for it has given me the greatest pleasure to set down from time to time the story of the fortunes of our family since we started out to do greater things than any we had done before in all our lives. You know how a man that has any heart in him does feel about it when some good kind hand lifts him out of the sough of despond and sets him on the solid ground again. That is the way I feel toward you; for it was through your good paper that I was ever inclined to get out of the rut and start for the better land.

As I look back at the condition of things we had here when I began to write these letters I feel like thanking the One that leads us all for ever inclining me to make something of myself. Then what a downcast, discouraged man I was! The farm was a good one, but I did not appreciate what it could be made to do. Our home was a poor miserable one, outside as well as in. I am ashamed of myself when I think of it.

But a big change has come to us. It was a lucky day for us all when we received the first copy of your paper. Something about the title went straight to my heart. "UP-TO-DATE." Why that means something. It stands for a new life. It looks toward a new and better way of farming. "UP-TO-DATE." An end to the old way fo lounging along through life, with the lines dangling down over the dashboard and a shiftless, happy-go-lucky look over the whole outfit; a beginning with a brisk pulling up of the reins, a breezy chirrup to the horses and a bound away out into fields and pastures new.

And that's where we are to-day. It is a great thing to give some other fellow a new inspiration; but it is a greater thing to feel the thrill of that inspiration coursing through every vein in your body so that you feel like striking out in every direction for success, with nerves all glowing and muscles as stiff and as springy as steel.

To-day—Well, you know how it is. We have kept you well posted as to every move here on the farm. A new house, new barns, a fine young orchard coming on, splendid crops, the children all doing well and two of them located right here with us. And I don't know but this is just as good a place as any to tell you that everything points to another little bit of a romance here on Four-Leaf Clover Farm. (That's a nice name for a farm, isn't it, Mr. Everitt? Good luck in every letter. Makes your heart bound when you speak it. I guess that is why things have turned out as they have with us all.)

The other night Mary, dear sweet girl! crept up into Mother's room and told her a secret. How it does make my heart bound to think that through it all we have kept the love and confidence of the boys and girls! Well, Mary says that she loves good old Tom, and he has told her that she is the woman of all the world for him. I am so glad of it. Tom is a man of a thousand. I do not say that he has anything great of an education, and yet he is a great student, reads everything he can get hold of, thinks for himself and if that does not make a man a power in the world I do not know what would. He is as faithful as the day is long and I am glad Mary loves him. They will be very happy together. We need them here on the farm and this house is big enough for us all. So that is the new romance of the Four-Leaf Clover Farm.

And then there are the old folks, snugly tucked in their new home, free from care, and the widow with her little brood down in the cabin; and last, but not least, Sweetheart and Cherry, dear little boy and girls that they are!

Just now a vision came slipping into my room, all clothed in white. A pair of soft arms stole about my neck and a pair of ruby lips left a kiss on my cheek that burns warmly yet as they whispered "Good Night Uncle David!" Then the sweet vision vanished and Sweetheart climbed the stairs to bed.

A moment later a boy peeped in through the doorway to see if he would disturb me at my work. I caught the first glimpse of him through the shadows and cried out, "Come on, old man!" And in scampered Cherry to get the kiss and the Good Night without which his dreams would not be peaceful. There was a hug like that of a cub bear about my neck for a moment, and then I was left alone once more.

Alone! Oh, not that. For just across the table from me sits the one who has stood by me through it all, loving me in spite of my mistakes, holding up my hands when they have been tired, thinking for me better thoughts than I could think for myself and in all ways lifting at the wheel which has carried us out of the wilderness until we have set our feet down on the beautiful meadows of the Promised Land. Now and then her eyes look over into mine. The same old lovelight of the years long gone shines in them. I know how true is the heart that beats in her breast; and though I have many things to be thankful for, most of all do I give praise and thanksgiving for the love that has been given me through it all to My Dear Wife.

And here we are and here I lay down the pen.

Always Your Sincere Friend,
DAVID DOBETTER.

A New Entertainment

An absorbing entertainment for the house, church or club is called an "Evening With Trees." Decorate the rooms abunrantly with leaves, branches and vines, and, if practicable, have small trees in tubs or jardinieres.

Pass programmes and pencils, with the following questions:

What tree is nearest the sea? (The Beech).

What is the dandiest tree? (Spruce).

What tree is warmly clad? (Fir).

What wraps does it wear? (Furze).

A languishing tree? (Pine).

In what tree do ships find a safe anchorage? (Bay).

What tree is the senior of the forest? (Elder).

What tree resembles an insect? (Locust).

What tree's name sounds like two letters of the alphabet? (Elm—L, M).

What tree resembles a metal? (Ironwood).

What tree is the favorite in the forest? (Poplar—popular).

In serving refreshments have trees' products as much in evidence as possible, such as chocolate drink, nut sandwiches, figs and dates and cocoanut cake.

A dish of oranges, bananas and apples.
—Boston "Traveler."

Men and women on the farm,
And in the city if you please,
Read Up-to-Date in restful mood,
And thus obtain their greatest ease.

A farmer sat in the corner,
Doubtfully musing on fate,
But thoughts more hopeful came to him,
When Johnny read Up-to-Date.

"It rains too much or not enough!"
Said Farmer Jones one stormy day;
"But, then, I'll read my Up-to-Date,
"Twill drive those gloomy thoughts away.

THE GRASS.

The grass so little has to do,—
A sphere of simple green.
With only butterflies to brood,
And bees to entertain.

And stir all day to pretty tunes
The breezes fetch along,
And hold the sunshine in its lap
And bow to everything!

Two Ways of Sausage Making

The *right* way is to use a machine that *cuts*. That's the Enterprise way. Easy running and thorough, even cutting, just as coarse or as fine as you want it. That means good sausage.

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After sausage season, the chopper will be useful every day in the year for the preparation of other food.

Nothing can get by the four-bladed, revolving knife and pass through the perforated plate of an Enterprise Chopper without being actually *cut*—the cutting action is as positive as a pair of shears.

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FAMOUS MFG. CO., 48 Chicago Ave., EAST CHICAGO, IND.

PEPPERMINT TRUST IS FEARED

(Concluded from Page 6)

the same in all the yards. This uniformity can not be attributed to accident, but *somewhere* and sometime they all agreed on the prices.

But let us consider farm products. Go with us down a wholesale street in any large city and they will find the same price prevails all along, or let us visit the retailers and it will be remaked how closely the prices for all produce in the different stores agree. Then we might call their attention to the millers and grain dealers associations. They meet occasionally and agree on the prices they will pay for wheat and other grain. Boards of Trade are in daily session making prices and we dare say sometimes, they make prices in restraint of trade. Witness the market reports at this writing. "Farmers refuse to sell wheat at the present low prices." Is this not an evidence of restraint of trade, and is the price not responsible for it, and do not the boards of trade make the prices on wheat?

Suppose the Attorney Generals will say to the mint-growers of Michigan and Indiana: "It is illegal to meet to agree on what your oil is worth and then go home and refuse to sell for less." If they do this they virtually continue the buyers as the price makers. As without meeting, the growers can not canvas the supply and demand; can not all agree on a fair price and know it; and will not be in a position to act co-operatively in demanding the *same* price. If the Attorney Generals do this, then they are face to face with a proposition that will bring chaos to all our industries. If the farmers dare not do these things, consequently must continue the buyers as price makers, they will demand that the same rule, or law, shall be enforced against others. If it is shown that there is a restraint of trade when farmers make prices on their products, it can more clearly be shown that there is a restraint of trade when the manufacturer of machines and clothing make the prices; or when the groceryman makes the price on food supplies; or the professional men and laborers set the price on their services.

Where is a person who would not buy more if he had the right, and upheld by the law, to put the price on whatever he desired? Consequently, when this right is denied him, and assumed by the seller, there is a restraint of trade that otherwise might be had.

If we grant that all the foregoing are *legitimate* price makers (and the prices are made by combinations) then how can farmers, the people who bring our most valuable and necessary commodities into existence be *illegitimate* price makers, when they attempt to perform the same functions? Must farmers forever submit to have prices made for their products by others, in associations, combines and trusts?

The farmers are going to do a little price making themselves. For the information of Messrs. Magnus, Lauer and Attorney Generals, we will say that all the price-making by the American Society of Equity is done in the open. If they will drop around to the Kalamazoo House, Kalamazoo, Mich., September 5th, they will find the latch string hanging out, and in easy reach, or, if a warm day, the door will be standing invitingly open.

THE SITUATION

(Concluded from Page 6)

education has depressed the price unnaturally and delayed the demand until both will strenously have to reinstate their position because of facts, is now apparent.—O. W. Clapp & Co.

We give considerable space to the wheat situation. It is the one, more than any other, that deserves our attention. On the price of wheat depends largely the price of other grain. The wheat crop comes in market first and the necessity to raise some money causes many to sell. Also wheat is raised only for grinding into flour, hence there is not the inducement to hold it for stock feed as with oats and corn. It will be a more difficult job to control the wheat crop than any of the other grain but it can be done, it is being done. This accomplished the other grain crops will be easy.

OATS.

The oats crop we estimate at 850,000,000 bushels or a round 100,000,000 bushels less than last year. Last years crop sold for over 40 cents but dumping after harvest forced this smaller crop under 30 cents. But the dumpers' reign is past and the price has advanced to 35 cents. Oats will sell much higher on their merits.

CORN.

The corn crop of last year was 2,707,993,000 bushels. The minimum price set by the A. S. of E. was 50 cents from Jan. 1st to April 1st; 55 cents after April 1st. The price went to 55 cents and has been at or around 50 cents most of the time. With a little more control, or with speculation eliminated there is no question about the whole crop selling at the farmers' own prices. The 1906 crop we estimate at about the same as last year with the benefit of the doubt in favor of a slightly larger crop. The present price is 50 cents, but the future prices are quoted much lower. 43 5-8. We warn farmers against dumping and by control, this crop will bring as good prices as the last one. The minimum prices will likely be put about the same as last year.

BARLEY.

The barley crop is estimated at 142,000,000 bushels against 136,651,000 bushels last year.

POTATOES.

The potato crop is estimated to yield 295,000,000 against 261,000,000 bushels last year and a record yield of 333,000,000 bushels in 1904. The crop will be 34,000,000 more than last year if nothing occurs to change this estimate and we consider it a very safe crop equaling the countries' demands and every bushel will bring a good profitable price if wisely distributed. Growers can recall how last year's crop sold for 35 cents and over $1.00. This was all on account of bad distribution. While perfect distribution cannot be secured on this crop, the violent extremes of prices can be prevented by gradual marketing. Let each grower decide to not market all his crop at one time but an equal quantity monthly as the season lasts.

COTTON.

Crop estimated at 12,000,000 bales against 11,345,000 bales last year and the record crop of 13,365,000 bales in 1904. Taking the two crops, 1904 and 1905, the average is 12,355,000 bales. As these two crops were consumed, and at prices higher than ever prevailed before, there is no good reason why the 1906 crop should not sell at very profitable prices. We think 12 cents on basis of New York will be a fair minimum price.

HOGS AND CATTLE.

Are bringing very satisfactory prices, but the daily fluctations are very unsatisfactory and are caused by the variable supply. It is up to the stockmen to change this by making the supply regular.

In a short time conditions will be favorable to renew the strike for dollar wheat if this is the price agreed upon at the annual meeting, and the minimum, profitable price for every other crop. Farmers can depend upon this paper to look after their interests and to advise them in due season.

The Cost of Producing

Mr. P. D. Spohn, Inman, Kas.,

Dear Sir:—I was well pleased to read your words in Up-to-Date Farming, June 1st, page 15, you wrote very sound words and Mr. Everitt has the key for the solution of this great problem. Farmers should form themselves into a gigantic bundle which I am sure the speculators could not break up. I showed your words to my neighbors and they all say you spoke well, and the truth. I bought 73 Third Power books and I put them all out and many copies of Up-to-Date to educate the people. I want to see the farmers join together and do their own business. I sold a load of wheat today, price 87c, oats are 40c and corn 60c. Our crops look fine with plenty of rain now. I should like to see farmers organize faster. I should like to hear from you and other equity members. Tell me how your crops are and what prices you get.—Henry M. Garver, R. R. No. 1 Bath, Northampton Co., Pa.

Mr. Henry M. Garver,

Dear sir.—I will send a reply to your letter to Mr. Everitt publisher of the greatest educational paper of our times.

I should like to see all the farmers take a greater interest in their own matters such as marketing their crops. This movement must and will win and the greater number of Third Power books and Up-to-Date papers we get into the farmers hands the quicker it will win. Any farmer who reads one copy of our paper and is endowed with horse sense will see in fifteen minutes that our plan is right in every way. I appeal to all mankind to read and study the plan of the A. S. of E. and then point out, through the colums of our paper, any improvements, if it is possible to suggest any, or any way which the success of this society can work a wrong morally, politically or industrially.

I will give you some figures on the cost of producing an acre of wheat and corn in this part of the country.

Wheat.

Plowing	$ 1.25
Harrowing	.25
Drilling	.30
Seed	1.00
Cutting and twine	1.00
Threshing and storing	1.50
Hauling to market	.30
Land tax	.25
Interest on $50 (value of land)	3.00
Total cost for one acre	8.85
Average crop 15 bu. present price for No. 2 wheat at 62 cents	9.30
Profit per acre	.45

Corn.

Plowing	$ 1.25
Double harrowing	.50
Planting	.50
Seed	.10
Cultivating	1.50
Checking	1.50
Shelling and storing	.60
Marketing	.70
Land tax, tools etc.,	3.50
Total cost of one acre	10.15
Average crop 90 bu., price per bu. 35 cents	10 50
Profit per acre	.35

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By the people and press admitted to be one of the greatest books ever written. It tells of the farmers' power—the greatest power of all—which will be the Third Power. This Third Power will compel the trusts and corporations to deal with the people in equity. Through the Third Power will come solutions for all the great vexed problems. This book clearly shows how; besides it puts the Third Power in operation wherever read.

In this space we will print the beginning of every chapter. When you get interested in this work cut out the coupon and send and get the complete book and read it. It will do you more good than any other book.

Chapter V.

NO GOOD REASON FOR OPPOSITION

It has been said, and it is not surprising, that those who are now more or less in partnership with the government should oppose and sneer at this effort to organize the farmers. And yet there is no good or honest reason why they should not welcome it and cooperate with it. For its purpose is not to help any one class at the expense of the others, but by helping one class, which is now neglected, to help all, and to improve the general social and business conditions. It has been said that the country could not prosper unless the farmers prosper, and the farmers could not prosper without benefiting all other classes. Neither of the statements can be denied or doubted. So the real reason why this movement is opposed is, that the men who oppose it are getting special privileges from the government, and they know that these would be taken from them when the Third Power compelled an equitable government. The fear is, not that the farmers would be unjust, but that they would insist on an equal and exact justice to all. And justice is the last thing that the corporation trust magnates, graft gatherers and the tariff-pampered manufacturers want under the present system. Many men in this country at the present time thrive on iniquity, and so they do not want the present arrangement disturbed.

The man who both buys and sells grain or other produce at prices made, not by the owners but by himself, knows well enough that he would have no just cause for complaint if the farmer made the prices on the farm. But he does not want this, because he thinks it would interfere with his own game, and would curtail or destroy his profits. But he may be mistaken, as a certain profit would be better than an uncertain one. So the protected manufacturer, who buys in a free trade market and sells in a protected one, thinks he does not care to have the farmer share in that advantage. To his mind there is nothing wrong in compelling the farmer to pay tariff-raised prices on all that he uses, and to sell his products at free trade prices, and in competition with the whole world. The banker favors cooperation between himself and the farmer which shall enable the banker to fix the rateof interest which the farmer shall pay

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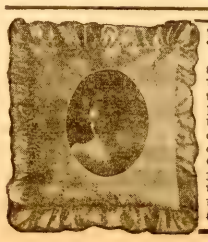
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J. D. S. HANSON, HART, MICH

figures let any one point out the errors. I want to be shown how to make a profit in farming and at the same time not rob myself by running down the farm, or depriving my children of an education, my family of reasonable comforts and not crowd two days work into one, short of the A. S. of E. plan if it is possible.

While the matter of cost of producing is up we will print an article from the Evansville Courier (Evansville, Ind.) and comment on it. The article follows:

To the Editor of the Courier—My dear Sir: I notice a recent article in your publication by Anton Hoing on growing wheat wherein it costs 68 cents per bushel to produce.

Now, Mr Editor, being a farmer myself I would like to relate my own expenses for the past year's wheat crop that I raised. Last fall, not having any help, I plowed thirty-three acres, which took eighteen days. Preparing the broken ground for planting brought it up to twenty-seven days, and three and one-half days for planting brings the total up to thirty and one-half days. Did not use any fertilizer except a crop of clover stubble turned under at time of breaking. Used one and one-half bushels to the acre for seed. In harvest it required the help of two men two and one-half days at $1.50 each per day. One man extra besides myself at thrashing machine. Was in company lasting six days. Threshed 857 bushels of wheat off my thirty-three acres. The expenses I will set down below:

Seed wheat, 49 1-2 bu. at 82c	$41.00
Plow points	2.75
Breakage on drill (including lubricating oil)	.30
Harvest help, two men 2 1-2 days at $1.50 each per day	7.50
Threshing help, one extra man six days	9.00
Treshing bill at 4 cents per bu., 857 bushels	30.28
Time lost possibly in obtaining help to load when hauling off to market	10.00
Twine for binding wheat, 90 lbs. at 11 cents	9.90
Total to produce 857 bu	$118.73

Perhaps Mr. Hoing is used to having all his work done by hired help. Perhaps also he has a very poor farm and has to cover it with expensive fertilizer, but if, on the contrary, he has a good farm and gets any kind of results, any one is able to see that he is very unreasonable in his calculations. Would advise him to try raising some of Frank Posey's goats, Copperas Ford was telling about some time ago, rather than raise wheat for the mere fun of the thing. Better do that than continually preach about up-to-date methods and discourage young men who are trying to obtain an honest living on the farm. May you ever have success with your Courier. I am respectfully yours, F. B.
Patoka, Ind., Sept. 12, 1906.

According to F. B.'s showing his wheat crop is worth $528.76 at present price in Evansville (68c) and cost him $118.73. This leaves an apparent profit of $464.03.

But there is one thing that Mr. F. B. has not taken into consideration. It is the average yield of wheat. If the average yield of wheat is 11 to 12 bu. per acre, and it appears this is the best the country can do on an average, even with the enormous help (?) of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, farmers' institutes, gospel trains, experiment stations, agricultural colleges and over three hundred farm papers, we will ask him what will become of the average farmers and those millions who raise even less than the average?

Or if, as F. B. advises, Mr. Hoing and other average farmers who must use fertilizers; or possibly must hire help; or possibly are opposed to throw their own and families' labor in for nothing; or perhaps have a mortgage on the farm yet and must pay interest, even though it may not be considered good business by F. B. to charge interest on investment up as an expense; go out of the business of growing wheat and leave it in the hands of the "top notchers?" What will be the price of wheat then? The price would go to $2.50 or more a bushel. What appears to hurt F. B. is the profitable price that the average farmer will get and which will force him to receive more money for his large crops. That is, he raises so much wheat, at so little expense, that he will be burdened with money, hence he takes the bull by the horns and wants the movement for profitable prices stopped.

To carry this illustration a little further, let us assume that Mr. F. B. is blessed, or cursed, with only average endowments by nature, is located on an average farm and produced the average crops. Then his 33 acres would have produced (at 12 bu. per acre) 396 bu. and would have sold for (at 68c) $269.28 and his gain would have been only $150.55.

But he is an average farmer now and must buy fertilizer, perhaps has a mortgage and must pay interest, he must make his own time count in wages to keep the wife and babies, or they may work and are entitled to wages. Then we don't see how he will dodge the tax collector and theh hundred incidentals that come upon the farm during the year of 365 days. Mr. Spohn in Kansas can't dodge them, and we think the farmers in southern Indiana are amenable to the same conditions. Set off the apparent profit by Mr. F. B. as an average farmer $150.55 against all these incidentals, fixed expenses, and fair wages, and then figure what profit is left to go against the proverbial "rainy day" or to dignify farming?

This is quite a different picture. Shall we exterminate the average farmer? This won't do as it would give the top notch class more money than they can use. This F. B. is afraid of you. Shall we make all the average farmers top notchers? This is what the farm papers have been trying to do, but even this we fear would not be satisfactory as then there would be so much produce that it would be nearly as cheap as air and water and F. B. would complain again.

We think we better go right ahead and take care of the average farmer and let the top notchers start a society of their own in which they can fix a maximum price above which they will not take. They can be useful, as they may raise that part of our wheat that Europe wants, in competition with the serfs of Russia and the Peons of Argentinia.

The Man Withe The Hoe

In the San Francisco fire, a grand painting of J. F. Millet's was destroyed. More than anything I've ever seen, does this painting express the sympathy and reverence which the painter felt for the man of toil.

After its appearance in the salon in 1863, it aroused such a storm of abusive criticism, that Millet in writing said: "It is no invention of mine—the cry of the ground was heard long ago."

Dear fellow-farmer, shall we look at this picture together?

None but you and I who have felt the pain of toil can realize the strength, pattience, and endurance of this man's attitude. With bent form he rests both hardened hands on the short helve of a hoe. His thired, patient face, so toilworn, shines out with more touching beauty of character than any millionair or billionaires could ever do, i e, if the millionaire or billionaires's money came from the same source that the majority of hich men today receive theirs from. Oh, how gladly does my heart go out with the forward march of our laboring man today! My dream since childhood has been a longing for the day of realization to dawn for our farmers. They hold the world in their hands and are not as they have heretofore held themselves, slaves to luxury, pride and all ignoble inhabitants of the earth. Honor to Mr. Everitt! Every word he speaks thro Up-to-Date is true and impresses me as the uprisings of the American people during the Revolutionary War always impress me.

S. M., Va.

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My heart is with the people, those who toil
And bear the heat and burden of the day,
Groaning and striving 'mid the world's turmoil,—
No time for love or tears, for mirth or play;
Ground by the iron heel of daily want,
Forever guarding from their threshholds' bar
The wolf that hungers there so grim and gaunt,
Seeking in vain the glimmer of hope's star.

My heart is with the people in their pain,
Their dwarfed lives by cruel greed oppressed,
Wrecked and defrauded, bought and sold for gain,
Their rights unnoticed and wrongs unredressed;
With weary hands they sow but harvest never:
Piling up wealth within the world's great marts,
Making a nation great through strong endeavor
To starve upon a crust and die with broken hearts,
That some may sit at ease in idle pleasure,
Counting their gain what weaker hands have lost;
Counting as theirs through might the whole earth's treasure
And reckoning never of its fearful cost.

Humanity's great heart is sick and sore;
Those waves of turbulence and wild unrest,
Breaking with loud portent upon the shore,
Betray the seething of the oceans' breast;
O! ye who stand for power in high places,
Whose rotten pillars crumble to their fall,
Cease from this worship of idols golden faces,
Look up; and read the writing on the wall.

"First Aid" to the Bowels

WHEN Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Headache, Bad Breath, coated Tongue, Belching of Stomach, Gas, or any of these forerunners of Indigestion appear, Old Dr. Cascaret wants to be right on the spot in your pocket.

Dr. Cascaret guarantees to cure the most obstinate cases of Constipation and Indigestion, without discomfort or inconvenience.

His medicine does not gripe nor purge, but exercises naturally the muscles that line the walls of the Intestines and Bowels.

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Want of Exercise weakens and relaxes the Bowel-Muscles, just as it weakens Arm and Leg muscles.

Old Dr. Cascaret goes directly after these Bowel-Muscles. He wakes them up just as a cold bath would wake up a lazy person.

Then he works them (through the nerves) till they get so strong from that Exercise that they don't need any more help to do their duty.

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Heavy dinners, late suppers, whiskey, wine or beer drinking, nervous excitement, sudden exposure to cold or heat and a dozen other everyday likelihoods tire the Bowel-Muscles.

In such cases a little Cascaret in time is worth fifty dollars worth of Treatment later on, to say nothing of the suffering, discomfort, loss of Business Energy, and loss of Social Sunshine it saves.

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Don't Give Up the Ship

Almost 92 years have passed since that bloody battle between the Chesapeake and the Shannon, but a century is not sufficient to erase from the patriotic mind the immortal words uttered by Captain Lawrence as he was being carried below. As every student in history is well aware, Captain Lawrence was first shot through the leg and then in the body, yet he was unwilling to yield the palm of victory to the British, and exclaimed: "Don't give up the ship!"

My brother farmers of the A. S. of E., what a spirit! What an example of unyielding ambition and indomitable courage. How many! Oh, how many of us at this present stage of our organization realize the worth of being possessed of this same tenacious purpose to either conquer or die in the attempt? How often in the hours of melancholy and defection, when the billows of financial darkness and oppression are rolling highest, are we almost persuaded to give up the great purpose for which we have struck and become driftwood, decaying upon the mighty ocean of finance, driven hither and thither by the winds of the trust? These are the times when we should summon to our assistance a sufficiency of the "Lawrence courage" to cast forever behind us the idle phrase. "I can't" and write only upon our banner the inscription, "Don't give up the ship." Then no difficulty would be too great to accomplish or any mountain too high to surmount.

Being actuated by this same principle General Wolfe was enabled to scale the heights of Abraham and engage in one of the most obstinate battles ever fought. Having received the third wound he fell to the ground unable to battle further. When found he was far in the lead of all his men, and was only able to say, when informed that his army would be victorious, "I die happy." Like this brave man we should strive to be in the front ranks of the organization persevering and laboring for the highest ideals of the order, and if needs be give our lives in its support.

"Don't give up the ship," in sentiment, if not in words, has been written upon the banner of every successful undertaking, be it a revolutionary move, missionary enterprise or a business undertaking.

Looking back through the dim vista of years we see the thirteen colonies arrayed in a struggle with Great Britain for independence and the right to have a voice in the management of their own affairs. As a result of this mighty struggle, famous for patriotic suffering and destitution, a new star dawned in the constellation of terrestrial republics. This proved to be the United States of America, distinguished from all others by its transcendent light and the laws which govern it. This great accomplishment calls to mind the iron will, heroism and courage of such men as Washington, Patrick Henry, Davis, Lee, Lincoln and Grant, all of whom possessed the courageous virtue of "Don't give up the ship."

Brother, farmers, I only mention these few of the many examples to show you what has been accomplished by determination, backed with perseverance. I am persuaded, my fellow countrymen, that the demand for patriotic citizens is as great today as at any time in the world's history. My fellow farmers, today you own the land of the United States. Will you own it fifty years hence? Without systematic organization and brotherly co-operation I fear you will not. The capitalists of America have said by the concentration of all our money under one management we may be able to stand between supply and demand. We will then be in a position to make the producer believe there is forever an overproduction and the consumer an underproduction. By the manipulation of the markets we will run the price of farm products down until the producers will become so involved in debt that they will come to us and mortgage their land to us for money to even up. We will, from our accumulated millions made by oppressing the farmer, loan him on mortgaged security, after which we will see to it that the price of his labor shall not exceed a living. Finally he will become discouraged and come and say unto us, here is the land and my home, cancel the mortgage and you can have it, only make me your tenant and give me a chance to eke out an existence." This is one means of bringing the American farmer to a Russian level.

Another and more powerful agent in the hands of the capitalists is the government. Lincoln said that "ours is a government of the people." Forty years have glibly gone by and today how would old, honest Abe say it? Doubtless if he could mount the platform before being interviewed by Rockefeller and Morgan he would now say "a government of the people, by the trusts and for the trusts."

When I was a school boy and studying history and civil government I thought that the government was the supreme ruling power of a nation or state, but since I have become a man and an occasional observer of current events, I am forced to conclude that there is a power in this country far superior to the government and at whose command the government moves and acts. That power, my fellow citizens, is money. It is ever on the alert, and sees to it that no man is elected to office who will antagonize its interests. It selects the men who sit in the State legislatures; it selects the men for Governors, Congressmen and President and then elects them. Then my friends, can you not see wha is the government and in whose interests it is run?

Every nation on the face of the earth of any importance is increasing its standing armies, adding strength to its navies and fortifying its cities. Mr. Student of current events, I ask you what all this means? In your sober hours of reflection ponder it well. There is but one reasonable conclusion and that is that capital expects the murmurings of the workingman to grow louder and more frequent and when poor men are driven to desperation by the oppression of capital and revolution sets up they will be prepared to give the laborer his choice of either work or die at the bayonet's point. Powerful navies are built and standing armies are maintained for the protection of capital invested in various manufacturing and speculative interests, and all at the expense of the masses. In confirmation of these thoughts I only refer you to the history that is being made by the money power in Russia at the present time. Bloody Sunday in the streets of St. Petersburg is going down in history as an everlasting disgrace and condemnation of those who hold in their hands the power of government.

My brother farmers, let me appeal to your honor, manhood and patriotism. It is in your power and yours alone to save this country from such a fate as just described. By organization and brotherly co-operation you may lift the profession of farming to a level with all other professions and stay the destructive, demoralizing course of capital and establish the third power, the farmer power, the power for equity.

Remember that such a task can not be accomplished in a day.

"The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight.
But they, while their companions left
Were toiling upward in the night."

G. S. WILSON.

A. S. of E. Meetings Interesting

I have frequently read accounts of interesting A. S. of E. meetings, and I recently had the pleasure of visiting one of the local unions and seeing for myself.

Having been an organizer, I have come in contact with many different locals and have noted with close observance the different methods of procedure, but in all my rounds I have never seen the local that could match the one at Oak Grove, Ohio County, Kentucky, in point of interesting meetings.

In the first place, the members are, to a man, enthusiastic, both at the meeting and away. They seem to have the principles of controlled marketing so deeply at heart that they are not satisfied unless they are talking "Equity" to every man they meet.

They have a set of officers who are abundantly able to push the work to the utmost, and better yet, they are willing and ready to do so.

The Oak Grove local does not have any patience with half-way work, and the members are continually trying to raise the standard of the present to a better, higher state of efficiency, so that all may rejoice in the results to be attained thereby.

When a member is called upon to talk he has no hesitancy—no "frog-in-the-throat" to hinder, but comes to the front with his opinion and tells it, and those members have opinions, too.

There is now a session of school being held in the house wherein they hold their meetings. Prof. Birch Shields, the teacher, is also a member of the union. Under his instruction, the students imbibe the spirit of Equity, of which the professor himself is filled to overflowing. The school and the local co-operate in making interesting programs at the local union meetings. Let other locals take the hint and follow suit.

I. K. FLOYD, Select, Ky.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents.

ASTHMA CURED

SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMA CURE

Instantly relieves the most violent attack and insures comfortable sleep. NO WAITING for RESULTS. Being used by inhalation, its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is the result in all curable cases. A single trial convinces the most skeptical. Price, 50c, and $1.00 of any druggist, or by mail. Samples Free for stamp.

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE CATARRH MEDICINE

The nose and throat are lined with mucous membrane. The catarrh germs burrow into the soft surface of this mucous membrane and cannot be reached and destroyed by the ordinary methods of treatment. This is why the various snuffs, sprays, ointments, jellies and other forms of catarrh treatment give but temporary relief.

My treatment reaches every portion of the diseased surface, at once killing all the Catarrh germs with which it comes in contact. At the same time by the use of constitutional medicines the blood is purified, the generel system built up, and every trace of the disease eliminated from the system.



DR. T. F. WILLIAMS, Who shows his confidence in his Treatment for Catarrh by sending a Month's Medicines Free.

Catarrh Causes Consumption

Delay is most dangerous in diseases of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs; these diseases are constantly injuring the organs affected by them as well as the whole constitution. Consumption, which directly or indirectly causes nearly one-fourth of all deaths, usually has its origin from Catarrh.

Catarrh Causes Stomach Troubles

Dyspepsia is nothing more than Catarrh of the Stomach, and if neglected often destroys the mucous lining of the stomach, sometimes even causing cancer.

Catarrh Causes Deafness

Nine-tenths of all cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh. Don't wait until the ear drums are destroyed and the hearing forever impaired. Write for my treatment at once.

CURED 7 YEARS AGO FO CATARRH OF HEAD, NOSE, THROAT, EARS AND BRONCHIAL TUBES

17 years suffered from Catarrh. Had watery discharge from nose, difficult breathing, hawking and spitting, tonsels swollen, troublesome cough, pain in back, very nervous. Began your treatment—gained 26 pounds—a permanent cure.—MRS. E. E. VALENTINE 515 Fifth St., Sioux City, Iowa

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT

"I am feeling better now, since taking your treatment, than I have felt in 6 years. Spent much money for other treatments but received no benefit. Your treatment is the best that could be used, and I stand ready to recommend it to any sufferer."—BEN J. POWELL, Convent, La.

CATARRH OE HEAD, NOSE, THROAT AND STOMACH

Had catarrh of head, nose, throat and stomach. Suffered from indigestion, bloating, nasea hoarseness, hawking and spitting. Tried various treatments with no relief. Began treatment under Dr. Williams, and am now entirely cured."—J. W. GARIS, Rhodel, Iowa.

ALMOST DEAF FROM CATARRH

"Ten years ago Dr. Williams' treatment cured me of catarrhal Deafness. I could scarcely hear at all. Have had no return of the disease; my hearing is good; have no more headaches."—FRANK ABEL, 1164 Sixth Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

I could not afford to offer ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT FREE OF CHARGE if I were not positive that it would certainly cure Catarrh. In order to prove what my treatment will do, I am willing to stand the expense myself for the first month's medicines. Cut out the coupon and mail it to me. Address as follows:

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,
Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

I have Catarrh, and wish to avail myself of your offer to furnish me a Month's Treatment Free. Also please send me your free descriptive book on Catarrh and its cure.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,
Crocker Building, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Lands and Homes, Happiness and Wealth in the "Falfurrious District" Texas

"THE LAND OF HEART'S DELIGHT"

New District

New Town

Get in

On the

Ground Floor

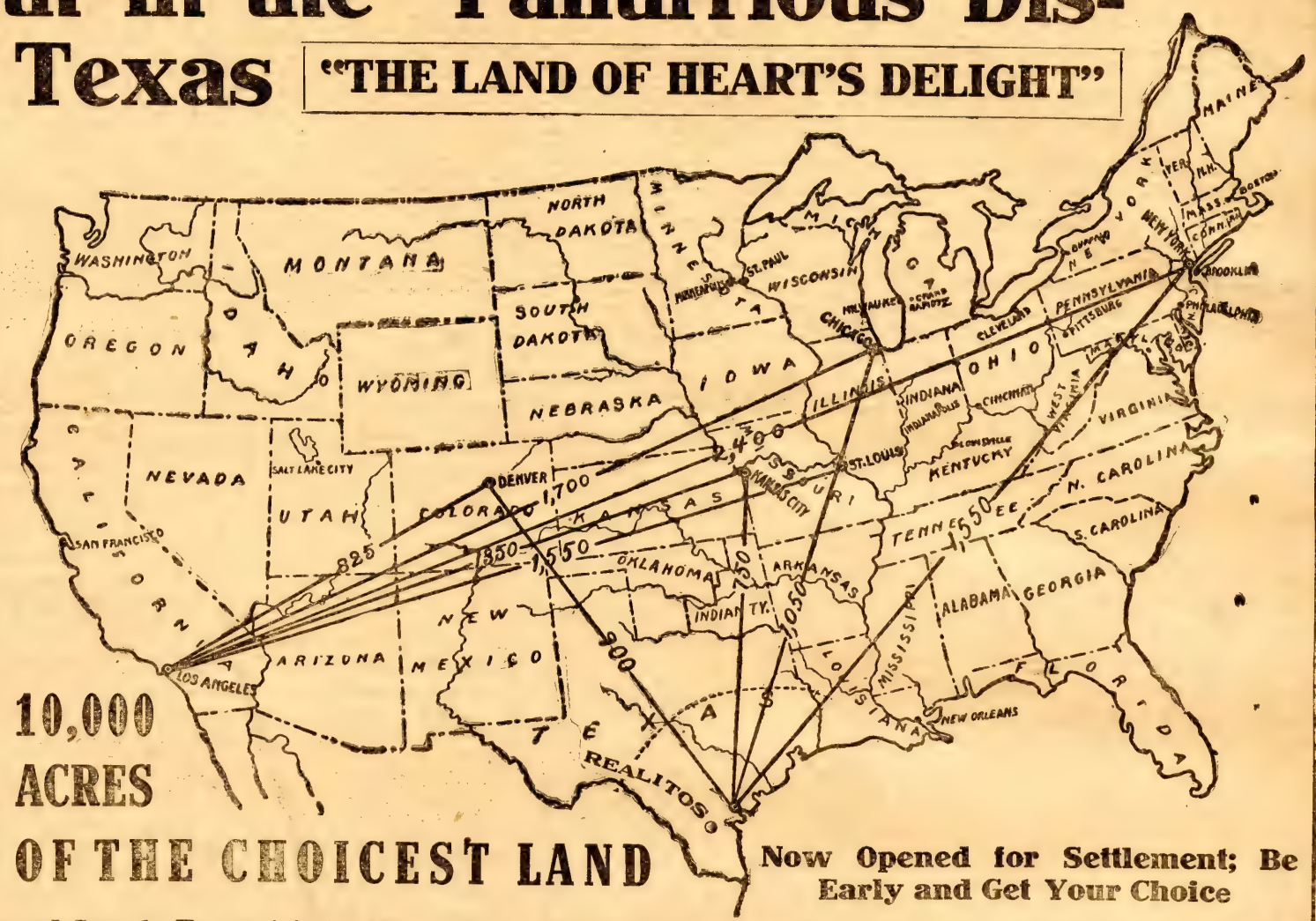
For

Health, Wealth

And Happiness

Go With Us to

REALITOS, TEX.



10,000 ACRES OF THE CHOICEST LAND

Now Opened for Settlement; Be Early and Get Your Choice

REALITOS, Duval County, Texas, is in the precisely the same as at Falfurrias and everything that has a most on the miraculous and they sound more like fairy tales

There is probably not a better opening in the country trucking or fruit growing, or investors who want to get in an acre will be eagerly sought at $30 to $50 an acre in and other developed sections.

REALITOS is situated in Southern Texas, see the ern California and produces the earliest fruit and vege- than California. [See the map].

To understand the possibilities of this country and **THE CLIMATE** is mild, not extremely hot, and Florida, as it is free from many of the objections of the cli- averages 20 to 22 inches and is well distributed over the belt and does not need to depend on rainfall although it is not considered necessary to have the artesian water except for the most intense farming. The soil is alluvial deposit from some great water course that existed centuries ago. Beneath this about two feet is a rich sandy clay subsoil that is remarkable for holding moisture.



Do you see this map? Study it carefully. Do you know that the large cities have new strawberries and other fresh fruit nearly all winter? Where do they come from? They come from California, Texas and Florida. The whole north must look to these places for the very early fruit and vegetables and the demand is growing wonderfully.

Of all the places southern Texas leads in marketing and **REALITOS** is in the heart of the great fruit and trucking region. You know what high prices the early fruit and truck bring. This business offers the greatest opportunities and the land in the section of **REALITOS** will in time be the most valuable agricultural land in the country. There can be no doubt of it.

Look at the map again, compare distances and cost, and get a share of this land NOW.

famous Falfurrias district. The conditions at Realitos are been accomplished at the former place, and the facts border than real daily occurances, will be duplicated at the latter. for people who want to engage in profitable farming, on the ground floor. Land that we now offer for $15.00 five years or less. This has been the case at Falfurrias

map. It is several hundred miles further south than south- ables in the country. Besides is much nearer the markets

the opportunities it offers, read the following carefully: very healthy. As a health resort it surpasses California and mates of those states. There is no winter. The rain fall growing season. However, this county is in the Artesian

THE CROPS that can be produced are of a great variety. It is a natural country for fine stock. Alfalfa, kaffir corn, cow peas, peanuts, tobacco, cotton, oats and corn. But the most profitable crops are early fruits and vegetables, such as beans, cabbage, carrots, canteloupes, cauliflower, cucumbers, egg plants, potatoes—Irish and sweet, lettuce, onions, peppers, radishes, water mellons, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, figs, also oranges and lemons, peaches and plums.

SEASON OF SHIPPING. From this section in 1906 was shipped the first car of assorted early vegetables in the United States, also the first car of Bermuda onions within two days and would have shipped the first car if the crates had not been delayed by the railroad; the first car of water melons in the U. S. [May 25] and the first bale of cotton [July 4].

MARKETS. The markets for early stuff grown here is found all over the north while the advantages of reaching the markets quickly and cheaply are forcibly illustrated by the accompanying map. Notice that Realitos is 850 miles nearer New York City than is southern California; 650 miles nearer Chicago; 600 miles nearer Kansas City and is almost as near to Denver.

PRICE OF LAND. This company has 10,000 acres of the coicest land that it desires to put on the market at once and have it, or much of it, in crops for 1907. This means quick action. But we are offering such a great bargain in price and easy terms that it should, and will, go off like hot cakes. The price is only $15.00 per acre. Sure to be worth $30 to $50 in a short time. The terms we will make will be attractive and it will require very little outlay to start in "the land of heart's delight" and secure a property that wtll make you independently well to do in a few years.

Address for fuller particulars, times of excursions, etc.

N. B.—The people who embrace this opportunity will deal with a firm that is vitally interested in settling up this favored part of Texas. It will stand by all settlers, and will cooperate to the development of the county. It has made Falfurrias and this section famous. It spent last season $160,000 for depot, hotel, water works, mercantile estabiishment, lumber yard, newspaper and printing plant, $15,000 for demonstration farm, $10,000 for a cotton gin, and other large sums to back up similar openings near Realtos. This offer is exceptional.

TEXAS LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO., Evansville, Wis.

Chas. H. Lee **E. C. Fish** **S. V. Sheffner** **W. F. Scott**

C. Rogers.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT

Our Object, EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS

Our Plan, CONTROLLED MARKETING

VOL. IX INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 15, 1906 No. 20

OCTOBER	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
	F. M. 2			L. Q. 10			
	N. M. 17			F. Q. 24			

NOVEMBER	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	F. M. 1, 30			L. Q. 9			
	N. M. 16			F. Q. 22			

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c A YEAR

Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a year

CLUBS. Five subscriptions for $2.00. This applies to one person five years or five persons one year each.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our club raisers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by [name]."

☞Always state if a renewal or new subscription. **Don't Neglect This.**

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including **county.** Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state.

If you change your postoffice, give old office as well as new.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

Leading Articles and Departments in This Number

How Long Will Farmers Submit to be Driven - - 3

The Marketing Machine of the A. S. of E. - - 4

Your Own Worst Enemy - 4

Safe Banking - - 5

Postal Reforms - - 5

The Price of Cotton - - 5

Denaturized Alcohol - 5

The Situation - - 5

Peanut Growers National Convention - - - 7

The Four Hundred - - 7



How Long Will Farmers Submit To Be Driven?

(See Editorial Page 3)

An Unvarnished Statement

For Those Who Think

If you are a pessimist and don't believe there are any honest business men and that the country is going to the bow-wows and everything else, you might as well stop where you are. If on the other hand, you take an optimistic view of things and look on the brightest side of life and believe there are some honest men left, then it will pay you to read this to the end.

If some one were to inform you that you could purchase shares in a company controlling a monopoly, and which during the next twelve months would show big dividends and keep on increasing year by year, and that within a period of four years would be paying almost one hundred per cent. you would hardly credit it. But that is just what I am going to offer you. Before you invest a dollar, however in the enterprise, I want you to make a thorough investigation of the same. *In fact, the more you investigate, the better satisfied I will be*, for the larger will be the amount which you will invest in the corporation.

I am the publisher of MODERN WOMEN and have one of the finest publishing plants in this country, paid for in cash at lowest cash prices, devoted solely to my own product. I have built this up in seven years, for seven years ago I did not have a dollar to my name, in fact, it is well known among the publishing fraternity, that I was without food in this city where this magnificent publishing plant is now established. As a publisher I realized what labor saving machinery meant. In all branches of the publishing business, from the linotype which is an automatic type setter to the fast Web Printing Presses which turned out the matter at a high rate of speed, there was one department for which machinery had never been invested to do away with hand labor, and that was the mailing department. Hundreds of thousands, yes, millions of dollars, have been spent trying to invent machines which would do the mailing, and which in a way is the most important department of a publication, for after the product is once finished it must be sent rapidly on its way and to a publication having a large circulation, it meant employing hundreds of hands, large amount of floor space, etc. In my own plant, we employed ninety-three girls to address wrappers for the magazine and they then wrapped them ready for the mails.. About four years ago there was brought to my attention a mailing machine. The inventor had a crude model and I acquired his invention for a fortune. Not being a mechanic, I was under the impression that all I would have to do would be to put in a fine machine plant, make a few alterations in the model that publishers would demand, and then turn out the machines in quantities. Little did I realize that an inventor's model is one thing and a perfected machine another. For four years, I have devoted most of my time and risked over $1,000,000 to perfect this machine. After perfecting the same, I did not go about it the way most investors do, that is, manufacture them in large quantities and ship them broadcast throughout the country. On the contrary I placed the first machine in my own publishing plant and ran it there under my personal supervision, day in and day out, for over one year. It stood every test.

Some time ago, I formed the corporation which bears my full name, The George Livingston Richards Company, with a paid up capital stock of $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of $10 each. This Company owns the publication known as MODERN WOMEN, circulation over 400,000 monthly, and they also acquired my controlling interest in the Agnew Auto-Mailing Machine Company, namely, 50,000 shares of the par value of $25 each, subject to the escrow agreement which I have with the Federal Trust Company. There has never been a share of stock sold in the machine company by me for less than $25, and it has commanded as high as $35, and even $40 per share.

The machine company owns one of the finest machine plants in this country, although not the largest by any means.

Of course, every one knows what a successful publication MODERN WOMEN is, and those who are interested can readily figure out what the machines save in labor. In my own publishing plant it has permitted us to dispense with the services of ninety-three girls, and we have two vacant floors which speak more eloquently than words as to what the machine has accomplished in the saving of floor space. The machines are an absolutely monopoly, and so thoroughly protected are its patents that infringements are impossible. and so strong are the vested rights that the Company instead of selling the machines outright, have chosen the more brilliant policy of leasing them for terms of not less than five years, the average rental amounting to about $800 per year on each machine, a rental of twenty cents per thousand copies being charged with a minimum rental of $500 per annum, which minimum rental covers more than the cost of production. The enormous significance of this statement will be better understood when the cost of manufacture and erection is taken into consideration, showing the almost unprecedented profit of 100 per cent. the first year of their use in the establishments to which they are leased. Each succeeding year is a clear gain, and as may be seen at once, so perfect is the construction that the Company agrees to keep each and every machine in repair. The machine feeds, folds, wraps, pastes, seals, addresses and distributes into mail bags any publication, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, catalogue or circular, all operations being automatically performed in consecutive order at the rate of eighty-six per minute. So simple is the construction of this remarkable machine, and so certain are its results, that two intelligent boys can safely operate it.

The other machine which the Company owns is a Sealing and Stamping machine, which performs the work of twenty-four girls, its duties being to seal and stamp envelopes, advertising cards, etc., at the rate of eight thousand per hour. This machine by a simple movement of the lever instantly seals envelopes without stamping, or if the operator sees fit, stamps without sealing. The sealing and stamping machine is sold outright at a profit which nets the Company over one hundred per cent. of the cost of manufacturing and selling. The Agnew Auto-Mailing Machine Company owns the patent rights for the United States and Canada for both these machines. For the auto-mailing machine, it is estimated, there is a demand in this country for four thousand, and for the sealing and stamping machine, a demand of at least twenty-five thousand.

The following tables give you an idea of what the Company is capable of earning and proves most conclusively that no matter how the subject is discussed, no matter how unfavorably the prospective investor chooses to view it, the fact remains that a satisfactory profit cannot fail to accrue.

The Agnew Auto-Mailing Machine Company is capitalized for $3,000,000, all dividend into common stock, of which in the neighborhood of $2,250,000, has been issued. Now if four thousand auto-mailing machines were rented annually at an average of $800 each, that would be $3,200,000. Twenty-five thousand sealing and stamping machines at an average net profit of $100 each, would be $2,500,000, making a total of $5,700,000. Charge off ten per cent. wear and tear on the mailing machines, namely $320,000, leaving a profit of $5,380,000, or over one hundred and seventy-nine per cent. on the gross capitalization of the mailing machine company.

The average man will call these figures those of a fanciful inventor and to guard against just such as these, I have cut those figures in four parts, and we will say that if only one thousand auto-mailing machines can be placed at an average rental of $800 per year, which would be $800,000, and six thousand two hundred and fifty sealing and stamping machines at an average net profit of $100 each, which would be $625,000 making a total of $1,425,000. Charge off ten per cent. for wear and tear on auto-mailing machines, namely $80,000, leaving a profit of $1,345,000, or forty-five per cent. on the gross capitalization of the Company.

No doubt the average banking man who prefers to put his money into two per cent. bonds, or the pessimist who prefers to have his money draw three per cent. interest in the savings bank, will again question these figures, and say that they are those of a dreamer or of a fanciful inventor and to guard against such as these, I have again cut the figures into four equal four parts, and that is, if only two hundred and fifty auto-mailing machines can be placed at an average rental of $800 each which would be $200,000 and fifteen hundred sealing and stamping machines at a net profit of $100, which would be $150,000, making a total of $350,000. Charge off ten per cent. wear and tear on the mailing machines, namely $20,000, leaving a profit of $330,000 or eleven per cent. on the gross capitalization of the Company. We could again cut these figures in two and still get more profit than the savings bank or bonds pay, but those figures in themselves would prove ridiculous, the same as the statement which figures only two hundred and fifty auto-mailing machines on rental.

Now we will take it for granted that the latter statement which I made is the only one which could be carried out, which shows 11 per cent. on the gross capitalization of the machine company and over 15 per cent. on the capital which is outstanding. If it only paid 10 per cent., The George Livingston Richards Company alone would receive in dividends $125,000 every year on their own stock holdings in the machine company, not counting the dividends which will be received from the publication, and which this year I believe will show a profit of at least $125,000, and which, like old wine, increases in value as the years go on, and this not only holds good as regards the good-will of the property, but also the earning power.

This in brief shows all possible aspects of the situation. Remember the publication is not an experiment, neither is the machine company; both are going concerns. The machine company is shipping machines as fast as they can manufacture them under present conditions, but what we need is a very large plant outside of the city where we can have our own foundry; in other words a plant capable of taking care of 1,000 workmen, hence this stock offering; if it was not for this you could not buy a single share. The newspapers call them the "machine with the brain," and rightly so, for they do everything in their line but talk.

In conclusion all I can say is, that the above is an unvarnished statement, and I would be pleased to have any one *investigate thoroughly every statement* which I have made for I am quite sure that if they do so, their investment would be limited only by their means.

You can buy from one share upwards in The George Livingston Richards Company at par $10 per share.

This is not a speculation, but an investment, and if you have any idle money, it will pay you fully to investigate this offer. You can acquire these shares at the present time for $10 each as long as they last. After they are gone, you will find it very difficult to obtain shares at any reasonable figure, for they are all closely held and bought by people who realize their worth and who are looking for an income in after years.

If it were not for the fact that I had promised the publishers who are now using the mailing machines outside of MODERN WOMEN that I would not divulge their names on account of their being subjected to annoyance by people who contemplate investing, I would gladly publish them here, but as I stated above, every statement which I have made can be verified.

Make all checks, drafts, etc., payable to the order of The George Livingston Richards Company, and I will send you a fully paid and non assessable stock certificate.

By all means investigate the above thoroughly for after you do so your investment will be limited only by your means. Address:

GEORGE LIVINGSTON RICHARDS,
99 & 101 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

N. B. This paper, Up-to-Date Farming, is now using our Mailing Machine and their circulation is increasing so very fast that they have requested us to install one more.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the United, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY
At 227 West Washington Street

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume IX **INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 15, 1906** **Number 20**

FARMERS TO THE FRONT.

A MILLION ORGANIZED FARMERS.

A BALANCED EDUCATION.

THIS PAPER IS THE ONLY ONE THAT TEACHES THE CORRECT PLAN TO MARKET FARM CROPS.

Meet me at the annual meeting,
East St. Louis, Ill.,

October twenty-third to twenty-sixth.

Let us talk over the occurrences of the past year and make plans for 1907.

The best plans that can be laid will be for the completion of the A. S. of E. in the next twelve months. We believe it can be done. We know it can be done if plans that will be proposed at the East St. Louis meeting are adopted.

The A. S. of E. completed means certainty and profit in agriculture for all future time and equity in every department of business in the country.

Are these things worth striving for?

Yes, they can be accomplished. Farmers are very different now from what they used to be.

Formerly they let other people do their thinking for them, and they either followed or were driven.

The majority of farmers are now people of independent thought. Their old leaders may harangue before them, but they ask themselves, is this so measured by the standard of the new education?

Hundreds of problems do not look the same now as they did a few years ago, and this all on account of the new education given by the American Society of Equity and its paper.

Therefore we can go to the East St. Louis meeting prepared to meet agricultural problems as they were never met before. We can meet and consider them from new viewpoints, standing on more exalted ground than representatives of agriculture ever stood on before.

Instead of looking to others for help, farmers now know that they must look to themselves, and that in themselves is all power, while from the outside they cannot now, or ever, hope for salvation.

Knowing these things, it behooves the delegates to go to the convention with a full sense of the responsibilities resting upon them, and with the determination to discharge these responsibilities to the fullest and best of their ability.

The farmers have been receiving a new education for four years. This education was directed (whether or not it thus impressed all of them) toward teaching them an ultimately complete, thorough and scientific business system for directing the marketing of all farm crops.

Note we say *for directing the marketing*. We believe it will be enough for the farmers' marketing headquarters to know the supply, where it is, the demand, where it is, and then direct the supply so as to meet and equal the demand. By this arrangement farmers can get their price; because of the scientific distribution all markets will be supplied with all they want, hence the maximum sales will be made, while, at the same time, no present, necessary and legitimate handler will be dispensed with or disturbed in his business.

Every person, farmer or other, must approve of such a system for the distributing end of farming. This, like all the other A. S. of E. propositions, while it is aimed primarily to benefit the farmers, will not disturb or injure any present business or class, but will benefit all, including the consumers of farm products.

What this system should be has been explained in former issues. We fear, however, that many of our readers have not a very clear understanding, therefore we briefly describe it again in another part of this paper, and accompany the description with a map in order to make it clear.

There may be a better way, but we doubt it. If there is, it should be presented at the East St. Louis meeting, as at that meeting the business system must be agreed upon, and in the future all must work for its accomplishment.

Enough educating has been done. A nation of farmers has been converted to believe that through control of supply prices of farm products can be made. But we want this control of supply, and, we will say, distribution of it, to be so complete and accurate that the profitable price will be compelled for the first of the crop and for all of it.

No time has been lost. It takes time to accomplish great things. It takes time to give an education and to get an understanding. The four years' campaign of the A. S. of E. has accomplished these things, and we are now fully ready to take the last great step in building the farmers' machine of marketing.

To have proposed to build or run such a machine four years ago, or three years or two years, would have only excited the ridicule of nearly all classes. To have attempted to run it before the people had a new education would have been to invite failure. But now it does not look to be such a stupendous undertaking. In fact, it is not nearly as complicated and will not be as difficult to accomplish as has been the formation of several successful commercial and transportation enterprises of the present day. What relieves our proposition of many difficult features and leaves it simple is the fact that it is not proposed that the society handle the farmers' crops, but only direct the marketing. The machine to do this need neither be as large nor as expensive as some of our already organized national industries, namely, steel, oil or transportation.

What has been done for those industries can be done for agriculture. In fact, to complete the farmers' machine, and run it, will be a simple problem compared with those. In the first place it will not require a dollar of capital stock, and in the second place we do not need to seek out, fight for or create markets for our goods. The markets exist. They are always dependable and uniform in demand, day after day, week after week, and, we may say, year after year, except that they are increasing. The people cannot do without what the farmers have, hence all that is necessary is to hold up the supply and the inexorable demand will seek it.

To do this, moreover, we will not need to hold up all the supply. The farmers who have controlled in the past have made their power felt. A few more brought under the influence of the A. S. of E. doctrines and added to the army already enlisted will constitute that power which will represent the *temporary* oversupply that at times goes on the markets and causes prices to drop.

We look for such wise and advanced action at the next annual meeting, which will convene in a few days, as will stamp the A. S. of E. as one of the great institutions of the earth, which it is. Further, on account of superior plans and better support, and with the crowning act of the organization almost ready to be consummated, we look for a growth in membership such as will establish the society, in its fully expected power, within twelve months.

How Long Will Farmers Submit to Be Driven?

(See Illustration Page 1)



WE advise you to take a good look at the cartoon on first page, give it special attention, for in all probability you may not see many more like it.

But conditions are changing and the sarmer is now coming into his own. This cartoon shows conditions as they used to exist UNIVERSALLY, and largely at the present time, with th farmer answering to and smarting under the whip of the speculatives, exploiters and false teachers.

It is so true to life that you may well blush with shame as you contemplate it. If the picture were drawn more ACCURATELY the effect would be even worse, for then it would show MANY farmers sweating in the harness and but a comparatively few "plug hat" parasites in the wagon. It takes the hard earned proceeds of about ONE THOUSAND honest farmers to support in lavish comfort and luxury ONE single parasite.

But, thanks to the power and the practical results of UNITED EFFORT, a change in these conditions is rapidly taking place, and in our next issue we will show you a picture of the NEW order of things.

We want you to study that cartoon, too. Every reader of this paper is familiar with our predictions and the square principles on which they are based. NOW the farmers who have banded together on the great plan of the American Society of Equity are beginning to discover that their pockets are beginning to bulge with the dollars that jingle and clink together with the only sound in the world that scares away the wolf from the door.

It will PAY you and every farmer in your county to think about this seriously. If you do, you will come together and absolutely guarantee to yourselves PROFITABLE PRICES for everything you produce and perpetual "market independence."

Follow our advice and you are bound to win. This is a great movemeut, a wonderful turning of the tables.

Watch for the next cartoon. And while you are waiting show this article and THIS cartoon and others to your brother farmer the first time they drive by, for the day is near at hand when they will thank you for having called their attention to them.

We should strive to improve our minds, our profits, our conditions, rather than our stock and our crops, at this time.

Farmers are thinking more now than ever before.

It is the independent thought born of seeing things through the glasses of truth and reason.

This independent thought causes them to weigh and consider rather than accept things for what they appear to be, or are said to be. Such independent thought is a wonderful stimulus to ideas and the best assurance of good judgment.

They no longer delegate their old-time and old-line teachers and leaders to think for them. In fact, they are becoming critics of their former teachers and are causing the latter to sit up and see things in a different light.

There has not been much opposition from farm papers lately. We regret that, nevertheless, this feature has come to the front once more in an indirect way. See the article in this issue, "Is There a Paper Combine?" We hope these papers will consult their own best interests and leave the farmers to try the A. S. of E. plan. They cannot gain anything for themselves by their jealous and senseless opposition, and they do the farmers positive and immeasurable financial injury by delaying the time when profitable prices for all farm crops must and will prevail.

Congress gave the Department of Agriculture about $10,000,000 for its year's expenditures. This will largely be used to teach greater production, resulting, if it results in anything, in lower prices to farmers and bigger dividends to those who handle and transport the crops. In our opinion, part of this money (one million dollars, or even less), judiciously used in educating farmers how to market their crops, would do more good than all of it, and the added appropriations for ten years in the future, used to increase the producing capacity of our farms.

We have the extra blade of grass, the extra ear of corn, the extra bushel of wheat, two apples and two potatoes where we had only one before. What are we getting for them? Will the gentlemen who preached on the gospel trains please raise their hands and answer?

The dumpers ruined the markets for some weeks to come. But be patient.

"All things come to him who waits," provided he holds his crop.

The A. S. of E. will renew the strike for dollar wheat in due time. Holders should not be discouraged.

"To organize and talk has been about all farmers' societies have done in the past." This is the way Mr. C. D. Lyon, of Ohio, writes, and then he says: "I am not sure that I will ever join another one or pay another dollar to keep one up." But, Mr. Lyons, the A. S. of E. is different. Former farmers' organizations had no practical plan to accomplish for farmers what organization and co-operation have accomplished for all other classes and industries. The A. S.

of E. has, and it is going after the accomplishment tooth and nail (pardon the expression). Just watch this society, or, better yet, climb right in the band wagon and enjoy the music while "we go marching on."

"See-saw, up and down,
I can see all over town."

This represents the way farmers have been moving in the past—sometimes up and, just as surely, sometimes down. Help us to change the old see-saw condition!

We want the middlemen; we include such important ones as represent railroads and trusts to be servants of the people in equity. What is more logical? They exist between the two great classes, the producers and the consumers. They take what one makes and deliver it to the one who consumes it. Thus they do not serve, but many of them serve in the role of masters.

December 24, 1906, will be the fourth anniversary of the A. S. of E.

Communications to the Farmers' Forum have been held over on account of lack of space. In this issue we curtail some other departments in order to give them room now. Read the department and get the views of others on the burning question of the day, viz: equity in business.

Let the other people pay the cost of marketing.

It is not what you want done that counts, but what you do.

For many years farm papers have been telling farmers of their troubles, but now they are not willing to discuss with them how to cure these troubles.

Your Own Worst Enemy

At some meetings in Kentucky recently attended by the editor, the sentiment was universal that, if farmers failed to solve all their difficult problems by the A. S. of E. plan, it would be their own fault.

It was admitted that the right plan has been found at last, and that the farmers are now striving for the right object. They see plainly that they have no opposition except from the small class of people who profit by the bad conditions and from the stubbornness, ignorance or suspicions of their own class. Merchants, bankers, doctors, lawyers, judges, manufacturers, all urge farmers to organize. These meetings were addressed by one candidate for Governor, one banker and manufacturer, one doctor and one circuit judge—all members of the A. S. of E. All of them urged organization and co-operation. It was never so in any farmers' organization before.

In view of this fact, how can any farmer hold aloof longer? In these Kentucky neighborhoods fully three-fourths of the farmers are members of the society. If the other one-fourth are made of the material from which humanity is usually molded, we cannot understand their passive state. They see plainly that their neighbors, three to one, are in the line of battle fighting for a common good. They know that they have been virtual slaves in the past; that a crisis is now at hand, and the hosts are battling for freedom and independence. Yet they continue to sit in the midst of a thousand wrecks of past hopes without a move to escape.

Those on the battle line know that to falter a moment would relinquish ground already gained and imperil the great and holy interests at stake. Yet this one-fourth sit with folded hands, or work with dogged stupidity, reckless of the future; or, possibly, harbor a mean thought that should the three-fourths win, they also will share in the rewards if not in the victory. This is the one opportunity for farmers. If they miss it they may as well abandon hope for better things in the future. If there is anything that farmers can do to forever forfeit the sanction of heaven on their work, we believe it is the rejection of the plan of the A. S. of E., which aims to gain their salvation. Will a single individual do this? We will not believe it. We cannot think any person will continue to be his own worst enemy.

THE MARKETING MACHINE OF THE A. S. OF E.

Illustration and Explanation of the Working of the Farmers Marketing System

(Following is the American Society of Equity plan to DIRECT the marketing of crops. It will be submitted to the Annual Meeting at East St. Louis for adoption or amendment and for sanction to put it in operation in the next year if it is considered the time has arrived.)

Before starting on any great undertaking it is well to know: First, what we want to accomplish; second, how to accomplish it. In other words, "be sure we're right, then go ahead."

No business is considered satisfactory that does not yield a sufficient financial reward to allow the people engaged in it to live as well, enjoy life as much, and accumulate a competency as rapidly as do people in other lines of business of, we will say, equal importance and requiring equal application, skill and endeavors.

If we admit this to be true—and who will contradict it —tnen dos it not follow that what farmers want to accomplish first is a satisfactory financial return?

How to accomplish this is the important question, and the one we will endeavor to make clear to any farmer who reads the following:

In the past farmers' societies (we need not mention the names), farm papers and farmers' institutions all taught that the ways to have more money were to **buy cheaper, farm more and raise larger crops.** Although these instructions have been given season after season, and year after year, and were backed up by the expenditure of many millions of dollars every year, contributed by the farmers; by State Legislatures and Congress, the problems remain unsolved to-day.

But four years ago a new doctrine began to be taught. It was a brand new idea as applied to farming. It was nothing less than the idea that the place to make money in farming was not in the goods and machines bought, but in the crops sold. In other words, **to get profitable prices for all the crops.**

This new idea is represented by the American Society of Equity, and is taught by Up-to-Date Farming, supplemented by hundreds of organizers who are constantly in the field. The principles of the society are now accepted by farmers and other fair people wherever they are understood, and the plan of the society to accomplish all that is claimed has been tried and found correct and sufficient.

The American Society of Equity accomplishes its first great object, viz: "Profitable Prices," through control of marketing. We clai mthat if crops—the supply of food, and cotton, and wool for clothing—are controlled—held in the hands of the farmers until the demand is ready for them—that prices will be paid for them that are fair and profitable. If our readers will agree with us on this proposition our undertaking to convert them will be simplified. If, however, they take the position, as some thoughtless people have, that if farmers hold their crops for fair prices consumers will do without them and thus the farmers will defeat themselves, our task would be a hopeless one. Consumers cannot do without what the farmers produce a single day, although they can do without almost everything else for a time, or all the time.

We can easily see the unique, strong and strategical position the farmers occupy. Once a year they possess all the food and clothing supplies. They can live indefinitely within themselves, but all the other people could not live a month without them, and if farmers would stop marketing one day the whole country would be thrown into a panic. Every other class of people and every other industry must seek out its markets, oftentimes fight for them, and always pay large sums to obtain them and maintain them. But with farmers it is different. All they need to do is to agree on the price they want, hold their crops and sit down and wait until the other people come for them. They can be sure that as much will be consumed at prices of the farmers' making as at prices formerly made by the buyers, because the other people must have them, and the price will be made by the American Society of Equity, representing all farm interests and pledged to be fair to the consumers. Also members of the society need not be concerned if some of their neighbors hold aloof, as all the farmers will not be needed. There are enough farmers operating on the plan of the A. S. of E. now to make the price certain for nearly all important crops. They are holding and controling enough which, if they continue to hold for their price, and if the other people off of the farms refuse to pay the price, a famine would result. Remember, the world can not get along with only a part of the farm products, but it needs ALL. It has been so in the past, and it will be most emphatically so in the future as population increases.

We believe every person who has carefully read the foregoing will agree that if it is possible to tie up the staple—non-perishable—farm crops on the farms and let them out just as the demand comes over a year, that the farmers' fair prices can be obtained. Also, with perishable crops—fruit, vegetables, etc.—if the marketing can be done on a systematic plan so as to give each market no more than enough to equal the demand, profitable prices can be obtained for all marketed. In case of a surplus (a crop more than the demand will consume) it will be held over in the case of grain and non-perishable crops, and in the case of perishable crops it will be canned or preserved, or left to spoil at home rather than send to market to destroy the profit on the legitimate supply. Also provision is made for control of production in this movement.

On the plan of the American Society of Equity it is possible to tie up the supplies on the farms, and by the system we will explain it will be possible to direct the marketing so as to prevent gluts at anytime in any market and secure profitable prices for all marketed. Also, by this plan a more thorough distribution will be secured for all crops; prices will be steady and fair, resulting in greater consumption. We believe, in the case of some fruits and vegetables, the consumption will increase from 25 to 100 per cent. under the supervision of this society.

We want the reader to keep in mind that all these things will be accomplished without the society becoming the possessor of any farm products. It will not need any capital stock, consequently it is not a money-making concern, except as, through its offices, it is instrumental in securing profitable prices for it smembers' crops. It guarantees equitable prices to consumers and will compel handlers to serve both these great classes honestly and in equity. It does not become the handler of farm products, hence the old handlers will continue in business, but under better conditions for all concerned. The duty of the society will be to receive reports of supply from the producers and reports of demand from the markets. Knowing both of these, and having them entered clearly on its books, it will be a simple matter to direct the supply to the demand, and in quantities only as needed.

The American Society of Equity has for four years been teaching this plan all over the country and in Canada. There are millions of farmers now who are controling marketing more than ever before, because they see its power to make better prices. Ever since this movement started prices have improved as the season advanced, and when the demand needed the **controlled** supply. Even now market reports say "Receipts of wheat were very light, and prices advanced." We know farmers have not marketed nearly all of the last large crop. With this education accomplished, and members to the society and readers for the official paper, Up-to-Date Farming, in over 2,100 counties out of about 3,100 in the country, we believe the time has come to take the last step to complete the society and establish its marketing machine. This we expect to accomplish before the end of 1907, and we want every farmer or friend of farmers to whom this comes to become a member and assist in organizing local

(Concluded on Page 13)



Map showing the seven divisions into which it is proposed to divide the country to facilitate reporting the supply and directing the marketing. In business, only the crops ready for market, or that will be ready soon, will be reported but it will be possible to get a complete report of any or all crops or their condition in a few hours when called for by this plan.

SAFE BANKING

A Plan to Protect Depositors

The honest people of the country have lately been repeatedly shocked by embezzlements of bank funds by those in high and trusted positions, and by the default of others to perform their duties in either preventing any embezzlement or discovering it before it had run its course and the institutions were wrecked. But the shock to the honest people of the country is not all. Their equilibrium will soon be recovered if there is a cessation of heavy bank failures for a short time. The loss of confidence in our financial institutions, in human nature and in the morals of the people are far greater concerns, and if it were not for the remarkable prosperity of the country, these failures might precipitate a national calamity. And beyond all considerations mentioned there is another side—the side of thousands of depositors, many of whom lost all their savings of years, even, in the case of some old people, of a lifetime. The misery and suffering resulting from a bank failure such as the recent one at Chicago it is impossible to measure and portray.

It would appear that a way would have been devised before now to protect the depositors. Why the Government should not guarantee the safety of deposits in national banks we have often pondered.

Our National Government sets the institution up in business and sanctions it by denominating it *a national bank.* Then it takes a step further to inspire confidence by appointing a national bank examiner whose duty it is to inspect all the doings of this bank and sound an alarm on the first tendency to wrongdoing. Bearing the name "national" bank and under the supervision of the Government, a depositor naturally has a right to expect that such an institution is sound and safe, and must remain so as long as the nation is sound and solvent. Many foreigners have been duped into depositing their money in national banks under the supposition that they were giving their money in charge of the Government. As a matter of fact they gave it into the keeping of the bank president, cashier and directors, and if any one of them chose to appropriate it, the depositor has absolutely no way of recovering it.

As we said, we think the Government should guarantee the safety of deposits in national banks, and if stolen, make good to the depositor. But this latter would rarely be necessary if the Government inspections were made with sufficient care and frequency.

But there is another and a very simple way, one that can be carried out without any new laws and one that we think any banker, who wants to deserve the confidence of his depositors and the community, would adopt.

This way is for the officers and directors of the bank to give a bond made by a responsible surity company to equal the full amount of the deposits.

Such a bond would not be very expensive. Having given the bond, it will follow that the directors will direct honestly, and there will be no more bank failures. Or should they neglect their duty under the proposed conditions, the depositors would not lose.

Any bank adopting this plan and advertising it would undoubtedly secure more than its pro rata share of the deposits in competing territory, and we believe such security would bring out great amounts of money from hiding and place it in the banks. The increased deposits and the increased business the bank would do would more than compensate for the expense of giving the bond.

We are not aware that this plan is in operation anywhere in this country or others, but recommend our readers to urge the bankers in their neighborhoods to adopt it.

Postal Reforms

About twenty years ago, when the editor lived in a small Pennsylvania town, it was served with three mails a day. This year, on a visit to his old home he found it receiving eight mails a day. That is, eight trains brought mail to the town every day and two men were employed to make trips between the post office and depot to carry the mail.

In Indianapolis there are four mail deliveries daily in the business section and two deliveries daily in the residence section. Everybody is satisfied in Indianapolis and everybody was satisfied with three mails a day in former years, in the Pennsylvania town.

But somehow and sometime the railroads prevailed on the government to let them carry mail on more than double the number of trains, consequently more than doubling the expense. We don't know how general this expansion has been, but are of the opinion that it exists all over the country. This is an important matter for the postal commission now sitting in New York. We believe that if sufficient service, and no more, were contracted for with the railroads, the deficiency in postal revenue would disappear and the low rate given on newspapers need not be disturbed.

If there were an American Society of Equity thoroughly established in this country this matter could speedily be attended to in the interests of the people. Until such a society is completely established, we ask every reader of this paper to clip this article out and send it to Hon. Jesse Overstreet, chairman of committee on postoffices, Washington, D. C.

The Price of Cotton

The Southern Cotton Association, in convention at Little Rock, Ark., named a minimum price of 10 cents per pound on cotton, and the Farmers' Union, in convention at Texarkana, Tex., named a price of 11 cents. Now we feel about cotton much as we do about wheat. The A. S. of E. named a price of 12 cents for two years and the editor will recommend this price for the 1906 crop. When cost of raising cotton is taken into consideration, we believe no crop should sell for less than 12 cents, no matter how large, just as no crop of wheat should sell for less than $1.00.

Twelve cents is not an exorbitant price for the consumer.

If the A. S. of E. price is put at 12 cents, our cotton-growing brethren should have no difficulty in satisfying themselves.

Denaturized Alcohol

Will farmers get the profit and benefits that they naturally should from the manufacture and use of denaturized alcohol? If they do, we will be surprised and it will be unusual. When valuable inventions were made for agriculture or when new uses were discovered for formerly waste agricultural products, such as cotton seed, the prices of their crops were put down so that the net value was no greater but gave the average farmer just a living, as before. *We need an American Society of Equity to safeguard the farmers' and peoples' interests in the manufacturfe, handling and sale of denaturized alcohol.*

Good Roads

It is a shame the great amount of money and labor that are expended on the roads of this country every year and the condition in which they remain. We believe, when the American Society of Equity is established, that a trifle in price will be added to each farm commodity and the proceeds go into a good roads fund. In this way hundreds of millions of dollars can be raised every year. The tax will be distributed among all the people of the country who eat and wear clothes, hence will be an equitable tax. The benefits from good roads will be enjoyed by everybody, whether in city, town or country.

Plenty of Light

Coldwater, Mich., has light both day and night—a Sun and a Star—and both are exercised lest the farmers get into difficulty by organizing. We have seen brighter Suns than that eclipsed, and Stars look cold and dull in a cheerless sky.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets—How the Farmers' Strikes are Progressing—Notes

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

The visible supplies of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports on the dates named were as follows:

	Sept. 22	Sept. 8	Feb. 24
Wheat	42,361,000	41,205,000	49,000,000
Corn	6,975,000	5,718,000	23,002,000
Oats	15,518,000	13,062,000	32,838,000

The visible supplies of grain in Canada on the same dates were as follows:

Wheat	9,357,000	3,791,000	20,127,000
Corn	54,000	30,000	28,000
Oats	112,000	139,000	181,000

COTTON.

The total worlds supply of cotton, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, was, on the dates named, as follows:

	Sept. 21	Sept. 7	Mch. 3.
American	1,004,702	867,916	3,606,123
Other kinds	791,000	869,000	1,504,000
	1,795,702	1,736,916	5,110,123

(The figures are bales.)

The price of cotton Oct. 4, '06 New York was $10.64 to $10.90. One year ago (Oct. 4, '05) $10.35 to $10.60.

COMPARATIVE GRAIN PRICES.
(Chicago Market.)

WHEAT	Cash	Sept.	Dec.	May
Oct. 4	72¼@73		75¼	79⅛
Sept. 21	72	72½	74¾	78⅜
Mch. 8	80½	77½	77	
Oct. 4'05	85¾@86¼		84½	85½
CORN				
Oct. 4	46½@46¾	45½	43	43½
Sept. 21	50	49½	43⅜	43⅞
Mch. 8	47½	44⅛		
Oct. 4. '05	51@51¼		44⅝	43½
OATS.				
Oct. 4	34½@35½		34½	34¼
Sept. 21	33@35¼		34⅛	35½
Mch. 8	30			
Oct. 4'05	29¼		27¾	29¾

CASH PRICES IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR NO. 2 GRAIN.

Oct. 4, 1906.

Chicago—Wheat, 72¼@73; corn, 46½@46¾; oats, 34½@35½.

New York—Wheat, 78⅝@80⅜; corn, 57@57½; oats, 37½@40 1-2.

St. Louis—Wheat, (no grain markets, holiday).

Kansas City—Wheat, 72; corn, 45½; oats, 34@35.

Cincinnati—Wheat, 75½@76½; corn, 48@48½; oats, 36@36½.

Indianapolis—Wheat, 73½@74½; corn, 49¾; oats, 35¼@35½.

Minneapolis—Wheat No. 1 hard spring 76¼; No. 1 Northern spring, 75¾, No. 2 73¾.

GRAIN CROP MOVEMENT.

The movement of leading grains at primary points for the week and for the six weeks of the present season compares with similar periods in 1905 and 1904, according to Bradstreet's reports, as follows:

	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.
Sept. 22, '06	6,704,945	4,414,516	4,412,359
Sept. 23, '05	7,639,064	3,907,232	4,590,037
Sept. 24, '04	7,325,436	3,802,640	5,508,714
Season July 1 to Sept. 22, 06	66,469,447	39,259,323	50,805,895
July 1 to Sept. 23, '05	63,139,034	43,050,205	55,408,115
July 1 to Sept. 24, '04	57,394,726	38,538,272	51,751,346

Up-to-Date Farming was the first paper to seriously propose the general holding of farm crops, by the producers, to compel fair prices and to this day is the only farm paper of any prominence that teaches and urges farmers to do this thing.

While not another farm paper will assist in this great work of teaching farmers how to market, it is encouraging to see many papers of other classes recommending the idea and acknowledging the good results that have already been accomplished. For instance we take the following from Bradstreets, a recognized authority on financial, statistical and industrial matters and on which we depend largely for the statistics in this department (The Situation):

Nearly all advices point to the slowness of the American farmer to accept current prices for his wheat and this cause is largely credited with the slow but steady advance of about 3 cents per bushel witnessed from the low point touched about two weeks ago. It is true that this holding tendency is not confined to cereals. Cotton is also reported to be held back, and it is conceded that a continuance of these movements may have important effects upon the country's trade in cereals, cotton and general merchandise, to say nothing of collections. Car shortages, bad weather and smaller than expected yields of spring wheat are all credited with exercising some influence upon the movement, but the fact that prices now are 8 to 10 cents a bushel lower than a year ago is charged with the larger share of responsibility. Even where large deliveries have occurred, however, the claim is made that the offerings are not sold outright by the farmers, but are being held on storage receipts at country elevators. Just what the movement of cereals so far in the present crop year shows is to be found in the following table, giving primary receipts of flour, wheat, corn and oats weekly since July 1, and totals for three months for the past two years:

Week ending	Flour, barrels	Wheat, bushels	Corn, bushels	Oats, bushels
July 7	352,571	2,163,931	3,900,120	3,242,42
July 14	305,722	4,464,316	3,111,723	3,307,02
July 21	379,997	7,130,873	2,786,930	3,067,31
July 28	466,317	8,460,599	2,631,029	2,693,74
August 4	393,139	8,897,966	2,534,378	4,125,27
August 11	431,105	6,441,511	2,089,684	5,355,94
August 18	408,080	5,381,604	2,652,513	4,418,61
August 25	438,562	3,715,025	2,782,608	5,928,04
September 1	498,653	3,108,576	3,284,415	5,060,06
September 8	385,118	3,660,716	3,986,569	4,726,84
September 15	450,887	6,339,385	5,084,838	4,468,25
September 22	466,071	6,704,945	4,414,516	4,412,35
Total 12 weeks 1906	4,976,222	66,469,447	39,259,323	50,805,89
Total 12 weeks 1905	4,305,956	63,139,034	43,950,205	55,408,11
Total 12 weeks 1904	3,917,198	57,394,726	38,538,272	51,751,34

In the fourth and fifth weeks of the season, it will be seen, the wheat movement, representing the first rush of winter wheat to market, was very heavy. It fell off rapidly, however, until the first week in September, when the spring wheat began to come to market. The latter movement has not been large. The corn movement reached its heaviest in the past three months two weeks ago, this largely representing old corn sold as the new crop passed out of danger of frost. The oats movement reached its height in the last week of August. The really significant figures are, however, found in the totals for the twelve weeks, particularly in that of wheat. Here is shown a total movement for twelve weeks of 66,469,447 bushels, a gain of only 3,330,413 bushels over last year and of 9,074,413 bushels over 1904, or gains of, respectively, 5 and 15 per cent. If however, the movement of flour is reduced to bushels and the movement of grain and flour combined is looked at, it is found that the total movement this year at primary points equals 88,862,446 bushels, a gain of 7.6 per cent over 1905 and of 18 per cent. over 1904. While there is no doubt some duplication of movement here shown, owing to the combining of the wheat and flour totals, the percentage of increase over last year is not so very much out of line with the prevailing estimates of the gain in the total chop, which point to a yield 8.2 per cent. larger than in 1905. The increase of only 18 per cent. in movement for twelve weeks, this country and Canada contributing, points to shipments this year of 35,303,667 bushels, against 13,961,801 bushels last year and 16,260,490 bushels in 1904 for corresponding periods.

It would appear from the above showing that the farmers are controlling their crops more year by year and we may hope that they will soon be to the point either through organization and being directed by their organization, or through voluntary action of their own, when they will market only one-tenth or one-twelfth of an annual crop in any month, thus preventing the large temporary surplusses called "visible supplies."

We are glad to be able to print the above because it presents evidence that our efforts have not been in vain. To some people our asking for a "million members" and call for "farmers to the front" teachings of "controlled marketing" to obtain "profitable prices" have lost their charm and they think the ought to have the full benefits—that is profitable prices on all the crops. But they lose sight of the benefits the American Society of Equity has already brought to every farmer. There is no doubt, every farmer is better off financially today than he would have been without the society. Also they forget that we have made progress and the time for complete success is not as far distant as it was four years ago. All who may have the least feeling of discouragement should take braver courage and a new hope after reading this number and noting the work just ahead for the society.

The past efforts have not been lost. It was necessary to have the education before the million members could be secured, marketing controlled, profitable prices made or farmers brought to the front. As evidenced in Bradstreet's article, this education has reached all over the U. S. and Can. and its effect is reflected in the marketing of the leading

(Concluded on Page 14)

(For the information of new readers we will say that tables giving important grain statistics have been printed since last March. They are valuable for comparisons as any person will readily discern. Our readers should study them carefully each issue and preserve all numbers for future reference and comparisons.)

THE LOCAL UNION



FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The Emblem

of the American Society of Equity as here shown is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION. It is the face of the Equity button and should be worn by every farmer.

The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.

The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come thru Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.

This is the only farm paper devoted to the distributing—marketing—end of farming. For this reason it should be read by every farmer in the country.

OCTOBER 1st, QUARTERLY DUES

This is a reminder that the Oct. 1st. quarterly dues are now due, and if unpaid please attend promptly. From these quarterly dues the steam to keep up your society and your official paper must come. You should appreciate the importance of the quarterly dues being paid—promptly.

ON TO EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

The Local Union programs will soon be resumed in Up-to-Date Farming.

Don't let a dime a month before your eyes hide the dollars within your reach if you were not blinded.

Don't squeeze the dollar you have, and which your society needs to establish it, until the eagle screams and let the eagle ($10) fly away from you.

Do you file your copies of Up-to-Date Farming? A year's volume of this paper will be a unique and valuable addition to any library. Years hence, when farmers have solved all their serious problems, it will have an added value.

Good results are being obtained in Pennsylvania on account of the education and work done by Vice-President J. B. Whiting.

Don't forget the conventions for organizing State unions, as follows: Minnesota, at St. Paul, in the old Capitol building, October 17, and Kansas, at Hutchinson, October 18-19.

National President Everitt made a flying visit to Kentucky September 27 and 28, assisting at meetings at Lewisport and at Philpot.

The organizers who are entitled to mention since our last issue are: Jesse F. Bell, Bakerville, Tenn.; Wm. L. Abbott, Abilene, Kas.; O. W. Stephens, Poseyville, Ind.; M. F. Sharp, Narrows, Ky.; T. S. Morrell, Cedar, Minn.; John A. McClure, Hickman, Ky.; C. G. Billings, Eau Galle, Wis.; A. J. Dunlap, Hastings, Neb.; G. W. McIlroy, R. R. 4, Owenton, Ky.; H. P. Poole, Lobelsville, Tenn.; C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; N. C. Crawley, Baraboo, Wis.; A. K. Fineout, Barryton, Mich.; W. N. Thompson, Lincoln, Neb.

Read the article, "The Four Hundred," in this issue. While you may not aspire to be one of the four hundred, you can add your mite by getting some new members or a local union, thus helping to guarantee the completion of the A. S. of E. in 1907.

How often does your local union meet? After you read this number of your official paper, can you not decide that you should meet weekly to consider the best ways and means of completing your society? Every two weeks, at least?

An equity hall is needed in every town. Talk it over in your meetings.

As soon as possible decide on the date when you want the big county rally in 1907. As soon as the date is decided upon let headquarters know and the date will be published. We want to hold 2,500 county rallies in 1907. It is time to begin to work for them now. As soon as you decide and let us know, we will begin to help promote it.

Have you got your merchant into your local union yet?

This is the season of the year to polish your "equity" tools and use them for making converts.

The plan is the main thing. Organization should be easy with the right plan. Organization was easy in the Alliance in the past, but the plan was bad. Let us try once more with the right plan.

We are gradually getting the "hang" of the new Equity press and will soon be able to secure fine results.

I am taking one-half day off each week for the A. S. of E. Are YOU?—B. A. Wilkinson, Atchison, Kas.

Have you requested that "marketing crops at profitable prices" shall be one of the subjects at your farmers' institutes? If you have not, attend to it at once, and insist on your request being complied with. Address in any State, Director of Farmers' Institutes, care of State Experiment Station, —— ——. (You probably know the postoffice where your station is located.)

If your local has not paid and remitted October dues (the last quarter of the year), please attend at once. Members at large are also urged to pay up for the next year, and subscribers will confer a great favor by renewing without waiting for a notice by letter.

The report of the annual meeting will be published in November 15 issue. An extra edition will be printed. It should have a wide circulation. See terms for extra copies elsewhere in this number.

When buying your ticket to go to the annual meeting, ask for certificate entitling you to the one-third rate on return trip. If your agent is not able to supply it, then buy a ticket to a nearby town of importance and procure the proper ticket there.

A manufacturer in Owensboro, Ky., has brought out a new cigar which he calls "A. S. of E."

"Farmers to the front" has been heard all over America and the farmers are coming to the front as they never did before.

I have been a member of the A. S. of E. only a short time, am a member of Chambers Local Union No. 1 at Chambers, Hancock County, Ky. I believe the A. S. of E. is doing the noblest and greatest work that was ever done for the American farmer. H. W. Schafer, Floral, Ky., July 23, '06.

I herewith send you two more subscribers for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I don't know why it is that farmers here are so slow in taking hold of a work of that kind. I believe that it is the only thing that can save them. I believe that if we fail in this we are gone under for all times, and no one will be to blame but ourselves. J. L. Gregg, Milford, Ind.; August 15, '06.

NATIONAL DUES.

While I am not now in the active work of organizing, in past years I have spent much time in that work, and I most heartily second the expression in the Up-to-Date Farming of Oct. 1st on page 8. The amount of money available for the use of the National organization is ridiculously small and the dues should be either re-adjusted or increased.

C. Vincent, Omaha, Neb.

ASSISTANT ORGANIZERS WANTED

CALLS BY STATE AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS FOR HELP.

WISCONSIN.

There are 63 counties in Wisconsin and I want twenty more organizers to complete the organization of the A. S. of E. Wisconsin is one of the chief potato producing states. We are very strong already, but not strong enough to control the crop. With an earnest effort at once, however, we can compel our price on the greater part of the crop. Men will find it a profitable business and there is none more honorable. —N. C. Crawley, State Organizer, Baraboo, Wis.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois has 102 counties. It is one of the most important, agriculturally, in the whole country. I believe if Illinois were solidly organized into the A. S. of E. that it could bring such an influence to bear on several of the chief staple crop products of the northern states as would compel the minimum price on each of them without the assistance of any other state. We want, however, all to lend their aid as all will receive benefits from our movement for equity. Illinois should furnish 150,000 members to our society. She will someday, but I want them before the end of 1907. Therefore, I call for 35 more organizers. These, together with the present organizers, can spread the society all over the state in a few months. My plans are laid and the season is with us so send your applications at once to C. O. Drayton, State Organizer, Greenville, Ill.

KENTUCKY.

This state is the best organized in the A. S. of E. of any in the country. We are getting nearly all the promised benefits on our chief crops. This makes the work of organizing easy. There are 116 counties in the state, about one-third of which are already very well organized. I want to organize the state solidly at once. Therefore, I call for twenty-five additional organizers and can put them to work at once in excellent territory. As the slack season for farm work is coming and the best season for organizing is here, I hope the quoto will be filled at once.—Address L. N. Robertson, Utica, Ky.

NEBRASKA.

Our state occupies an exceedingly strong position agriculturally. In the production of live stock, corn, oats and wheat it ranks up near the top. We have a state union, splendidly officered and every man is thoroughly convinced that the A. S. of E. plan is the only plan for farmers. Every one of our officers and directors is enthusiastic that Nebraska should fall solidly in line for Equity in business. We have made a splendid start and are now ready to begin a campaign that must sweep the state. We have 90 counties. I want 25 more earnest, energetic men to help me. They can well be inspired by the nobleness of the cause. I can make them such terms as will make the work profitable to them. Address me at once, as the campaign must begin immediately.—W. N. Thompson, State organizer, Lincoln, Neb.

MICHIGAN.

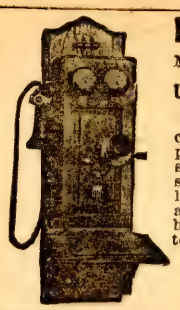
The Peninsula State was one of the first to awake to the call to organize the farmers for equity and profitable prices. I have preached the doctrine of controlled marketing nearly all over the state and I can say that there is not a better field or a riper harvest waiting to be garnered than in dear old Michigan. I am anxious to enlist twenty or thirty more organizers at once in order to carry out the campaign planned so as to secure fair prices for our leading crops—potatoes and beans. The A. S. of E. gives us the only practical plan, so let us use it. Address me at Hamburg, Mich.—Geo. G. Winans, State organizer for the A. S. of E.

NEW YORK.

We have large crops of potatoes, apples and beans in New York but no more than the country will consume at fair prices if they can be controlled and distributed wisely. These things cannot be accomplished except on the rules laid down by the American Society of Equity. Therefore we must use this society. I call for help to organize in every county. It makes me feel bad whenever I start a bushel of potatoes or a barrel of apples off to market by the old route, but I believe in the near future when we say "good-bye" to our products, we will have something left to us to cheer us and keep up our spirits. I want 20 good men at once to help me now and more later. I can tell 20 men where to start this work once and they will be welcomed as the best friends the farmers ever had.—Address, J. B. Whiting, V. P. National Union and State organizer, Interlaken, N. Y.

INDIANA.

I am the State organizer for the home sate of the A. S. of E. and am proud of it. I have been in the work for nearly two years and have never labored for a better cause nor for a better class of people. Many farmers must be educated before they will join with us. I have spread the education all over the southern part of our state and am ambitious to enter every one of the 92 counties in the state. To do this, I want from twenty-five to fifty additional organizers at once. I want them from all parts of the state.—Chas. A. Speer, Fort Branch, Ind.



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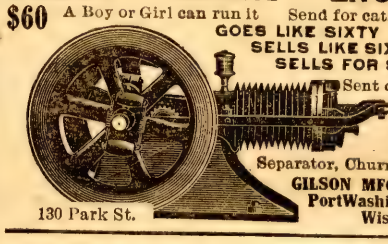


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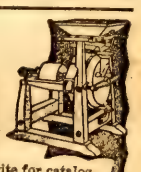


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Peanut Growers Will Hold National Convention

The organized peanut growers, principally in Virginia and North Carolina, will hold a meeting in November for the purpose of organizing the peanut growers' department of the American Society of Equity. The meeting will most probably be held in Suffolk, Nansemond County, Virginia, and about November 20. The time and place of meeting will be published later.

The growth of the American Society of Equity in the peanut belt is almost marvelous. On July 31 there was but one local union in the entire district. That one was at Severn, in Northampton County, N C. Through the efforts of the secretary, S. K. Edwards, a large meeting was held at Severn on July 30, many persons coming from adjoining counties in North Carolina and Virginia. Mr. C. Hayes Taylor, secretary of the tobacco growers' department of the A. S. of E., addressed the meeting, and succeeded in awakening great interest in the plan of controlled marketing. Mr. Taylor also spoke at four other places, viz: Como and Mapleton, in Hertford County, and Conway and Galatia, in Northampton County, organizing locals in each place.

Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson, a prominent and popular young farmer of Pendleton, N. C., was left in charge of the work by Mr. Taylor. Mr. Stephenson was educated in the best schools of North Carolina, and at Harvard College. He is a public speaker of no mean ability, and has a pleasing appearance and most earnest manner. He has organized local unions at each of the following places, and has many others under way: In Virginia, Branchville, Capron, Boykins, Newsoms and Handsom; in North Carolina, Newton, Rich Square, Woodland, Seaboard, Lasker, Ahoskie, Menola, Murfreesboro, Union, Winton, St. Johns, Bethlehem, Harrellsville, Aulander, Roxobel, Kelford, Lewiston, Colerain, Edenton, Cisco, Tyner, Hexlena, Sunbury, Trotville and Corapeake.

Besides these there have also been organized locals in Virginia, at Franklin, Courtland, Unity, Ivor, Windsor, Isle of Wight and Suffolk, and in North Carolina at Milwaukee and Windsor. Also a county union at Winton, N. C.

Thus the work has been launched magnificently. It is going right forward and by the time the delegates to the called convention meet, such a large number of the growers will be in the A. S. of E., and such a large portion of the crop will be represented, that there can be no doubt about securing the profitable price that wil be agreed upon when the convention assembles.

Every peanut grower who can possibly do so should attend the convention. It is each grower's duty to go. It will be worth attending. This movement will make peanut growing certain and profitable. Reduced railroad rates will probably be granted.

Let all eyes turn to Suffolk in November. Further particulars will be given in future issues.



The Peanut Field Virginia and North Carolina produced 7,173,786 bushels of peanuts in 1899. (The census year) and these counties produced nearly all of them.

Peanut Growers of Tennessee Organizing

Editor of Up-to-Date:

Dear Sir—I will send you a few items from this, the peanut belt of Tennessee. It is composed of Benton, Decatur, Humphreys, Perry and a portion of Hickman counties, and the peanut is the money crop of this section. Present prices are from 2 to 3 cents per pound, or from 46 to 69 cents per bushel. These are the prices the producers receive. Now, we understand that the consumers in the cities pay from 15 to 20 cents per pound, or at the rate of from $3.45 to $4.60 per bushel. This indicates enormous profits to some one, and we want to know who gets it, while the growers are actually suffering for the necessities of life. There is something wrong somewhere.

I am glad the people are getting their eyes open on this question, and are waking up from their sleep. It is high time they are realizing their condition. We are making good headway in four counties. We intend to help the speculators in pricing our peanuts this year, and they are growing restless as a consequence. We would be glad to hear from the peanut growers in other stotes. — J. W. Hedge, Humphreys County, Tenn. (We hear from them every week, brother, with several new locals, and many new members. The peanut growers are rapidly getting on independent ground. See call for a national convention in this number.Ed.)



Home of Don. M. Leach, Achley, Iowa, member and worker for the A. S. of E.

THE FOUR HUNDRED

Equity Has its Four Hundred Also ---They Are Workers

There are over four hundred commissioned organizers who are working to establish the American Society of Equity.

Four hundred of these have been selected as **the four hundred.** The best four hundred organizers, no difference how many may be employed, will always constitute this "ever victorious army." They will be an association among themselves, and will have a reunion at each future annual meeting of the society, the first meeting to be held in 1907. The organizer who reports the most local unions and members any two months will be the president of "The Four Hundred" Association. The next best will be the vice-president. A secretary will be chosen by the members at the first meeting. In the meantime the national union will officiate as secretary, and as the idea was originated by Mr. C. Hayes Taylor, secretary of the tobacco growers' department, it will be very proper that he act as secretary until the meeting in 1907. It will be noticed that the officers may change every two months. We therefore look for much friendly rivalry. Also the personnel may change considerably every two months, as the association will always be composed of the best four hundred organizers.

For some time the four hundred have been preparing for a concerted effort all along the line. Who can estimate in advance the power four hundred determined men can exert for the society? Why, if they would each organize only one local union of twenty members each week this would be 400 unions a week and 8,000 members, or 1,600 local unions a month and 32,000 members. Or, if we extend the illustration to a year, it would mean 19,200 local unions and 384,000 members. But we expect the tail-enders to organize more than one local a week. Let us just say, for illustration, that the average will be two locals a week, when the results will be 38,400 local unions in

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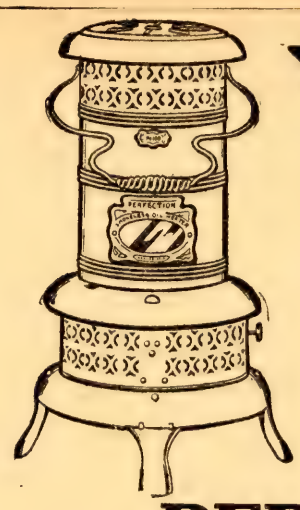
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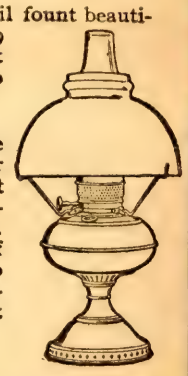
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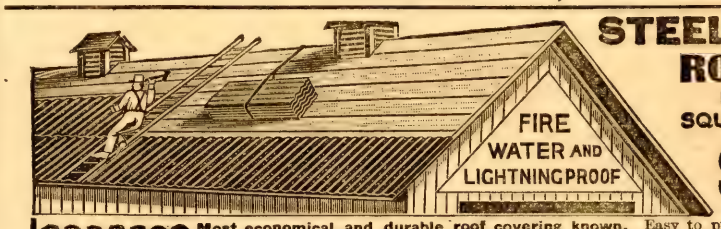
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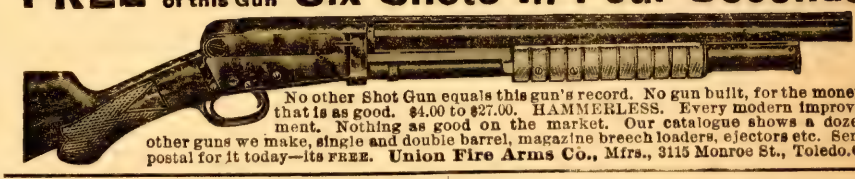
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Most economical and durable roof covering known. Easy to put on; requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care will outlast any other kind Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering any building. Also best for ceiling and siding Fire-proof and water-proof. Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rain-water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect, brand new, painted red two sides. **$1.50** is our price for our No. 15 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened steel roofing and siding, each sheet 24 inches wide and 24 inches long. Our price on the corrugated, like illustration; sheets 22 inches wide x24 inches long **$1.60.** At 25 cents per square additional we will furnisa sheets 6 and 8 feet long. Steel pressed brick siding, **per square $2.00.** Fine Steel Beaded Ceiling, **per square $2.00.** Can also furnish standing seam or "V" crimped Roofing. **WE PAY THE FREIGHT TO ALL POINTS EAST OF COLORADO** except Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory. Quotations to other points on application. **Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.** We will send this roofing to any one answering this advertisement C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you will send us 25 per cent of the amount of your order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your Station. If not found as represented, you do not have to take the shipment and we will cheerfully refund your deposit. **Ask for Catalog No. W-204.** Lowest prices on Roofing, Eve Trough, Wire, Pipe, Fencing, Plumbings Doors, Household Goods and everything needed on the Farm or in the Home. We buy our goods at sheriff's and receiver's sales. **CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35TH & IRON STREETS, CHICAGO**

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No other Shot Gun equals this gun's record. No gun built, for the money that is as good. $4.00 to $27.00. HAMMERLESS. Every modern improvement. Nothing as good on the market. Our catalogue shows a dozen other guns we make, single and double barrel, magazine breech loaders, ejectors etc. Send postal for it today—its FREE. **Union Fire Arms Co.,** Mfrs., 3115 Monroe St., Toledo.O



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W. SMITH GRUBBER CO. LA CROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is intended to bring Buyers and Sellers together at Moderate Cost

To bring buyers and sellers together there is no way surer or cheaper than thru Up-to-Date Farming's Business Exchange Department. This department is principally for subscribers, but anyone may advertise his wants or goods.

RATES The cost for advertising under this head is 5c a word each insertion.
Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. Cash should accompany order.

Agents Wanted

Agents sell the only Pancake Griddle in the world that bakes square cakes. Turns them. Bakes six each time. Canton Griddle Co., Canton, O

Farm Lands

Farm For Sale.
Wm. S. Coon, Osseo, Wis.

OKLAHOMA Farms. Write for prices. H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher, Oklahoma

80 Acres for sale, 11 miles from Madison, Ind. Fair buildings. Plenty of fruit. Two never failing springs. J. W. Shaw, R. R. 7, Madison, Ind.

Cash for your real estate or business, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, C 313 Bank of Commerce Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale 192 acres in Missouri, all fenced, good repair. Land second bottom, limestone soil. 110 A under cultivation, very productive. 75 A blue grass. Balance in choice timber. Two good barns 30x36 and 48x50. Fine young orchard. Running water in barn yard all season. Six miles from county seat. ½ mile from school. 3 to 6 miles to most all churches. Title perfect. Price $5000. This is a bargain. Interested people write A. N. Barks, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

For good bargains we beat them all. We sell best of soil improved and unimproved from $4 to $40 per acre. Easy terms. We have 30,000 acres of fine soil that will double in price in less than one year. Can be handled with small capitol. Come at once. Will give price on a few. One section 10 mi. from town, ½ level; $4.50 per acre. 960 with $4,000 improvements, 70 acres in alfalfa, all second bottom running water 4½ mi. from town $16 per acre. Come at once and get the best of these great bargains. Platte Valley Land and Cattle Co., Kearney, Neb.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Rat hunters. Prices right. Send for free book it tells all. C. M. Sackett, New London, O.

15,000 Ferrets. 48 page illustrated ferret book for 6 cts. telling how to breed and work these animals that exterminate rats; hunt rabbits. Price list free. Samuel Farnsworth, Middletown, Ohio

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

R. C. Johnston, Lawrence, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred registered Angora Goats. Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed.

U. S. Cream Separators hold the worlds record for close skimming. Send for handsome catalog No. 187. Printed in colors and it's free. Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Sharples Tubular Separators are superior to others. Let us prove why. Send for catalog O-136; it tells all about them. Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.

Davis Cream Separator, bought direct from the factory will save you 20 to 30 per cent. Make us prove it. Write for catalogue 152. Davis Cream Separator Co., 56R N. Clinton St. Chicago.

Machinery

Horizontal Air Cooled Gasoline Engines. In three sizes; 1½, 2½ and 5 H. P. Designed and built for business. Live agents desired throughout the country. Write for particulars. The Air-Cooled Motor Co., Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Patents Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest references.

Poultry and Supplies

CHICK Feed. O. K. Brand is best. $2.25 per 100 lbs. Nothing better. 500 lbs. @ $2.00 per hundred. Dealers write for price. W. H. Everitt, Mfr., Indianapolis, Ind.

Death to Lice. Lambert's "Death to Lice" kills all poultry vermin, lice on stock, ticks on sheep or vermin on plants. You get results immediately. Sample 10c; 15 ozs. postpaid, 40c; 100 ozs. by express $1.00. The O. K. Stock Food Co., 644 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Hens won't lay and be a breeding place for lice too. Leakes Lice Exterminator kills lice. Quart 35c; Gallon $1.00. Sprayer for applying 50 cents. SPECIAL OFFER: One gallon and one sprayer $1.00. Wm. H. Everitt, Indianapolis Ind.

Schools

Drawing Artistic and commercial taught at home. Send for free chart. Dorothy D. Deene, 3978 Langley Ave., Chicago.

Miscellaneous

Catalpa Speciosa for setting groves for fence posts, etc. Get Booklet. Wm. Robinson, Kokomo, Indiana.

50 Souvenir Post Cards mailed from all over the world. Join our exchange. Yale Postal Company, Box 1518, New Haven, Conn.

For Sale An A1 bowling alley and billiard hall outfit in Evarts, S. Dak. Write for particulars at once to E. G. Rinderneck, Evarts, S. Dak.

Nebraska Farmers can now sell grain directly to European importers by addressing the Farmers Grain Co., 1314 Farnam St., Omaha.

a year with a membership of 768,000.

We want every reader to note the above very carefully. Study the figures. The question now is, can we secure four hundred organizers who will organize an average of two local unions each week for a year? If we can do this, or approximately this, with what all the other organizers and other individuals will do the society will be completed in twelve months.

Four hundred earnest, intelligent, capable men out of ten million farmers and millions of friends of farmers is not a great number. We have over four hundred now. Will they prove themselves earnest enough, intelligent enough and capable enough? We have appealed to them. Our appeal has met with a hearty response. We now appeal to them again and we appeal also to every reader of this paper to help find **THE very best four hundred,** and the chorus of praise and thanksgiving for equity that will rise from tens of millions of throats in millions of homes will surpass everything since the morning stars sang together. It will mean the creation of a new world as regards living in the future.

MEETINGS

[Organizers are urged to send their dates for meetings to be published in the official paper. This will help them very much. Reports should be sent two weeks ahead of the date of the paper.]

KANSAS STATE UNION

A meeting to organize a State Union of the American Society of Equity for Kansas will be held at Hutchinson, Kan., Oct. 18 and 19. C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kan., has charge of arrangements.

This is a postponed meeting as the call was originally made for June. The time first set came in the midst of harvest and it was thought wise to postpone it. All members, local unions and county unions in Kansas are requested to take notice of the date, do all they can to build up the society in the State in the meantime and send a full representation to the meeting. Please observe that this meeting closely precedes the Annual Meeting of the National Union which occurrs Oct. 23 to 26. National Organizer Sherman will be at the Kansas meeting.

MINNESOTA STATE UNION

A meeting to organize a State Union for Minnesota will be held in St. Paul at the Old Capitol, Wednesday, October 17th, 1906. We urge all members and unions to work for as much additional development as possible preceding this meeting and to send a full delegation representing all interests.

Local people from whom additional information can be obtained are W. A. Harding, Winnebago; W. C. Webber, Rochester and Geo. L. Stevens, Rush City.

Annual meeting National Union A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26.

First regular meeting Fruit and Produce Growers' Branch A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26. M. Wes Tubbs, Sec., Indianapolis.

Meeting of stockmen to organize a Livestock Branch of the A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 23 to 26. Any producer of livestock for market is eligible to membership and may take part in the organization. There should be a great turnout for this extremely important event.

NEW YORK STATE MEETING will be held Dec. 3, 1906. Place will be announced later. H. K. Stoner, Sec., Peruville, N. Y.

PAYNE and LOGAN COUNTIES, OKLAHOMA, will hold a big rally and picnic at Coyle Oct. 19 and 20. National organizer Sherman is expected to be present Oct. 20. A great turn out, three or four thousand people, is expected. An enjoyable and profitable time is guaranteed by the management. For further particulars, address or see A. Neher, Coyle, Okla.

Local and County Unions

Under this head will be printed once a month the list of local unions organized for the preceeding month. This will show where there is development, and where the greatest development. Also we hope will spur undeveloped localities to start the A.S.of E.

ILLINOIS.
2584 Cutler, Perry Co.
2635 Union, Bond Co.
INDIANA.
2557 Appalona, Perry Co.
2558 Siberia, Perry Co.
2579 Heilman, Spencer Co.
KANSAS.
2590 Lyonsdale, Geary Co.
2597 Rhinhart School, Dickinson Co.
2599 Upland, Dickinson Co.
2617 Chapman, Dickinson Co.
2632 Klein School House, Norton Co.
2633 Lenora, Norton Co.
2634 Dellvale, Norton Co.
2636 Hardscrable School, Geary Co.
KENTUCKY.
2555 Stewartsville, Ward Co.
2561 Huntsville, Butler Co.
2562 Morgantown, Butler Co.
2567 Flag Fork, Franklin Co.
2568 Bordley, Union Co.
2569 Cynthiana, Harrison Co.
2574 Knoxville, Grant Co.
2580 Folsom, Grant Co.
2581 Sparta, Gallatin Co.
2582 Glencoe, Gallatin Co.
2583 New Liberty, Owen Co.
2587 Beech Grove, Bracken Co.
2595 Sand Knob, Breckenridge Co.
2601 Coyle S. H., Breckenridge Co.
2602 Fairview, Todd Co.
2603 Dryridge, Grant Co.
2604 Cross Roads, Grant Co.
2605 Chatam, Bracken Co.
2606 Donner, Posey Co.
2610 Eagle Hill, Owen Co.
2611 Bunkerhill, Pendleton Co.
2612 Peaks Mill, Franklin Co.
2613 Duck Ridge, Bracken Co.
2614 Falmouth, Pendleton Co.
2615 Roundtop, Grant Co.
2618 Boston, Pendleton Co.
2625 Catawaba, Pendleton Co.
2631 Berlin, Bracken Co.
2638 Briar Ridge, Shelby Co.
2640 Ball Hornet, Robertson Co.
2644 Mt. Zion, Grant Co.
2647 Morgantown, Butler Co.
2648 Love, Butler Co.
LOUISIANA.
2585 Vienna, Lincoln Co.
MICHIGAN.
2556 Albion, Calhoun Co.
2565 Trufant, Montcalm Co.
2626 Sheridan, Montcalm Co.
2627 Mecosta, Mecosta Co.
MINNESOTA.
2594 Ham Lake, Anoka Co.
2487 Cedar, Anoka Co.
NEBRASKA.
2564 Pioneer, Lancaster Co.
2571 Franklin, Franklin Co.
2589 Orleans, Harlan Co.
2600 Kelly, Adams Co.
NORTH CAROLINA.
2552 Rich Square, Northampton Co.
2553 Woodland, Northampton Co.
2554 Newtown, Northampton Co.
2563 Seaboard, Northampton Co.
2591 Milwaukee, Northampton Co.
2596 Lasker, Northampton.
2616 Windsor, Bertie Co.
2620 Aulander, Bertie Co.
2621 Roxobel, Bertie Co.
2622 Kelford, Bertie Co.
2623 Lewiston, Bertie Co.
2624 St. John, Hertford Co.
2628 Hexlena, Bertie Co.
2637 Bethlehem, Hertford Co.
2643 Harrellsville, Hertford Co.
PENNSYLVANIA.
2560 Sweetvalley, Luzerne Co.
2559 Columbia, Columbia Co.
2645 Martzville, Columbia Co.
SOUTH DAKOTA.
2593 South Shore, Godington Co.
TENNESSEE.
2598 Bakerville, Humphreys Co.
2607 Lobelville, Perry Co.
2619 Union City, Obion Co.
VIRGINIA.
2566 Branchville, Southampton Co.
2572 Boykins, Southampton Co.
2573 Newsoms, Southampton Co.
2570 Capron, Southampton Co.
2575 Handsom, Southampton Co.
2576 Franklin, Southampton Co.
2586 Unity, Southampton Co.
2588 Courtland, Southampton Co.
2592 Ivor, Southampton Co.
2629 Court House, Isle of Wight Co.
2646 Suffolk, Nansemond Co.
WISCONSIN.
2577 Hicks Valley, Pepin Co.
2578 Lost Creek, Pepin Co.
2608 Spring Creek, Buffalo Co.
2609 Urne, Buffalo Co.
2630 Erian, St. Croix Co.
2641 Tedaul, St. Croix Co.
2642 New Richmond, St. Croix Co.

COUNTY UNIONS.
106 Braken Co., Kentucky.
104 Midland Co., Michigan.
103 Northampton Co., North Carolina.
105 Hertford Co., North Carolina.

WISCONSIN FARMERS WILL HAVE TELEPHONES

At a called meeting of the officers and directors of the Wisconsin State Union A. S. of E., held at Eau Clair August 11, a resolution was passed to appoint a committee on telephone service and such committee was appointed. The duty of this committe is to communicate with the officers of every telephone company in Wisconsin and invite them to send a representative to the state meeting January 8, 1907, to arrange for their cooperation with the A. S. of E. so that a telephone may be placed in every farm home and to furnish to farmers all the necessary facilities for reporting their crops and getting marketing instructions.

THOS. W. EMMERTON, Pres.,
Bloomer, Wis.



HARD WEAR
is what the SECURITY BOOT was made for. Try it.
DURABILITY
is what you are seeking. Get it by insisting on having the
SECURITY
LYCOMING DUCK BOOT.
It has a Reputation to Sustain. They are made of Pure Rubber and the Best Duck and are
SNAG PROOF.
LYCOMING RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES are the best money can buy. QUALITY in every inch of them. If your dealer can't supply you, ask us how to get a pair of SECURITY BOOTS.
HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO.
ST. LOUIS.
HAMILTON-BROWN LARGEST IN THE WORLD SHOE CO.

BAKER GUNS
The "Baker Gunner" containing full descriptions of our 12 Grades sent free.


Prices $18. to $250.
Baker Guns equipped with our patented automatic safety blocks are non-dischargeable except by pulling the triggers—therefore absolutely safe. They are rightly constructed to last a lifetime, and are fully guaranteed against defects.
BAKER GUN & FORGING CO.,
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DO YOU PAY TOLL
to have your grain ground? You can save this by using the old time favorite
STAR FEED GRINDER
High grade but low cost. Your choice of Simple Sweep, Geared Sweep or Belt Power. All Good. Postal card brings book describing all fully.
The Star Mfg. Co., 68 Depot St., New Lexington, O.

SCALES ALL STYLES LOWEST PRICES


AMERICAN SCALE CO.
321 FIDELITY TRUST BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

QUESTION BOX.

Question: If organized farmers should succeed in raising the price of wheat to $1.00 or more after the dumpers have had their day will not that price be added to the price of bread bought by mechanics and laborers, and finally won't it appear in the increased cost of buildings, manufactures and goods? You are getting me in a fog, please show me the way out.—J. K. Mills, Hermosa, Cal.

Answer: What we seek for are equitable prices on all products, all the time. We mean this: We believe wheat is worth $1.00 a bushel as compared with labor, buildings and goods at prevailing prices. Therefore, if the farmers are obliged to take less for their wheat and wages, buildings, goods and practically everything else remain stationary in price it will be an injustice to the farmers. On the other hand, if the prices of labor and all other commodities were scaled down as much as wheat has been it would be fair to the farmers. We do not contend for an arbitrary price, but only a fair price proportioned with prices made by others. We would be just as well satisfied with 25 cents a bushel for wheat if all other prices were in proportion. We want farmers to get in a position so they can shove their prices up or down to keep on an equality with others. This is equity and no fair person will object to it.

Q. Mr. H. D. Burch, Friedaland, Ky., asks a number of questions about the rights of merchants in local union meetings, to hold office and to go as delegates to county and district union meetings? Also whether local unions should admit to membership drunkards, gamblers or men of bad character? Also, has an A. S. of E member a right to buy goods of any one, member or non-member.

A. First. If the merchant is a member of the local union he is entitled to all the rights, privileges and benefits as any other member. Second question. No. Third. Yes.

Q. Hancock Co union has passed resolutions like this: (1) We have no intention to force any one to sign the pooling pledge, but depend on arguments and persuasion. (2) We will not allow a union farmer to help a non-union farmer in any way except in the case of sickness or death. For instance a union man is not allowed to help a non-union neighbor to make his molasses providing that man has not signed the pooling pledge. We have some men in our neighborhood who will not join the union nor pool. I don't know what will happen to these men if they dump their crop as the sentiment to do them harm is getting strong.—W. R. Powers, Goernig, Ky.

A. First. This is right. Appeal to their own best interests which is to co-operate in selling their crop. Second. This resolution is right, and is justified by the fact that as long as they stand aloof they injure every other family in the whole community, also by the fact that co-operation has already benefitted every farmer in your county, and the further knowledge that all these restrictions will be removed the day he comes with the great majority, which should always rule.

UP-TO-DATE Live Stock and Dairying

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Jos. W. Grand, 513 East 55th St., Chicago, Ill.

THE CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA.

The necessary precautions should be taken in the early part of a hog cholera outbreak in order to prevent a general infection of the hogs in the neighborhood. The diseased herd, or herds, should be quarantined and all possible ways in which the germs can be distributed by people, dogs, stray hogs, etc., carefully guarded against. Two very important factors in the prevalence of hog cholera are, the little interest taken by some swine raisers in the health of their herds and the neglect of necessary precautions for preventing the spread of infection to neighboring herds. It is advisable, then, to place hog cholera under State and Federal control and use police sanitary measures in the control of this disease.

At the beginning of a hog cholera outbreak, it is best to move the herd into new yards. The yards should be large enough to prevent crowding, as in crowded quarters the opportunity for infection is greater and additional care is required in order to keep the surroundings in a sanitary condition. Sufficient shelter is necessary, for exposure to the hot rays of the sun, storms, chilling winds, etc., tends to lower the vitality of the sick animals. The very sick hogs should be removed from the herd and given separate yards, or destroyed. However, the necessity of using this latter precaution depends on the number of hogs that are sick and may not be practical when a large per cent. of the herd becomes diseased.

The tar disinfectants should be used daily about the feed troughs, floors, sleeping quarters, etc. No less than a two per cent. water solution of the disinfectant should be used, and every week, if the weather permits, the hogs should be dipped or sprayed with a one per cent. solution.

The hogs should not be fed on the ground, or allowed to drink surface water. A sloppy diet of shorts, bran and corn or oat meal is best for the sick and exposed animals. The water and slop must not be left in the troughs for the hogs to wallow in, and, in order to lessen the opportunity for infection through the food, powdered copper sulfate may be dissolved in the slop and drinking water in the proportion of one ounce of the copper sulfate to every ten gallons of water and slop.

The dead hogs should be burned. This is not a difficult task, if the bodies are placed on top of a pile of wood that burns quickly and makes a hot fire. If disposed of by burying, it should be well done and the bodies covered with lime.

At the end of the outbreak, the lots, houses, etc., should be cleaned and disinfected. All litter should be burned and the yards, wherever possible, plowed. If the herd has been moved from old to new quarters, it is, of course, unnecessary to wait until the end of the outbreak before giving the old quarters a thorough cleaning and disinfecting.—R. A. Craig, Veterinarian, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

CATTLE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin 93, which covers the results of two experiments. Experiment I is entitled "Roughness Supplementary to Corn for Two-year-old Steers." This test was undertaken for the purpose of comparing alfalfa, prairie hay and corn stover, each fed singly and in combination, the grain being in every case snapped corn. Experiment II furnishes a comparison of wheat bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal and alfalfa as sources of protein when fed with shelled corn and prairie hay. The bulletin may be obtained free of cost by residents of Nebraska upon writing to the Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb., for Bulletin 93.

WORTH LOOKING INTO.

A look at the sheep situation, when compared with the present prices of sheep products, ought to be convincing to any man who will take the time to give the matter a little study. There are but few farms where the farmer would not be better off by having on them a few sheep. Now and then there will be a failure, but there are fewer failures in this line than in any other. The peculiar habits of the sheep require a peculiar management, and one has to gain a knowledge of this method and have a liking for the business.

CAREFUL MILKING.

Every milker thinks he knows how to milk, but if the cows could express their opinions they would probably intimate that a few lessons in the gentle art were not unnecessary. It is not fair treatment to sit down to a cow and tug and haul on her until she steps around in the stall and acts as if she were badly hurt. Sometimes a cow will stop eating and wait until the ordeal is over before she will resume her meal. The cow that does that is not comfortable, and an uncomfortable cow will not do her best for her owner. Some men have a way of milking that so pleases the cow that she clearly shows she enjoys it. These are the men whose method should be copied. Observing them, we see that they never shout at, strike nor otherwise ill-treat their cows. They sit down quietly, take hold of the cow's teats gently, no matter how much of a hurry they may be in, and begin to draw the milk without pressing too hard, for they know they are touching her at a tender point; then they keep steadily at it until the last drop is out. It pays to milk carefully.

THE COW FOR PROFIT.

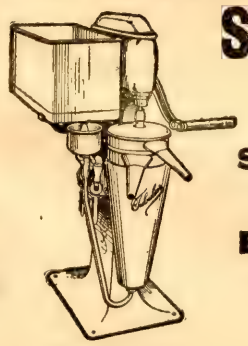
The prime factor of successful dairying is a profitable cow. The market value of her product must more than counterbalance the market value of the food consumed and care bestowed upon her.

The cow that does not manifest any dairy tendencies cannot be depended upon to be profitable to her owner though the best of feed and care be given her. Her natural tendencies are to produce prime beef. She should not be directed into the dairy channel for which she is not adapted.

The cow for profit in the dairy must have the ability to convert food into milk and not into beef. She must not lack vigor and constitution and the ability to transmit to her progeny such qualities as she possesses. And if her breeding is unquestionable, the chances are that she will have the same tendencies.

The cows having these qualities should be selected. They should have the perfect dairy figure and constitution, thick

A FARMERS' COMMITTEE SAYS TUBULAR IS WORLD'S BEST CREAM SEPARATOR



Low Can
Lightest Bowl
Simplest Bowl
QUICKEST CLEANED

Self Oiling
Ball Bearing
Enclosed Gears
CLEANEST SKIMMER

The Tubular

A community of farmers and dairymen recently united and appointed a committee of six wide awake farmers to thoroughly investigate cream separators and decide which is best.

Why? Simply because they were convinced that cream separators pay and wanted to know the best before buying. The committee **requested all leading separator representatives to meet the committee and show their machines.**

Why did they do that? Because the committee wanted to find out positively which separator actually is best. **They didn't want to take anybody's word for it,** but wanted to see all reliable separators side by side and decide for themselves.

When that committee met, many farmers were present waiting the decision. The committee carefully examined the different separators, and **unanimously decided that the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator is best, excelling all others in fifteen essential points.**

The members of the committee backed up their decision by buying for themselves six No. 6 Sharples Tubular Cream Separators right on the spot—one Tubular for each farmer on the committee.

What did that mean? That this investigation had absolutely satisfied the committee that the Sharples Tubular is the best cream separator built—the best in every way. If you buy a Sharples Tubular you will get the world's best separator.

It is to your advantage to learn all about this committee—its decision—and the world's best separator. Write for our handsome, complete catalog C 136, with leaflet and the committee's sworn statement telling all about it.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, Ill.

TRADE IN YOUR INFERIOR SEPARATORS

Many users who would like to change their inferior machines of various kinds for a new

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

do not understand that while such second-hand machines have no salable value the De Laval Company makes very fair "trade" allowances for them, just to get them out of the way and through this illustration of the difference between good and poor separators stop the sale of others like them in the neighborhood. Nobody is defrauded by their re-sale as they are simply "scrapped" at their real value.

Then there are thousands of DE LAVAL users who should know that they may exchange their out-of-date machines of ten to twenty years ago for the very much improved and larger capacity ones of today. These old machines are refinished and sold over again to those who don't think they can afford the price of new ones.

Write in a description of your old machine—name, size, serial number, and date purchased—or else see the nearest DE LAVAL agent about it.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Randolph & Canal Sts., CHICAGO; 1213 Filbert Street, PHILADELPHIA; 9 & 11 Drumm St., SAN FRANCISCO; General Offices: 74 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK; 1008-1016 Youville Square, MONTREAL; 78 & 77 York Street, TORONTO; 14 & 16 Princess Street, WINNIPEG

PILLING MILK TUBES

Indorsed by leading veterinary surgeons. Coin Silver 50c, Set of four $2. Teat Opener 75c. Dilating Plug 25c. Milk Fever outfit $3. Teat Slitter $1.50. Postpaid on receipt of price. Full directions.

Geo. P. Pilling & Son, 2257 Arch St., Phila.



NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or Exp. prepaid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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Kalamazoo Carriage & Harness Co., Kalamazoo, Mich

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RAND MFG. CO., DEPT 160 CHICAGO

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GAIN ACRES by clearing that stumpy piece of land. THE HERCULES Stump Puller pulls any stump. Saves time, labor and money.

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The shotguns and rifles that insure good sport. They never disappoint.

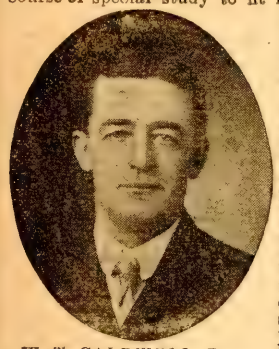
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J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
225 Pine Street
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A PRACTICAL RAILROAD SCHOOL

There is a growing demand among the great railroads of this country for men trained to the work. The officers of these great corporations know that the best service is rendered by the man whose heart is in his work. The man who chooses a railroad career, and then pursues a course of special study to fit himself for the duties he will be called upon to perform, is always in earnest.



W. T. CALDWELL, Pres. Supt. of Terminals, St. L. I. M. & S. R. R., Little Rock, Ark.

Time was when firemen and brakemen were picked up in a haphazard fashion, wherever they could be found, with the result that some "stuck." Most of them, however, never made their second trip. The service was always short of hands and in a more or less demoralized condition.

A few years ago several prominent railroad officials got together to discuss the situation. They decided that measures should be taken to relieve the shortage of trained men. The result was that a course of study was formulated and THE WENTHE RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL founded, by these railroad officers, to supply their own roads with trained men.

Organized and managed by practical railroad officials—men who hire hundreds of young men every year—the success of the school was assured from the start. It was organized for a specific purpose—to educate men for railway firemen and brakemen, and it actually did it. Other roads all over the United States were watching this school, ready to asssist in the work if it proved successful. It was not long until graduates of THE WENTHE RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL were being called for from all quarters of the country. The demand far exceeded the ability of the school to supply it. That same condition exists today, and it is liable to for some time to come.



F. C. WENTHE, SECY.

Young man, if you are thinking of entering the railway service and want to fit yourself thoroughly for such a career, this school is an open doorway for you. It is the largest, best equipped, most influential school of its kind in existence. The only one constructed by railroad officials—the only one whose graduate students are in demand on the great railroads, and whose course of study is endorsed by prominent railroad managers everywhere.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT"—before you sign an application with any other school, write to THE WENTHE RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Box 656, Freeport, Ill., for their catalog and other information. They have all kinds of proof why you ought to enroll with this school if you want to be successful. They will be glad to send it to you if you will write for it.

through the middle of their bodies, with large udders. These cows should be bred to the best dairy sire that can be found. The records, based on the results of the scale and test, of the dam and great-great dam of the sire should be unquestionable. He should purchase a dam or two of the same kind. Then go ahead and build up a herd of dairy cows.

UNIFORMITY AND PERSISTENCY IN BREEDING IN GENERAL.

There has been general lack of these principles in our breeding operations, as there has in every State where imported animals have been employed. Our farmers have attempted to improve their stock by grading up—by which is meant mating with pure-bred sires until the blood of these sires shall have predominated over that of the native stock and stamped the characteristics of the pure breed upon the resultant progeny. Every step taken in this direction has been well intended, and the results would have been highly satisfactory had the breeders continued to breed on and up by successive top-crossing with sires of the same breed. Five or more of such top-crosses are required to obliterate the native blood in the combination, and, in fact, constitute practical purity of blood, according to the requirements of some of the stud books. But breeders here, as elsewhere, have followed no concerted plan in their grading-up operations. They have commenced right, but gone wrong shortly by mating the female progeny with sires of another pure breed—one different from the first one used, yet possibly of as good type and character. All sorts of crosses have been made in this way, the result being that most of them are of mixed breeding and many of them mere mongrels and misfits. Out of this heterogeneous collection of nonentities a few phenomenally good individuals have been found, and they at once attracted the eye of the buyer and realized an appreciative price. On the average, however, the mixed-bred have proved disappointing and have been so numerous and indifferent in quality and character that they have not attracted outside buyers, and have sold at small prices in their home districts. While fine individual animals are sometimes produced by mixed breeding or cross-breeding, there is nothing definite about such mating methods, and the progeny is much more apt to be nondescript than above average.

THE SHEEP-BREEDING INDUSTRY.

The sheep-breeding industry is being abused by the careless use of breeding animals of inferior and low grade, more than any other branch of live stock business. In hogs and cattle there has for years been a demand for the best of improved breeds. Nothing short of good male animals, of good pedigree, would satisfy the owners. The flock owner has too frequently been easily satisfied with his ram stock. Not only has the poor grade of rams in many instances been used, but a mixture of breeds has been used in the same flock, thus creating a wide divergence in quality and appearance of the individual animals.

The sheep is the easiest animal to make conform to the ideas of type and character that the skill of the breeder can influence. It is very important that they all be alike. The sheep supplies two products, wool and mutton. In wool especially it is desirable and important that the fleece be of the same grade. It makes the crop of wool more valuable if it is uniform in quality, same length and staple, same in color, same in texture, same in general appearance, so that when the wool buyer or manufacturer picks up a fleece it is a fair representative of the whole pile of wool from the flock. It is attractive to the eye, it creates a good impression and brings a good price, because it is of uniform grade and quality. A flock of sheep producing such a uniformity in fleece is valuable, because they are a uniform, even lot of animals and can be depended upon to produce their characteristics in their offspring.

It is not an impossibility to acquire a fine flock of sheep. Great results may be had in one season in the crop of lambs. The key to success in breeding sheep is just the same as in breeding any other kind of animals successfully, and that is to have a purpose in view, have an ideal animal in mind and then that type of animal. The flock owner who likes all breeds, forms, types and characters has no preference, no choice, will never produce anything but a discordant conglomeration of mixture without character, without beauty and without value.

California Lands Thrown Open
Residence not required. Some improvements necessary. Information free. C. H. E. Association, 146 Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles.

BROKEN WINDED HORSES.

Heaves is closely related to asthma in the human family. It is attended with difficulty of breathing and a sensation of constriction in the chest, wheezing, generally accompanied by a cough. It is caused by overfeeding on clover, etc., but more particularly on chaff, dry bran and oats and bulky food, a great deal of which has generally to be eaten in order to obtain the requisite percentage of nutriment.

Heaves is almost invariably observed to exist in proportion as clover is fed, and in order to confirm this statement it is observed to decrease where land heretofore yielding clover has refused to produce it in paying quantities, and it is also caused by animals being left in the stable for several days, and during this time being fed the ordinary quantity of hay which they would have received were they at work. Badly saved or dusty hay is a great producer of heaves. Violent exercise, which unnaturally distends the lungs, or an hereditary predisposition to the disease, favors its appearance. It has been considered a disease peculiar to old animals, but now the disease may be considered common to both young and old. Such animals do not stand work well, as the muscular tissue is soft and easily made to show the effects of fatigue. A close stable is unsuited for any horse, but particularly so for those suffering from this disease. Turn out the animal on pasture where there is no clover. Cornstalks or laxative food will relieve the complaint, but the disease is incurable.

NEW YORK STATE MEETING.

The State Union of New York met at Ithaca, N. Y., October 1. Among the matters considered were the following:

"Establishment of warehouses and distributing stations for the purpose of selling directly from the farm to the consumer, and that the products of organized farmers should bear the A. S. of E. union label so as to protect the union members from the products of the non-union." Was brought forward by J. B. Whiting.

Several people spoke on this proposition, and the consensus of opinion was in favor of it.

"Minimum price on buckwheat." This question was debated, and it resulted in a recommendation of $1.40 per cwt. (70c a bushel).

Adulteration of buckwheat flour was considered, and it was resolved that each member of the A. S. of E. exercise vigilance to detect it and to punish any guilty people.

The next regular meeting will be held December 3, 1906, at which time the State officers for the following year will be elected. Much interest was displayed throughout the meeting.

MRS. J. B. WHITING, Secretary pro tem

This $20 Watch for $5.45

These figures tell exactly what we are doing—selling a $20.00 watch for $5.45. We don't claim that this is a $40.00 watch or a $50.00 watch, but it is a $20.00 watch. A leading watch manufacturer, being hard pressed for ready cash, recently sold us his entire stock—watches actually built to retail at $20.00. There is no doubt that we could wholesale them to dealers for $12.00 or $13.00, but this would involve a great amount of labor, time and expense. In the end our profit would be little more than it is at selling the watch direct to the wearer at $5.45.



Ladies' or Gents' Size.

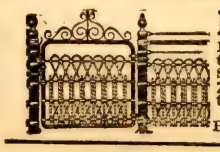
This Evington Watch we offer at $5.45 is a rubled jeweled, finely balanced and perfectly adjusted movement, with specially selected jewels, dust band, patent regulator, jeweled compensation balance, double hunting case, genuine gold-laid and handsomely engraved. Each watch is thoroughly timed, tested and regulated at the factory and both the cases and movement are guaranteed for 20 years.

Clip out this advertisement and mail it to us to-day with your name, postoffice address and nearest express office. Tell us whether you want a ladies' or gents' watch and we will send the watch to your express office at once. If it satisfies you, after a careful examination, pay the express agent $5.45 and express charges,—if it does not, return it at our expense.

A 20-Year guarantee will be placed in the front case of the watch we send you and to all customers ordering before Christmas we will send a beautiful gold-laid watch chain, Free.

We refer to the First Nat'l Bank, Chicago, Capital $10,000,000.

NATIONAL CONSOLIDATED WATCH CO.
Dept. 704 CHICAGO, ILL.



LAWN FENCE

Made of Steel. Lasts a lifetime. We have no Agents. Sold to users at Wholesale Prices. 7 cts. a foot up. Cheaper than wood. Catalogue Free.
KITSELMAN BROTHERS,
Box 384 Muncie, Indiana.



LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 418 Winchester, Ind.

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We helped 10,000 Agents last year. Goods ship't on 30 days' credit; deliver and collect before paying. Portraits 35c; frames 15c; sheet pictures 3c; stereoscopes 25c; views 1c; all art goods at lowest wholesale prices. Big catalog & sample outfit FREE
CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT & FRAME CO.
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Big Salaries Men and women of every age are making big salaries with us. Work honorable, easy and agreeable at home. We want some one in your neighborhood. We are an old established firm. Write to-day. Big money for you.
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WANTED Lubricating oil agents; good reliable men to sell our high grade lubricating oils, greases, &c; also barn, roof and house paints on commission; either side line or full time. Address Allen Tibbitt, Mgr., Reliable Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland, O

$80 A MONTH Expenses advanced: District managers to travel and leave samples at stores. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO. Dept. B30, 61 Plymouth Pl. CHICAGO

PAID FOR ITSELF IN 30 DAYS

"COHOES, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1906.

"About three years ago I was selling my milk at 2 1-2 cents per quart to a creamery, but I thought that I could do better by selling the cream and keeping the skimmilk on the farm for feeding pigs and calves. I set the milk in coolers and skimmed with dippers. The best I could do was about 20 quarts of cream per day from 20 cows. I sold the cream for 12 1-2 cents per quart.

I made up my mind to get a No. 6 **U. S. Separator** and try it.

By keeping an **accurate record** I found that with the U. S. I was getting about 40 quarts of cream per day from 20 cows, a difference of $2.50 in favor of the

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

making a gain of $75.00 in 30 days. Then I value the skimmilk at 33 1-3 cents per hundred quarts for feeding purposes on the farm, amounting to $15.00 for 30 days at 150 quarts per day. As the total amount gained by the U. S. paid for it in 30 days, I will say that it is the best investment I ever made.

If those who may read my experience with the U. S. Separator have any questions to ask or want any information other than what I have given, if they will write me, I will answer and do it with pleasure.

R. A. SHUFELT, R. F. D. No. 1."

If *you* are keeping cows for profit, a **United States Separator** will help *you* "do better", -- as it has Mr. Shufelt and many thousands of others. He has told you **how.** Let us tell you **why.** Mr. Shufelt's experience **proves** it is at least worth your investigation. A letter, or just a postal card with your address on it, and "Send new illustrated catalogue No. G187," is sufficient. **Will you write us?**

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
Bellows Falls, Vermont.
Eighteen distributing warehouses centrally located in the United States and Canada.

UP-TO-DATE

The Poultry Yard

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

Whitewash.

Repair the roofs.

Market the surplus.

Select the best for breeding.

Gather forest leaves and road dust.

Rake up the rubbish in the runs and burn.

Now is a good time to buy stock for new blood.

Better bargains can be secured by ordering stock early.

Give the poultry houses a general good cleaning; do the work well.

Make every provision to prevent dampness in the houses during the winter.

This is a good time to purchase incubators and brooders and get them in working order.

If you have good surplus stock for sale as breeders, this is a good time to advertise.

Remove the small chick coops to a shed or building so they are not exposed to the weather during the winter.

Train the young stock to roost in houses, especially that intended to be wintered, as the frosts will soon be heavy.

Place the pullets in winter quarters before they start laying. This will enable them to become acquainted with the surroundings.

Do not overcrowd the stock. Do not keep over any more birds than what can be comfortably quartered in your houses. Nothing is gained by crowding.

MARKET POULTRY CULTURE.

The market calls for small bones and thick meat.

A thin capon is not so good as an ordinary chicken.

The quality of breast meat sets the value of the roasting fowl.

Free range poultry should be cooped at least ten days before killing.

Poor carcasses should never be sent to a city market; neither should they be packed with good ones.

The ideal fowl for producing market chickens will have legs standing well apart, with the body between of good width, and with a tendency to put on flesh there.

The price of many a good specimen is spoiled by careless dressing. Appearances mean a great deal with a carcass.

At least twenty-four hours before killing the fowl should be deprived of food. Such carcasses will not only keep better, but will present a much better appearance.

Unless by special order, the hardest time to sell poultry in a city market is the period beginning a week before Thanksgiving and ending a week after Christmas.

It is claimed that equal parts of corn meal and barley meal, scalded and fed warm, not only makes a quick fattening food, but gives more solid flesh and a finer golden color than any other ration.

Capons are dressed by leaving the feathers on the neck, from the head down two-thirds of the shoulders; on the two first joints of wings, on tail and half way up the back, and on legs from knee joint two-thirds up the hips.

The man who holds his poultry for a special holiday trade is very apt to meet a glutted market; on the other hand, he who has regular shipping days will average far better returns in the end.

A correspondent writes that he has noticed in the markets that dressed fowls which are nicely 'plumped,' and placed in new baskets covered with clean linen, are sold more quickly and at better prices than those that lack the neatness of packing and display.

Plumpness appeals to the appetite, and neatness inspires confidence, both being important elements in working the provision market.

DISEASES—REMEDY AND PREVENTION.

Ventilate without drafts.

The poor layer is generally an ailing fowl.

Exposure to cold rains is injurious to the stock.

It is the healthy fowl that is always hungry and active.

Worms in fowls are often caused by feeding too much fresh meat.

For constipation, ten drops of sulphate of magnesia to each pint of drinking water is recommended.

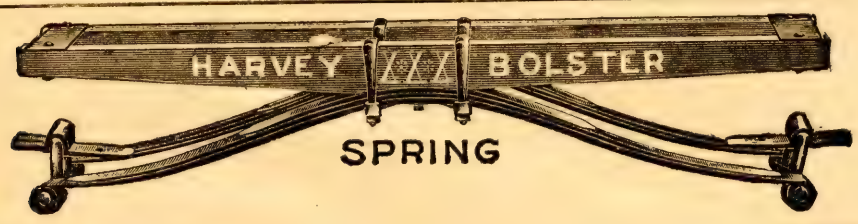
For colds there is no better remedy than five drops of tincture of aconite in a teaspoonful of water, says Theodore Wittman.

Two doses of asafoetida, the size of a pea, given twice a day, is a Tennessee remedy for limber neck.

In an address before the New York Farmers' Club, E. O. Roessle said if you fill a hen's crop before 10 o'clock in the morning you simply induce a fit of indigestion.

A tablespoonful of salt, dissolved in a cupful of hot water, and applied to the head as hot as it can be borne, will within twenty-four hours reduce a swelling about the head and eyes of a fowl.

When chickens become sick and you cannot exactly tell what is the matter with them, an inspection should be made for a source of the trouble. It may be caused by unclean drinking vessels or filthy water, or it may come from unsound food or unsanitary houses. There is a cause for every ailment.



Money Lost in Jolts

Every jolt of your farm wagon costs you money. For instance, suppose your average load is one ton. The loss of but one half of 1 per cent a pound in the selling price means a loss of one dollar.

You can avoid this loss by using Harvey Bolster Springs. They convert a farm wagon into an easy riding spring wagon. They also prolong the life of a wagon, the harness and horses, to say nothing of the comfort to those who ride.

HARVEY BOLSTER SPRINGS are made of the best material with the best workmanship backed by years of practical experience. They are guaranteed absolutely.

We wish to supply you through your local dealer—not by mail. This is an advantage to you as your dealer buys in carload lots and therefore buys cheaper than a single set could be sent to you. Besides this you have an opportunity of seeing and testing the springs before buying. Every dealer handling HARVEY SPRINGS backs up our guarantee of perfect satisfaction.

If your dealer does not handle them ask him to write us mentioning your name. We will send you a souvenir that will please you, and full particulars about HARVEY BOLSTER SPRINGS

HARVEY SPRING CO., 138 Jordan Ave., RACINE, WIS.



FOOD AND FEEDING.

Corn for fat.

Corn for fuel.

Corn for variety.

Barley is fattening.

Buckwheat is very fattening.

One-grain diet produces indigestion.

Sweet potatoes, being sugary, are fattening.

Buckwheat has a tendency to whiten the flesh.

Too liberal feeding of boiled vegetables will produce bowel troubles.

Stale bread makes a good addition to the bill of fare. By soaking in water for an hour or so it softens up nicely and is readily mixed with the mash.

Sweet potatoes have a tendency to impart a yellow tinge to the flesh. It is best to feed them raw, as when cooked they are very fattening.

Barley should be fed only occasionally as a variety, as it is a hard grain to digest.

It is profitable to feed hens during laying season three times a day. The noon meal, however, should be only a part feed, and if grain it should be scattered among litter so the fowls must hunt for it. This gives needed exercise.

Wheat, oats and corn, and their by-products, bran, middlings, ground oats and corn meal, make up ideal rations for winter egg producing.

Scientists tell us that a ton of wheat contains 41 pounds of nitrogen; barley, 32 pounds; oats, 38 pounds; corn, 32 pounds; peas, 70 pounds; beans, 81 pounds; hay, 31 pounds; clover, 39 pounds; milk, 10 pounds; potatoes, 6 pounds.

The American Stock Keeper says a meat diet, judiciously fed, will materially increase the egg supply. Nearly all breeders are aware of the value of animal food; but, though considered necessary to make up for the insect food of summer, it should be fed sparingly, and not to often to the young fowls, for too much animal food is worse than none at all, and is one of the principal causes of the disastrous diseases of cholera.

THE COMMERCIAL DUCK.

Bed heavily.

Keep the pens dry.

Ducks cannot stand filth.

Neglected ducks will make poor layers next season.

Bathing water affords excellent exercise for breeding stock.

Bathing water and sandy soil are factors for cleanliness and thrift.

The average egg yield of ducks is about the same as that of hens.

For culinary purposes a duck egg contains about as much nutriment as two hen eggs.

Rankin, the duck king, claims that failures in the duck business can be traced to either incompetency or neglect.

Mr. Rankin says that duck culture is independent of the elements, affected neither by floods nor droughts, heat nor cold—a concentrated cash product turned every three months, it makes the best of any crop on the farm.



CHEAP HEN FOOD

Is green bone fresh cut. Rich in protein and all other egg elements. Its egg producing value is four times that of grain. The eggs are more fertile, chicks more vigorous, fowls heavier. This makes green bone cheap food.

Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter.

Cuts all bone, meat and gristle. Never clogs. **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.** No money in advance. Cat'lg free.

F. W. MANN CO., Box 119, MILFORD, MASS.



6000 Ferrets Clear your buildings free from rats. Boys, no days sport is complete without a ferret. Send for descriptive Ferret book and price list. They are free. LEVI FARNSWORTH. New London, O

ADVANCE

30 Days' Free Trial of Advance Fence

Send for as much as you need and use it 30 days. If it isn't satisfactory in every way, return it. We pay all freight. Buying fence this way makes sure of getting exactly what you want or it costs you nothing. We sell direct to you, which saves you the retailer's profit. Our peculiar method of weaving makes the stay wire a part of the whole fence. We don't cut the stay at top and bottom, or anywhere else, but weave it in for many rods without end. That puts giant strength into the fence. Get our fence book and factory prices.

Advance Fence Co., 7685 Old St., Peoria, Ill.



COILED SPRING FENCE

Closely Woven. Can not Sag. **Every wire and every twist is a brace to all other wires and twists full height of the fence. Horse-high, Bull-strong, Pig-tight.** Every rod guaranteed.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL and sold direct to farmer, freight prepaid, at lowest factory price. **Our Catalogue tells how Wire is made—how it is galvanized—why some is good and some is bad.** Its brimful of fence facts. You should have this information. Write for it today. Its Free.

KITSELMAN BROS., Box 289 MUNCIE, INDIANA.



FENCE Strongest Made

Made of **High Carbon** coiled wire. We have no **agents.** Sell direct to user at **factory prices on 30 days free trial.** We pay **all freight.** Catalog shows 37 styles and heights of farm and poultry fence. **It's free.** Buy direct. Write today

COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 88 WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

Page Fence Strongest and best. Write for catalog. Page Fence Co., Box 792, Adrian, Mich.



THE BEST OF STEEL 8 TOOLS IN ONE

Hammer
Hatchet
Screw Driver
Staple Puller
Nail Claw
Wire Cutter
Leather Punch
Pinchers

Every Farmer Wants One at Sight

One of our agents says he will make $1500 next year. We believe he can. This is the best seller we ever saw. Write for Special Offer and plan to Agents. Make money now. J. B. Foote (Dept. 530) Fdry. Co. Fredericktown, O. *The Great Agents Supply House.*

[NOTE—We have used the "Eight tools in one" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—ED.]

Tell them You Saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming



30 FLOWERING BULBS FOR 10c

Together with our Catalogue and a complete treatise on the culture of Hardy Bulbs. All by mail, 10 cts

These 30 Bulbs, 10 kinds, 3 of each, different colors, will make 10 beautiful little pots of flowers for winter, or 10 clumps of early spring flowers for your garden. Pot or plant them now. Our Illustrated Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies and all Hardy or Holland Bulbs, and rare new winter-flowering plants free to all who apply.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.



Gold Watch AND RING FREE

An American Movement Watch with beautifully engraved **Solid Gold Plated Case** equal in appearance to a 25 year **Solid Gold Filled Watch.** Fully warranted to keep correct time. Also a **Solid Rolled Gold Ring** set with a rare Cisco Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, are given absolutely **Free** to anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2, and we positively send you both the watch and ring, and a chain, ladies or gents style.

ERIE MFG. CO., DEPT. 36, CHICAGO.



Gold Watch AND RING FREE

We positively give **both a Solid Gold Laid STEM WIND** American movement Watch higly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch; also a **Solid Gold Laid Ring,** set with a Famous Congo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain, Ladies or Gents style.

ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 11 Chicago.

FREE GOLD WATCH



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UP-TO-DATE

Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

As the maples and chestnuts assume their gala robes, there is an unusual flutter and excitement among the birds. Eager notes now come from the trees and hedges, and from the grass and thickets along the byways and open recesses of the woods. Finches and sparrows and kinglets and swallows begin to gather in small groups, which are daily augmented by fresh arrivals. The half dozen become a dozen, twenty, a hundred, and sometimes swells into thousands. They cover the branches of trees and rise like tiny black clouds from councils held in open pastures; they hold informal meetings on telegraph wires, along the roadsides, on the roofs of barns and sheds, and out among the apple and cherry trees. They are eager, noisy, impetuous, and each seems anxious to add his mite to the general stock of information. There are reminiscences of former journeys to be related, of perils escaped, delightful stopping places and places to be avoided, and the leaders listen with heads cocked on one side and judiciously sift and digest the vast amount of advice and information poured into their ears.

Presently long columns of little, dark-vestured swallows rise into the air and move away toward the South; they are soon followed by finches and sparrows and kinglets. As the companies move away the clear, sharp commands of leaders may be heard closing up lines of stragglers or giving directions as to the route.

Among the deeper recesses of the woods the thrushes flock silently and disappear. We scarcely realize their departure until they are gone. One day we hear the clear, flute-like notes among th eshadows of the trees; the next, their haunts are strangely silent. And it is only by this silence that we know our sweet, shy friends are on the way to their Southern home.

Down in the meadows the bobolinks have already flocked and gone, and one by one the other small birds form their columns and move away. As we wander through the now quiet woods we have a strong, almost uncontrollable impulse to follow them. The silence of the forest, where there was so much song and life, is more ominous to us than the increasingly cold and frequent premonitions of snow; and were it not for the occasional appearance of a squirrel we would be almost tempted to forsake the woods ourselves.

Little by little the red and gold of the maples changes to a dull, uniform brown; and at last we notice a large, silent bird high up in the air. It is a hawk going South; his departure marks the close of the season.

A HALLOWE'EN PARTY.

It is good to have the old-fashioned festivals come round again. It seems only yesterday since the party last Hallowe'en when we had such fun. There is nothing like a jolly celebration of these occasions to make one young again, to oil the cogs a little and lighten one's task. This year, suppose you invite your friends to come over to your home, the young boys and girls and the old boys and girls together. You need not try to do anything original. Everybody likes best the good old fashioned Hallowe'en party where there is a big open fire and apples to roast, a tub of water with inviting apples to "bob" the old "stunt" of sitting in a circle, lights out and passing spooky, questionable things from person to person, such as raw oysters, a glove stuffed with wet sand; a piece of fur, stuffed sausage, a piece of wet rubber hose, etc.

For supper, cider, doughnuts and pumpkin pie, are the very nicest. On the table, dim lights are most attractive. Candles may be set up in candlesticks of carrots, potatoes, turnips, squashes, cut out on top and flat on the bottom, together with the indispensible pumpkin glory. It is "all saints' eve", you know; let the spirit be "hail fellow well met," and all be in for a jolly good time.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS FOR HALLOWE'EN.

A corn roast:—A hay rack, two fresh horses, a jolly party, a few miles drive, a pile of dry logs, a rousing fire, corn to roast, apples to bake, butter and salt—you know the rest. A jolly good time, isn't it!

A sheet and pillow case party:—All the guests draped in sheets with old pillow cases over their heals, holes cut for eyes, gloves on hands. Numbers may be pinned on the back and a paper with numbers on it given to each ghost as he arrives. Each guest writes down the name which he thinks belongs to each ghost after that ghosts number; all unmask then what fun and laughing. The one who guesses the most is rewarded with a pumpkin glory or anything suitable. Let him make a speech at supper on "tell tale peculiarities" of the guests.

HINTS TO THE FATHER.

Has every child, of the proper age, been sent to school? I trust you have not made the mistake of keeping at home the eleven-year-old boy because he proved so valuable to you last summer, nor the one who did not like the teacher last year. Teach him to learn to like the new one. Make him realize that she does everything for his good.

Is there a little room or a corner of the living room, saved to the father, where his books, papers and writing materials may be left in that disorder which all men have about such things. Your "Up-to-Date Farming" finds its way, along with all the other magazines, to a little table nearby your book shelves, to which the family may come—but go no further. Hands off the big roomy desk. Even house-cleaning must pause in its shining path and pass by this realm of regulated confusion. It need not be an expensive desk; but it is a desk, all father's own, that is the point. A big roomy table, covered with pantasote ingeniously banked, in back, with uniform cigar boxes to serve as pigeon holes, all neatly stained, makes an inexpensive serviceable and very attractive desk. It is too cheap to do without; it is indispensable when once you have the convenience of having it.

If the children stoop, don't tell them to throw their shoulders back, but to throw the chest up. Nothing is better for a good figure and good carriage than a few brisk "setting up" exercises before an open window at night just before going to bed. Although you have been exercising all day, you need just a little correction of that stoop to the shoulders brought about by being tired from all that other exercising or work of the day, at night, heels together, abdomen back, shoulders down, chest out and up as though there were a button on it attached to the ceiling by a rope and some one at the other end pulling, head up, chin in, arms raised at the sides, elbows bent, the fingers of the two hands just touching behind your neck—get the position. Keep it. Then a series of little jerks as you try, try, try to touch your elbows together. Do you get that nip between the shoulder blades? It hurts. That's right. Now breathe. Keep it up.

HINTS TO THE MOTHER.

Are you personally acquainted with all your children's teachers? Have you had the one who is new in the community to dinner yet. Remember, you can bring out the best in your child by consulting his teacher and the teacher will understand and develop the child's nature much better by consulting you. Your co-operation is essential for the child's best interests.

Rubber rings for fruit jars can be softened by soaking in water to which a little ammonia has been added.

When a person comes late to dinner, or there is a second table to be served, if the mashed potatoes have gotten hard and cold, add a little warm milk and heat. They will be as nice as when first served.

To use anything slightly spoiled or tainted on the table, is poor economy. Health is always the first consideration. To keep lemons, put them in a jar, cover with cold water, change the water each week. They will keep ripe and juicy for one or two months.

To remove corn starch, gelatin or jelly from a mold, plunge the mold quickly into boiling water, then turn it on the side, allowing the air to get to the very bottom of the mold. Hold the dish in the left hand and the mold in the right and turn its contents out carefully on the dish.

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The A. S. of E. Machine for Marketing

(Concluded from Page 4)

unions.

You must admit that the plan of the A. S. of E. is sufficient and that it will work if farmers use it. We know they will use it when they understand it, because it appeals to their pride, independence, desire for fair play and a square deal, their patriotism, self-interests or selfish interests, and we may say it is necessary for their self-preservation as independent business men. Can anything appeal more strongly? Will farmers ever give up the A. S. of E. if it gives them even a small part of the benefits promised?

To-day unorganized industries have no show and ultimately will fail, and unorganized classes are powerless against the powerful organized classes. Also the greater the number of individuals in any unorganized class the weaker they are as a whole and the weaker the individuals. The farmers represent the largest class and they are unorganized, consequently they are the weakest as a class and as individuals.

The first thing to do is to complete the organization of the American Society of Equity. By this we don't mean that every farmer must join. Far from it. We don't find one-fifth of the laborers organized, yet the comparatively few organized laborers have accomplished wonders, benefiting not only those in their unions, but every laboring man. We don't hear any talk that organized labor is a failure because all laborers are not included, nor that the organization will be abandoned for the same reason. It will be similar with farmers. A comparatively few will be able to accomplish all that is desired, but with the farmers there are inducements for all to join that the laborers have not and cannot have. We do expect the day to come when nearly every farmer will belong to this society.

The organization will be pushed in all thei chief producing counties, and farmers will be organized into local unions everywhere. The local unions into county unions and the county unions into State unions. There will aso be department unions for every important crop or class of crops, and district unions comprised of several States (see the map). At the head of these will be the national union.

The organization work is largely accomplished already and is going forward in nearly every State. There are over four hundred organizers at work, and others will be employed as rapidly as possible. Also local unions are pringing up all over the country, the voluntary work of the farmers who want better conditions to prevail.

We want sufficient organization by next spring so the district unions or headquarters can be opened, one for each district—1 to 7—as shown on the map. Then it will be possible to bring the 1907 crops under the influence of the society in marketing.

Let us explain how it will work:

The farmers are, or will be, organized into local unions all over the country (or in the chief producing States and counties first). We will take as an illustration the State of Kansas. This State has 104 counties, and we will estimate twenty local unions to a county and fifty members to a local union. The farmers will report by telephone to their local union every day when they have something ready for market (or a few days before the time to market) and tell what railroad it is convenient to ship on. All the farmers in any county will do the same. In this way the local unions in Kansas will have a complete report of the **supply** for any day and every day over the whole of Kansas. ..

The local unions will now report to their county unions. This is done every day at a certain hour all over the State, consequently the supplies of all farm crops ready for market in each of the counties is known by the county unions, and they know what railroads they can conveniently be shipped on.

The county unions will not report to the State union, as this would be a useless loss of time, but will report to the district union by telephone or telegraph —that is, each county union in Kansas (104) will report all the supply of farm crops of any kind daily to the district headquarters, which may be at Omaha or any other city or town.

All the other States in this district (No. 5)—Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado—will do the same. As a consequence the headquarters will have a report every day of all the supply in those eight States, and it will also know how much is tributary to each railroad.

Also it should be understood that the same thing will be done in each district each day. Each district union will report to the national headquarters, which will then have a report of the supply every day. Also if any district union has a surplus of any crop not needed in its district it will be reported to the other districts where it may be needed.

Above we have explained how the knowledge of supply will be obtained. Telephones and telegraph and mail may be used. We expect in time there will be a telephone in each farm home. Cypher telegraphy may be used to cut down the expense in reporting from county unions to district unions, although any expense that might result will be trifling when compared with the benefits. The demand will be gotten from the leading markets, from the same people who handle farm products now, and through the society's own representatives. For instance, we propose to tie up the supply out on the farms or in the producers' own elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses. It will then not be a matter of soliciting for orders up and down the street, but the society representative will open an office, hang out his sign and wait for the people representing the demand to come in and put their names down or telephone in for what they want, and he won't have long to wait, either, **because people and domestic animals must eat, and people must be clothed every day.**

The society representatives will report the demand daily to the district union. Then the clerks at the district unions, with a complete record of the supply and knowing exactly where it is, and a complete record of the demand and knowing exactly where it is, can easily direct the supply to meet the demand; or, if too much supply or demand in any one district, it will be referred to the others. In directing the supply the district union will telephone or telegraph orders out to the various county unions, and these will distribute the orders to the various local unions, which will give instructions to the farmers. The local union secretary will also be the business agent to superintend the shipments. If at any time more supply is reported than to equal the demand for the day, each person reporting must hold back his proportion. By this plan no preferences will be given, but the crops will go off gradually during the season of demand.

The reader may think this will be such a great undertaking that it cannot be accomplished, but he is mistaken. It is not a complicated matter at all, and the system will not be as heavy as is applied to some industrial enterprises and to railroads. Please keep in mind the fact that the society does not become possessed of any crops; that there will be no opportunity for dishonesty or graft. The society work will all be clerical. Even the society representatives on the markets cannot put up a job with the buyers, because the prices are made by the national union, or by the department union for some special crops.

The fact that farmers have all the food supplies and cotton and wool, and that the other people must have them, puts them in this logically strong position. No other industry or class of people can claim as much, and they cannot possibly have such a simple system, free from even the opportunities of graft or dishonesty.

Let us see now what it actually means to get a crop report from every farm every day.

Refer to the map and you will see there are seven districts. District No. 1 has 487 counties; No. 2, 653; No. 3, 594; No. 4, 432; No. 5, 624; No. 6, 141; No. 7, 174. Total, 3,105 counties. (This is approximate and is slightly more than there actually are.)

It will be easy enough for the members of a local union to report their supply to the local. Also we will agree that it will be a simple matter for the county union to receive the report of about 20 locals in the county. It follows also that any district union can easily receive from 141 to 650 telephone or telegraph messages daily, particularly when these reports are sent by rule and in condensed form, as they will be. There is nothing at all intricate about all this, and it will be nearly as easy to receive the reports of demand and transmit the orders for shipments. These latter may all be made by numbers to the society's representative to save detail work. But it is not expected to explain the workings in detail in this article. We venture the assertion that the whole agricultural business of the country can be directed by this plan by the employment of only a small fraction of the number of people employed by a single railroad system. There will be expense which will be met by a trifle added to the price of stuff marketed, and the buyers will pay it. Here again we see the exceptionally strong position the farmers are in.

But, you ask, can it be done? It can be done if farmers want it done. All they need to do is to organize into the American Society of Equity. We have given the plan and will try to place it before every farmer in America, but we cannot do more. Farmers want this system, but, let us tell them, it is not what they want done, but what they do, that counts. Organize and tie up enough supply and all else will come as surely as water will seek its level.

The society has already benefited every farmer in the country in the better prices that have prevailed. Take a trifle of this money and a little of your time and help to build the machine complete at once. This is the last step. The country is ready for it; the farmers are ready for it; the society is ready for it. Let this effort to complete our system fire each member and non-member with new zeal, and soon the work will be done.

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For preserving the strength and increasing the life of harness **Eureka Harness Oil** has no equal. Superior to other brands because free from acid and will not become rancid. Penetrates the leather and makes it weather-proof, sweat-proof, soft, strong and durable. Makes old harness look like new. Prevents rot. Gives a glossy black finish.

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Send No Money But Pay Me By the Week Out of what It Saves

You needn't send me a cent of money. I'll ship my washer to any responsible party on their request without their sending me a penny of cash.

By saving you a washwoman's wages—or, if you do your own washing, by saving your time—or, in either case, by saving wear and tear on your clothes, my washer will save its own cost many times over. Thus it pays for itself. And you can pay me for the washer by sending me, each week for a few weeks, part of what it saves for you until the washer is paid for. I'm only too glad to trust any responsible party.

And as this washer works by natural motive power—helped by its own weight—you have to help it only a very little. It almost works of itself.

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I guarantee my 1900 Home Washer for 4 years and you can pay me by the week, or month (suit yourself)—out of what it saves for you.

Just your name and address on a post card or in a letter will bring you my Big Illustrated Washer Book—the finest ever printed. It is FREE. I send it postpaid by return mail on receipt of your request. It shows washers costing all the way from $12.75 for my new improved Gravity working washer down to my "1900 Home Washer" shown here at $5.50. They are all fine washers. Order any one you want and pay for it on my "Pay-as-It-Saves-for-You" Plan.

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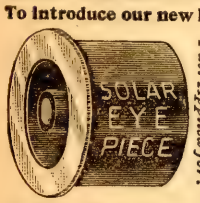
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This is a large powerful achromatic telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This Telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye-piece. With this wonderful eye-piece you look the sun square in the face, on the brightest and hottest day, and study its face as you do the moon at night. Every student, male or female needs this Telescope to study the sun in Eclipses, also the radiation of heat and light. **This Eye-piece** alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope, to all who wish to **Behold the Sun in its Tranquil Beauty.** Remove the Solar eye-piece lense and you have a good practical telescope for land observations, etc.

Never before sold on any Telescope for less than $8.00 or $10.00. Now is a chance to secure one for $1.00.

WORTH MANY TIMES THE PRICE.

A customer writes:

The Saxon, New York, Nov. 4, 1905

Gentlemen:—I had with me on my recent European trip, one of your Excelsior Solar Telescopes, with which I had the pleasure of observing an Eclipse of the Sun. At the Austrian Tyrol it was almost 80 per cent. concealed. It was fortunate I had the Excelsior Solar Telescope with me, otherwise I would have missed the opportunity of studying an eclipse which was the most remarkable I ever saw. Your Solar eye-piece is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many times greater than the entire outlay for the Telescope. Yours truly, L. S. HENRY.



Positively such a good Telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe, measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet in 5 sections. They are **Brass Bound, Brass Safety Cap** on each end to exclude dust, etc., with **Powerful Lenses,** scientifically ground and adjusted. **Guaranteed by the Maker.** Heretofore, Telescopes of this size have been sold for from $8.00 to $10.00. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments; and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by express safely packed, for only **$1.00.** Sent by mail prepaid for **$1.10.**

This is a grand offer and you should not miss it. We **warrant** each Telescope **just as represented** or money refunded. Remit by Registered Letter, Post-Office Money Order or Bank Draft payable to our order.

R. C. IRVING & CO.

1504 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE SITUATION

(Concluded from Page 5)

grain and cotton crops. Also we can say with equal truth it has prevaded the stockmen as evidenced by the lack of badly glutted markets and good prices. (Hogs reached $7.00 in Indianapolis Oct. 4). The fruit men, potato growers and other small special crops, saying nothing about tobacco, the growers of which are masters of the situation.

No sir: Good use has been made of the time and just as sure as farmers lay down now, relinquish what they have gained and refuse to push forward their future condition will be as bad or worse than before the attempt. This is the first real attempt by farmers to solve their problems in a business way. Business men know this and they are watching. If they fail they will sink lower than ever before in the world's estimation. Viewing the matter in this light, how dare they think of failure, let alone invite it. Farmers have no right to expect the full results until they do their part. The A. S. of E. never promised them. Some say, "Well why don't you put wheat to $1.00 a bushel?" Only a fool will ask such a question. It would be just as sane to ask why this country was not settled and developed in four years, or why a man is not born full grown and with all the faculties of a man." The country was given to men, with all its wonderful resources to people and develop and in time they did it. A child is born with all the necessary attributes to grow and become a man in stature and accomplishments and will, in time. So with the American Society of Equity. Its plan is good enough to give all the benefits promised, but farmers must use it.

Before you receive the next issue of this paper the annual meeting will have agreed on minimum prices for the 1906 crops but they will be too late to publish in the next number. Whatever the prices farmers and others can depend on them being fair and equitable. In November the strikes will be renewed for the minimum prices. Our readers who can recall the first effect of these strikes last spring may have confidence that they will win completely this time on account of there being more time before the next crops are raised.

Plans have been made for accomplishing a great deal in the next year and we are only waiting to present the plans at the annual meeting and get its sanction.

We're closer complete victory today than ever before.

Wasteful Shabbiness

One can tell differences in personal character by looking at the houses and other buildings owned by different men. The thrifty self-respecting man keeps his buildings in repair and well-painted; the thriftless, happy-go-lucky man makes his repairs after a rain has come through his roof and spoiled his hay or loosened the paper on his ceilings. He repaints after his lumber has rotted so that the nails begin to let go.

In painting, the old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," applies with peculiar force. There is no form of wastefulness more absolute than the sparing of paint that produces chronically shabby buildings. Every dollar injudiciously saved in paint means many dollars lost in lumber and carpenter work. And this form of waste is so inexcusable! Paint is to-day so good, so cheap and so convenient that a man must deliberately prefer shabbiness to neatness if he fails to use it when needed.

Ready mixed paint intelligently designed for beauty, durability and economy, in almost endless variety of tint and size of can, is found in every well-stocked village store. You choose your colors and the painter puts them on. This is bringing the painting problem down to its simplest terms; but like all the simple conveniences of modern civilization, that gallon can of ready mixed paint has behind it a pedigree of which royalty might be proud; celebrated chemists have labored to produce its pigments; engineers and inventors have designed and perfected the machinery that made, canned and labeled it; competent artists have designed its label and the color cards that acompany it, and a thousand workmen in mine, laboratory and factory have labored to bring together its constituents and to perfect it.

Now, more than ever before shabbiness in the matter of paint is wasteful, because lumber is becoming ever scarcer, dearer and poorer, while paint is becoming always better, more plentiful and relatively cheaper. L. J.

FARMERS FORUM

This is the farmers own department, or for any other person who wants to be heard in the best interests of farmers and for the welfare of agriculture. Use it so your brother farmers may know what you think about the great problems of the day that this paper is trying to solve. Readers must not assume that articles appearing in this department are always endorsed by the editor.

"I SECOND THE MOTION."

Picking up a country newspaper to-day, I noticed the following item: "Who said, 'Let's have a band?' We second the motion."

Such seems to be the spirit of the mass of people to-day. They are always willing to "second the motion." They are waiting for some one else to make the move; then they are eager to show their approval, and want to share in the honor.

You have perhaps attended some public meeting—a convention or conference. The people are debating over a very important question, the solving of which was one of the reasons they have met. They are in a disorderly discussion, when above the clamor of many voices we hear in deep and sentorian tones the word, "Gentlemen!" Instinctively our eyes are turned in the direction of the speaker. We see a man with a look of determination on his face, an expression of masterful will showing plainly in every feature. He proceeds: "Gentlemen, I move that —— —— ——, etc." He has solved the problem. He takes his seat, but hardly had he stopped talking before a dozen men are on their feet with, "I second the gentleman's motion."

How they longed to be in the speaker's place! How they envied the looks of admiration cast upon him and the expressions of relief on old men's faces! Did they not have the same idea exactly? Was not their plan as good as his? Ah, yes, but he did not wait to "second the motion." He solved the problem and announced it to the listeners at once. He was the leader.

To-day we have the same scene enacting before us. We, as farmers, were confused and bewildered; we were in a state of tumult, ferment and perplexity, almost bordering on anarchy. The Grange had enticed us, but we became dissatisfied and cast it aside; the Farmers' Alliance induced us to give it a trial; we did, but it was not the right plan. In this predicament we learn of a new doctrine. A sterling leader has solved the problem. He has given it to the world through the medium of his book, "The Third Power." And hardly had he spoken when we heard in different directions, "I second the motion." It was the voices of less important men aspiring to be leaders of men. They had somewhat the same idea, but they did not see it until the plan was proposed. Then it was too late for these egotists to get in the lead of the first organization. They did the next best thing for themselves—they gathered around them a few followers and started another association. They will be leaders even if they have to be demigogs with stolen ideas.

Brother farmers and co-workers! Let us rally around our peerless chieftain, J. A. Everitt. Let us organize, establish and systematize the greatest association on the face of the earth. With him as our guidance we can order, and your orders will be carried out; we can command and be obeyed. Let us organize NOW! With such a nucleus as we have to build upon we should by January have one million members, and we can if each will do his part.

Let "Every man do his lot apportioned" be our motto, and with "Equity for all," march onward and upward to the acme of perfection in agriculture and commerce, in law and legislation, and in that which is most sacred to the heart of every true and honest man—Justice in every phase of humanity, each man with his neighbor.—Charles Alden, Greenfield, Okla.

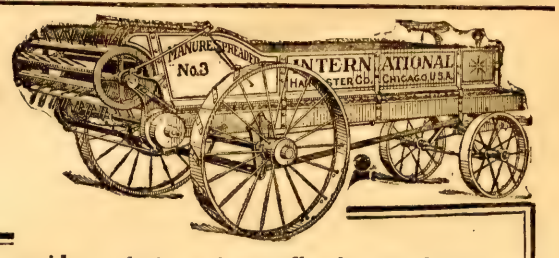
Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 20, 1906.

Mr. J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I returned last Friday from Western Kansas where I had a most successful four days' campaign, held four township meetings, organizing a good, strong union at each place, and on the 8th inst. addressed a picnic gathering of several thousand people at the "Four Corners" of Norton, Graham, Sheridan and Decatur counties. Don't believe I ever met a more enthusiastic crowd of men and women. As the spontaneous expressions of approbation repeatedly rolled up from a thousand throats and reverberated along the banks of the Solomon river, I thought of Victor Hugo when he said, "America is to be the battleground of human liberty." And I felt that he might safely have added, "Kansas is to be the storm center." But "bleeding Kansas" will not be found alone when the time comes to strike the universal blow for equity. For all the States of the great Northwest (in which my own dear State of Nebraska is not behind) are lining up with a determination that is bringing a howl of rage from the camps of the gamblers.

One of these gentry said to me the other day that he considered me "a public enemy for going about disturbing the peace of the farmers, when they were

I. H. C. Spreader Pointers



A good spreader costs considerable but it is worth more than it costs.

A poor spreader is an expensive luxury, no matter what it costs.

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—No spreader made does better work
—No spreader is lighter in draft.

I. H. C. Spreaders are well proportioned machines. They are strong but not needlessly cumbrous—strong where strength is needed, with due regard for light draft and load to be carried.

The I. H. C apron is driven at both sides, by both hind wheels. This eliminates all binding, friction and undue strain.

It has a vibrating rake to level the load—exclusive feature.

It has a wide range of feed, consequently a large or a small amount of manure per acre can be distributed. It is the only spreader controlled and operated entirely with one lever.

Made in three sizes for each of the two types, Cloverleaf, endless apron, and Corn King, return apron.

Call on the International local agent for catalog and full information or write to home office.

Send three 2 cent stamps for a copy of "Farm Science." Book just from the press, written by eight leading agricultural authorities of the United States. Treats practically every farm topic in the most forceful, money-making way.

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(INCORPORATED.)

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to secure a home in the Wonderful BIG BEND COUNTRY of EASTERN WASHINGTON. DON'T DELAY. The finest climate. Freedom from electric and other destructive storms, chinch bugs, Hessian fly and other pests. Failure of crops unknown. We have choice improved lands for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. **Special low prices to parties buying this fall.** Railroad fare refunded to purchasers. Write at once for illustrated booklet and map. Address Dep't 7

BIG BEND LAND CO., Wilbur, Wash.

already doing so well." He said that if I would attend to my own business and let other people alone I would have more friends. I told him that I deemed it an honor to incur the enmity of a class who were filching all they could from society without giving one solitary thing in return. He said that "the Board of Trade was the greatest blessing that ever came to the farmers." I told him that if he were to go into some sections where the A. S. of E. nas its plans in operation for some crops and deliver himself of such an expression, that the farmers would chuck him into the first lunatic asylum they could reach. But let 'em howl. That's a part of their business. I never yet have known a man to be friendly to the man who was about to deprive him of a "snap."

I find that men engaged in legitimate business everywhere are not unfriendly to the A. S. of E. But, on the contrary, bid us "God speed."

The people down in Kansas had much to say in praise of our most able and honorable national organizer, Brother H. B. Sherman, and were delighted when I told them that he would be with them at their State convention at Hutchinson on the 18th and 19th of October.—W. N. Thompson, Hastings, Neb.

GLAD OF THE FRUIT AND PRODUCE BRANCH.

Mr. J. A. Everitt—"I have been reading Up-to-Date Farming with great interest, and I note that a Fruit and Produce Branch of the A. S. of E. has been organized, and as I am an extensive fruit grower this interests me very much indeed. We have a fruit association here, known as the German Fruit Association. It ships out fruit to northern markets in car load lots, but this year it was a difficult thing to find a market that was not glutted, and about ten per cent. of the fruit shipped did not pay expenses on account of striking glutted markets. I am satisfied this can be changed through your Fruit Growers Branch.

"I keep about ten different farm papers, but I find that Up-to-Date Farming does more for the farmers than all others combined, and I hope it will soon have a million readers.—J. N. Fricke, Cullman, Ala.

NOTE—The Editor thanks Mr. Fricke for his kind expressions and good wishes and we have pleasure in assuring him that by Horace Greeley's method of estimating the readers of a paper, Up-to-Date already has more than a million readers, and the number is very rapidly increasing.

We regret very much the losses sustained by your Alabama fruit growers, but such losses are characteristic of the old method of marketing, no matter how honestly or how wisely done, The first knowledge essential to successful marketing is where the article to be sold is needed, and this is usually the knowledge last inquired after or obtainable by shippers. It is folly to ship anything anywhere without knowing in advance that it will be needed when it gets there. In this is where the methods of the A. S. of E. differs from all others. Our purpose is to avail ourselves of modern means of communication, and to know every day exactly where any commodity could be used at a fair price, and in what quantities, and by the use of the same means of communication order shipments to store points, and to store points only. This plan is no more complicated than are many things that are being done every day—no more complicated than the government weather service, or the management of the railway service. There isn't a doubt that while stern Alabama fruit growers were shipping their fruit to glutted markets, there were places nearer to them that needed the fruit and would have paid profitable prices for it. We submit if this proposition isn't both simple and reasonable. And it is logical. Let us appeal to all fruit growers to line up and secure its benefits. The Alabama growers should determine to not go through another season on the old plan and back up their determination by organization.

TO FREE THE FARMERS.

Mr. Editor: As I was traveling through the country I put up one night with one of your subscribers, a Mr. Gotshall, who handed me a copy of Up-to-Date Farming for me to entertain myself with while he did his chores and his good wife prepared the evening meal. At a glance I saw it was a farm paper, and a glance or two more convinced me that it was a farm paper of the right sort and its aim and purpose to free the farmers from the worst form of slavery and serfdom that ever existed. Having farmed quite a number of years of my life I think I know whereof I speak, and having been interested in farming all my life I feel that I would like to see the farmer and his business raised to a level with all other people and their business. Being much impressed with the object of the paper I handed Mr. Gotshall the necessary amount to have Up-to-Date Farming brought to my door.

I. D. OLMSTEAD, Adrian, Mo.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents.

EQUITY AND SOCIALISM.

Mr. Everitt, Pres.:

At a meeting of fruit growers I attended recently when the plan of the A. S. of E. to market fruit was up for discussion, a man who now enjoys a graft under existing conditions advised to go slow and we can't expect much right away. A little more sleep, a little more slumber seems to be the siren song sung by all such men. Is it any wonder that I am about convinced that the poor cuss must go to the wall or that the big fish will eat up the little ones. Our only alternatives to arouse the small grawers is to prevail on them to cut loose from the bell weathers—the false teachers. Can it be done? Time only will answer. Farmers have been kept in ignorance so long and they are mostly under the thumb of the bosses; if massa fight (for freedom) I fight as the old darkey told John Brown.

I am a socialist and I never met a socialist yet who could not see the beauty of equity plan at a glance and grasp it in a moment. You may not have known (but I am prone to believe you did) the manner of machine you were building. You may have wrought better than you thought. I believe, when socialism is ushered in the A. S. of E. will be ready equipped and will be the pinion wheel in the great machine of the co-operative common wealth and will attend fully to the great agricultural branch.

NEED FOR CORRECT INFORMATION

J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: I was glad to see your remarks in last paper about amount of wheat going to Europe. Kansas and Nebraska have a fine grade of winter wheat this year and much of it has gone to Europe. However, the larger part of it has gone through the usual channels—elevator, commission man, wholesaler, and exporter. When the farmers have properly effected their organization, they will own the grain until sold to the miller or exporter, and will enjoy all the profits. Our company has shipped a large amount to Europe this year but nothing in comparison to what could have been handled if the farmers had been properly organized.

C. Vincent, Mgr. Farmers' Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.

HAS DONE A GOOD WORK.

The farmers of Webster county and the counties adjoining are at present in better shape to control the prices on their products than ever before. The Society of Equity has done a work in this section which no other organization has ever been able to do, and today our farmers are in shape to demand a fair and equitable price for their tobacco—a thing which they have never realized before.—Dixon, (Ky) Journal.

Does your barn need painting? Don't let it decay and go to ruin for lack of a little paint now. Send for a free sample of Pitkin's Barn Paint. It is guaranteed for 5 years. You have an opportunity to test it and it costs you nothing. Send for the sample and color cards. Address Geo. W. Pitkin Co., Rural Dept. A, Chicago, Ill. They have been in business 38 years and know good paint.

Dan Patch's record broken—by himself. Dan Patch, the World's Pacing King, lowered his record to 1:55 flat for a mile. He is a most wonderful horse. Any reader of Up-to-Date Farming can get a picture of this great horse in action, printed in many colors. It will be sent free by the International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, if you write them you read this paper and how much live stock you own or care for. It will be an ornament to any home.

Household furniture, stoves, etc., sold on credit. Write for the big catalog No. 48 issued by Straus & Schram, 1048 35th St., Chicago. These large outfitters give credit to everybody.

The Johnson & Field Mfg. Co., Box 35 Racine, Wis. had a fine display of Farm and Warehouse Fanning mills at the State fair, Indianapolis. Their tent was filled with interested people watching the seed corn grading attachment and bagging attachment do up-to-date work. Many farmers were greatly pleased with the peculiar separations of different grains, seeds and weed seeds made by their mill. Write for catalog and say you read Up-to-Date Farming.

An $18.00 Talk-O-Phone for $6.00 is an offer every reader of Up-to-Date Farming should embrace if not already supplied. In Oct. 1 issue this great offer was made by the Clinton-Close Co., 43 Summit St., Toledo, O. Send for catalog and full particulars.

Write for a free copy of the "Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of 200 choice recipes. It will be sent free by the Enterprise Mfg. Co., 226 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, Pa. Housewives, write for it, you will find it most valuable.

Get This Gold Pair



Listen! I now have thousands of letters of appreciation from spectacle wearers all over the world, thanking me for the perfect sight they enjoy with my spectacles.

Now I Want YOUR Testimonial ALSO

and this is what I intend to do to get it. Just write me and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free. Then when you return me the Eye Tester with your test, I will send you a complete five dollar family set of my famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles for only $1 (which is an actual saving of $4 to you), and this will include a pair of my handsome Rolled Gold spectacles absolutely free of charge. This set will last yourself and family a lifetime. With these famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles you will be able to read the finest print just as easy as you ever did in your life, and I will return you your dollar willingly if you yourself don't find them to be the finest you have ever bought anywhere, at any price. Send for my free Eye Tester today. Address:

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., St. Louis, Mo. ***I WANT AGENTS ALSO.***

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Brooks' Sure Cure

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. **Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.** No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, 1901.

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Catalogue Free.

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FOR



AUTUMN BULBS

For Spring Flowers



TULIPS.

HYACINTHS, single, pink, red, blue, white. Each 6c, doz. 60c, hundred $3.75.

CROCUS, white, yellow, striped and purple. Large bulbs. Doz. 15c. hundred 85c

SINGLE TULIPS, superfine mixture, fine for bedding; dozen 25c, 100 $1.25

OXALIS, Bermuda Buttercup, the finest of all Oxalis; each 4c, dozen 40c

Chinese Sacred or Water Lillies; each 10c, dozen $1.00. Extra large; each 15c, two for 25c

HYACINTHS, double, pink, red, blue, white; each 6c, doz. 60c, hundred $3.75

FREEZIA RETRACTA ALBA: fine pot flowers; dozen 25c, hundred $1.50

DOUBLE TULIPS, superfine mixture, all colors mixed; dozen 30c, 100 $1.50

CALLA LILLIES, large bulbs for pot culture; each 25c, dozen $2.50

Paper White Narcissus dozen 25c



HYACINTHS.

DAFFODILS, Double Von Seons. each 4c, dozen 35c

HARRISII or Easter Lillies, each 15c, dozen $1.50

Post-paid.

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No. 16	Beauty's Marriage	No. 36	Pretty Polly Pemberton	No. 56	Two Men and a Question
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We will send any six books by mail postpaid for 25c; any 9 for 35c; any 15 for 50c; any 40 for $1.00. The entire list of 60 for only $1.30. Order by number. You will never have a proposition equal to this. Take this opportunity to get a supply of the old standard books.

Send all orders to COONER & FORTUNE CO., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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You Don't Pay A Cent

Until you know, until you see, until you feel, **until you are sure.** We cannot get a penny from you until you know that we have done the work, until you are willing to send it to us, until we have earned it of you as pay for what Vitæ-Ore has done for you. We take all the risk—we stand to lose all. You take no risk—you cannot lose anything. **We match our remedy against your ailment.** You must experience actual, positive, visible good before you pay for it. You must know it has helped you; you must feel better, stronger, healthier, from using it.

You Are To Be the Judge

You don't pay for promises, you pay for only what has been done. You pay for the work, not words, and if the work has not been done to your satisfaction, you don't pay for it—No, not a penny! You are to be the judge, and you can easily judge. You know if you feel better, if you sleep better, if you are stronger, more active, if your limbs do not pain you, if your stomach does not trouble you, if your heart does not bother you. You know whether or not your organs are acting better, whether or not health is returning to your body.

If You Cannot See It

If you cannot feel it, if you cannot be sure of it—**that ends the matter and you pay nothing.** How can we humbug you when you alone have the entire "say so"? How can you hesitate to accept our offer immediately if you are ailing and need help? What excuse have you? Read the offer and do not delay another day before writing for a package on trial. **Start your cure immediately.**

Our 30-Day Trial Offer

If You Are Sick we want to send you a full sized $1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore, enough for 30 days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us $1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than $1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time if it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what V.-O. is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

WHAT VITAE-ORE IS.

Vitæ-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being thus taken up by the liquid. Vitæ-Ore consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring, and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. One package of this mineral-substance, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative, healing value, many gallons of the world's powerful mineral waters, drunk fresh at the springs.

Permanently Cured

Used Two Packages Two Years Ago, Was Permanently Cured and Has Had No Return of the Trouble.

SENATH, MO.—I have been afflicted with Rheumatism ever since 1875 and have been so bad that I was almost paralyzed; at times I could hardly move more than if I were dead. I had tried several doctors and all the patent medicines I heard of. The doctors here all told me I was incurable. They said they could give me some temporary relief, but they could not cure me. Two years ago I saw the Vitæ-Ore advertisement; I knew I must do something or die and I sent for the trial package.



I used it according to directions and sent for three more packages. Before I finished the second package I was entirely cured. I used the third package to make the cure sure. It is now two years since my cure, and I have not felt any trace of Rheumatism since. When I sent for the trial package I could not walk across the house and I did not weigh one one hundred pounds; now I weigh 145 lbs., I am sixty-two years old and today I feel as well as if I were but twenty-five. I can do all my work and my washing and walk two miles to church and it does not tire me. The people here who knew me when I was sick, ask me what I have taken to be cured and to look so well. I tell them Vitæ-Ore and nothing else.

MRS. N. J. MILAM.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

In all parts of the United States and Canada have testified to the efficacy of Vitae-Ore in relieving and curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Stomach Disorders, Female Ailments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of any part, Nervous Prostration, Anaemia, Sores and Ulcers, and worn out, debilitated conditions.

Cures Stomach Trouble

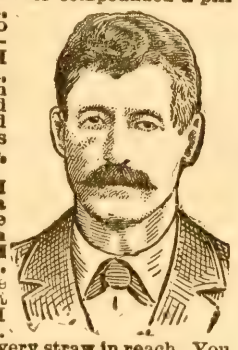
SOUTH BEND, IND.—I suffered terribly with **Stomach Trouble** for over fourteen years and for the last six years was unable to do any housework whatever. I was induced to try Vitæ-Ore, and since taking it **I feel like a different person** and am now able to attend to all my household duties. V.-O. has brought me back to health and I would not do without it in the house. MRS. JOHN REEDER, 620 W. Water St.

Cures Bright's Disease

MARYSVILLE, CAL.—My mother was afflicted with what the doctors called **Bright's Disease** for about six or seven years; was attended all of that time by physicians. She was finally **given up to die** and at this time was induced to try Vitæ-Ore. To our surprise and great joy she was cured **sound and well** by the use of three packages. JOHN WILLIAMS.

Could Hardly Walk

HOUSER, ALA.—Three years ago I was running a dynamo near Ouray, Colorado, and fell from a water dam and hurt my hip. This injury developed into what the doctor called Rheumatism and Lumbago. I tried the doctors there and all the patent medicines I could get, with no relief and therefore had to give up my position and come home. I tried our physician in North, Ala., and he is as good as any that ever compounded a pill or wrote a prescription, but he could do me no good; then I tried a specialist and he failed. I also tried Polecat Oil, Barfoot and old Bacon rinds, also Whiskey and Polk Root and all the old remedies which we folks down here generally use, and all with no relief.



This kept up until I could hardly walk a step. My appetite was gone, my flesh was gone and I thought I was gone.

When I noticed the Vitæ-Ore advertisement and sent for a package, I had no faith in anything. I was just grabbing at every straw in reach. You sent me the package of Vitæ-Ore telling me to take it according to directions, which I did. You also wrote me to report results and said if I was not benefited not to send you one cent. Well, sir, in 18 days I felt like a new man. I could walk five miles and walk perfectly straight and had gained 7 pounds in weight.

I have taken five packages of Vitæ-Ore and am well. **I walked 18 miles yesterday and carried about 40 pounds.** I am still taking Vitæ-Ore and I advise anyone who is suffering to try it and they will thank the Theo. Noel Company all the rest of their days. FRANK KING.

Make the Effort That Cures

Nothing is so pitiable to witness as wrongly applied effort, particularly so when the effort thus put forward is earnest and persistent, of a kind that, placed in the proper channel, would be productive of the results sought after. Especially is this true of the attempts of sick and ailing people to secure a cure for their ills, many wasting some of the best years of their lives in an effort along the wrong direction, lives that are made miserable by a protracted disorder that apparently defies all efforts to eradicate it. They will apply themselves diligently to the treatment, will follow it and dose themselves day after day with a determination and spirit that is, indeed, commendable, but the effort is misdirected and nothing but additional and prolonged distress comes of it.

The trouble is, that they are treating the SYMPTOMS, the external evidences of a disturbance within, and not the CAUSE which brings it about. They deaden the immediate discomfort by drugging with narcotics and preparations which depend for temporary efficacy upon a narcotic influence and are doing nothing to get at the fountain head of the trouble, which remains in its seat, undisturbed and unconquered. Thus it is that the treatment is kept up, week in and week out, month after month, year after year, the sufferer always seeking a cure and not realizing that what he is seeking lies in an entirely different direction. Doctors diagnose the case, question as to the symptoms and treat the symptom instead of investigating for the cause, and having discovered it, taking proper steps to remove the wrong condition which makes it possible. Patent medicines, too, are placed on the market and advertised to treat the symptoms, to relieve this and that outward manifestation of an inward abnormality, while the CAUSE goes merrily on, causing more and more symptoms as time progresses, more work for the doctors and more sales for these so-called medicines.

Vitæ-Ore treats the CAUSE, not the symptoms. It gets into the veins, courses through the vital organs, doing its good work in each, setting each to rights and by so doing removes the inward disorder itself. It is a CURE and not merely a check for a time upon the outward physical manifestation of that disorder. This is one of the reasons for the absoluteness and permanency of its cures, the principal reason for the wide range of symptoms it causes to disappear. Many different symptoms and local disturbances can be attributed to one particular lesion, one fundamental lack of functional activity that is primarily alike in many separate cases, accounting for the ease with which Vitæ-Ore effaces such different symptoms by the removal of these underlying and controlling causes.

It is easy to cure ordinary, simple disorders. Most any ordinary medicine will. Extraordinary diseases, that defy ordinary treatments, require an extraordinary remedy to vanquish them. Vitæ-Ore is an extraordinary medicine, and its reputation is built upon its achievements where "ordinary" treatments failed even to benefit.

Health IS WORTH TRYING FOR!

It is worth writing for. It is worth getting out pen, ink, paper and envelope, and writing us:

"I am sick. I need Vitæ-Ore or something that will cure me. I have seen your trial offer. Send me a dollar package. I will use it and pay the dollar if I find it has helped me. I will not pay one penny if it does not help me."

That is all it takes. Just a letter asking for it, just your promise to use it. What excuse have you to keep on suffering? How can you continue to look your family in the face and say: "I feel so sick today" or "My back aches" or "That rheumatic leg is getting worse" or "My stomach is bothering me again," when here, right at your elbow, right within your reach, **ready and waiting for you to turn and get it,** is the thing that has set thousands right, yours for the mere asking.

WRITE FOR IT TODAY

THEO. NOEL CO. Up-to-Date Dept. Vitæ-Ore Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT

Our Object, EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS

Our Plan, CONTROLLED MARKETING

VOL. IX | INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 1, 1906 | No. 21

NOVEMBER	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	F. M. 1, 30			L. Q. 9			
	N. M. 16			F. Q. 22			

DECEMBER	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	L. Q. 8		N. M. 15		
	F. Q. 22			F. M. 30			

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c A YEAR

Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a year

CLUBS. Five subscriptions for **$2.00.** This applies to one person five years or five persons one year each.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our club raisers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by [name]."

☞Always state if a renewal or new subscription. **Don't Neglect This.**

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including **county.** Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state.

If you change your postoffice, give old office as well as new.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

Leading Articles and Departments in This Number

Farmers Have Turned the Tables - - - - - 3

Selecting Seed Corn - - - 3

President Everitt's Address at East St. Louis - 4, 5, 6

Local Union - - - 7, 8, 6

Child Labor on the Farm - 10

Gas Power and Up-to-Date Farming - - - - 11



The Farmers Have Turned The Tables

(See Editorial Page 3)



Songs of Equity

THE ONLY SONG BOOK FOR FARMERS EVER WRITTEN

Let Us Sing Farmers to the Front

THIS is an A. S. of E. Song book full of songs of Equity.

When these songs are sung all over the country, the effect in the betterment of the farmers' condition will be magical.

The songs and music were originally printed in two books but now they are in one book with words and voice and instrumental music complete.

EIGHTY PAGES AND COVER

Following is the contents:

America
A Sound Upon the Breeze
A Better Day is Coming
A New Rebellion
Bill Bradley
Be Up-to-Date and Take It
Cadets of Equity
Cause of Equity, The
Cooperate
Call for Volunteers
Dawn of Equity, The
Dollar Wheat is Drawing Nigh
Dollar Wheat the Wedge of Equity
Egg Market, The
Equity, Dear Equity
Equity, Fair Equity
Farmers Must Cooperate
Forward Brother Farmers
Farmers' Future, The
Forward Valiant Farmers
Farmers Rally Song, The
Farmers Rallying Song, The
Flag of the Farmers, The
Go Forth for Justice
Hold the Fort
Honor the Farmer
Keep Dollar Wheat Before You
March of Equity
Man Behind the Plow, The
Old Farmer Brown and the Tobacco Trust
Old Glory
Our Good Ship Equity
Old, Old Story and a New, The
Star Spangled Banner
Ship of Equity, The
Star of Equity, The
Song of Dollar Wheat, The
Send the Day
Thanksgiving
Two Farmers, The
Until Equity is Here
Up-to-Date
Unite O Loyal Farmers
Uncle Ben's Soliloquy
United We Stand, Divided We Fall
White Winged Bird of Equity
Who Would Wed a Farmer
Why Are You Waiting

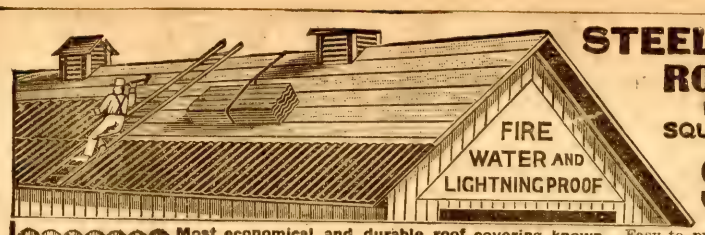
Recitations

A Rusher Man
A Neighborly Sermon
Equity for All
He's an Agriculturist Now
Nothin' But a Hayseed
Something to Remember

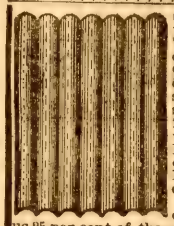
This song book should be possessed by all Local Unions for use in their meetings, also it should be in every farmer's home.

PRICE 35 CENTS POSTPAID. Dozen $3.75 Prepaid—Dozen $3.00 not Prepaid

Address: **THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**



STEEL ROOFING
PER 100 SQUARE FEET
$1.50



Most economical and durable roof covering known. Easy to put on; requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care will outlast any other kind. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering any building. Also best for ceiling and siding. Fire-proof and water-proof. Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rain-water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect, brand new, painted red two sides. **$1.50** is our price for our No. 15 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened steel roofing and siding, each sheet 24 inches wide and 24 inches long. Our price on the corrugated, like illustration; sheets 22 inches wide x 24 inches long **$1.60.** At 25 cents per square additional we will furnish sheets 6 and 8 feet long. Steel pressed brick siding, **per square $2.00.** Fine Steel Beaded Ceiling, **per square $2.00.** Can also furnish standing seam or "V" crimped Roofing. **WE PAY THE FREIGHT TO ALL POINTS EAST OF COLORADO** except Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory. Quotations to other points on application. **Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.** We will send this roofing to any one answering this advertisement C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you will send us 25 per cent of the amount of your order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your Station. If not found as represented, you do not have to take the shipment and we will cheerfully refund your deposit. **Ask for Catalog No. W-204.** Lowest prices on Roofing, Eve Trough, Wire, Pipe, Fencing, Plumbings Doors, Household Goods and everything needed on the Farm or in the Home. We buy our goods at sheriff's and receiver's sales. **CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35TH & IRON STREETS, CHICAGO**

14k. GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN 35 cts.



Don't you want a GOOD FOUNTAIN PEN CHEAP? You should have one. Here is a pen that will last you a long time, give good service, and only cost 35c.

A handsomely chased, black, hard rubber barrel and cap, screw section. It has an excellent feed which insures an even and steady flow of ink. The holder has a hard rubber cap to cover the pen when not in use. Not a cheap toy, but a standard size, perfect fountain pen in every particular. The reservoir holds enough ink for over 5,000 words with one filling. Can be refilled in a moment's time. Can be carried in the pocket and is always ready for use. As handy as a lead pencil and in reality costs less, as one will last for years. It has heavily gold-plated point.

In workmanship, appearance and **durability** it compares favorably with many higher priced pens. **Money back if not as represented.**

THE PEN FOR THE MASSES The pen for your children, and one you will not be ashamed to carry yourself. Just the thing to sign checks, contracts, etc. Always ready for use.

ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS WRITES: "I received the fountain pens today and they give excellent satisfaction."—J. H. Hockman, Strasburg, Va. You will say the same thing after buying.

JUST THE THING FOR SCHOOL No overturned ink bottles, soiled clothes or dirty hands. Send for one for your boy or girl to use in school and get one for yourself, too.

Pen comes packed in a neat box, a glass filler and complete instructions free. At 35c postpaid it is indeed a bargain. ORDER TODAY. AGENTS WANTED.

CLAUDE PALMER & CO., 2020 Lexington Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisment was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

WE GUARANTEE A SQUARE DEAL to all who trade here—write our advertisers. See guarantee of advertisers in this issue.

YOUR HELP NEEDED

DEAR READER:

Your help is needed *right now.*

With the exception of the president's address which is printed in this number the next issue of Up-to-Date Farming (November 15) will contain a full report of the annual meeting of the A. S. of E. including the *minimum prices* agreed upon for all crops.

We want to place a copy of this number in the hands of every farmer in *your community* who is not already a subscriber. The only way to do this is through *you.* This is the reason we want your help.



Up-to-Date Farming goes to over one-third of all the post-offices in the country. You can imagine what a *power* it is in shaping farmers affairs. Now we want to multiply this power and we want every one of your neighbors to read about the greatest farmers convention ever held, and to know the minimum prices which will be printed in bold, black type where all can see them. We want each of your neighbors to get these prices in their mind and to know that this great convention made them. That it calls on *every farmer* in America to *help get them,* because they are fair, and equitable, and profitable to the producers.

If your neighbors see these prices and read that copy of the paper, we guarantee the effect will be good in *your neighborhood.* If twenty thousand of our readers will send in the coupon and get 10 or more and distribute them the effect will be *stupendous.*

Remember we can't do *your* neighborhood this good except through you. The farmers strike will begin again in November and this will be the first shot fired from the powerful new gun—the "EQUITY" press. It will be loud enough to be heard throughout the country if *you* will contribute a *little powder.*

Read President Everitt's speech in this number and then clip the coupon and order enough November 15th papers to give one to *each* of your neighbors. This will be an extra large and extra attractive number, and we need not say, it will be the most valuable issue of any farm paper ever printed.

PRICE OF THE NOVEMBER 15TH EXTRA ISSUE: 10 FOR 25 CENTS; 25 FOR 50 CENTS; 50 FOR 75 CENTS; 100 FOR $1.00; each lot prepaid.

Honest now, what is 25c, 50c, 75c or $1.00 compared to the good you can do with any of these small sums in educational work in your neighborhood or among your distant friends whom you want to tell of this grand movement for farmers? Read the great address by the founder and ask yourself if you can *refuse to help?*

Enterprising lads and lasses can buy at the above prices and sell at the regular price, 5c a copy and make some Christmas money.

Your help is needed.

Address

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

MAIL THIS COUPON AND HELP.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Indiana

Enclosed find $..... for which send prepaid to the following address ....copies of the November 15th Special Big Issue of Up-to-Date Farming.

Name .....

Box or R. R. .....*P. O.*..... .....

County..... *State*..... .....

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the United, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY
At 227 West Washington Street

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume IX **INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 1, 1906** **Number 21**

FARMERS TO THE FRONT.

A MILLION ORGANIZED FARMERS.

A BALANCED EDUCATION.

THIS PAPER IS THE ONLY ONE THAT TEACHES THE CORRECT PLAN TO MARKET FARM CROPS.

The farmers' strike for the minimum prices will be renewed in November, 15th number.

When this copy reaches the readers the annual meeting will have been held and its acts recorded as another chapter in the grandest and best movement the country ever knew.

A complete report of the annual meeting will appear in November 15th number. The president's address is printed in this number.

If it were only possible to get these two numbers into every farmer's home in the land they would nearly, or quite, revolutionize the marketing of farm crops.

They would be a great power in bringing about all the good reforms for which the people are striving. Give these numbers the widest possible circulation! Each copy should be passed around the neighborhood.

Take one-half day off each week for your society and the marketing end of your business. In this half day tell your neighbors about the A. S. of E. plan of marketing for profitable prices. It will not be long until you have them converted or organized into local unions.

It looks like an alcohol trust next.

The benefits farmers expected to realize through the denautrized alcohol law will largely be lost to them and accrue to the benefit of the Standard Oil Co.

The law was inspired by this company when the demand for gasoline came to be greater than the supply. They are preparing to monopolize the adulterants and the alcohol itself. The price announced at which the alcohol will sell will raise the price of gasoline, its competitor, by 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. Thus this step will enrich the Standard Oil Co. hundreds of millions of dollars.

The opposition by the Standard Oil Co. to the law was only a pretense and intended to blind the people. But how congress could be blind to the results is beyond our comprehension unless we accept the stock explanation, which every American citizen knows.

The people have been duped again. It will always be so until there is an American Society of Equity to guard their interests.

"Let us make a good start and grow a great big crop this year." This was the advice of all the old-line farm papers last spring. What are they doing now to help you get good prices?

"A Rally in Every County." Let this be your slogan for 1907. Begin preparing for the biggest rally of farmers and their friends ever held in your county. Everybody is interested in this.

December 24, 1906, will be the fourth anniversary of the American Society of Equity. If you want to show your esteem for the society or its founder, send one or more new members as a Christmas present.

The average farm; the average farmer! These are the farms and farmers the A. S. of E. aims to put on a safe basis for profits.

Congress says: "We make the laws, but it is not our duty to enforce them. This is for the courts and the people." Does this not suggest *the necessity of an American Society of Equity to see that the laws are enforced?* The *people* unorganized cannot enforce laws and cannot do anything on a large scale.

The people who are exploiting the masses do not want an American Society of Equity, because, with it established, their graft will be taken away and they will get only their equitable share. They know they have a better chance to control Congress than they will have to control all the people organized, hence the opposition to the movement.

Which will be better, to bust the trusts or to regulate them? Candidly, at present, neither can be done, and honestly, we think, when the great third power—the farmer power—is created, it will be the proper think to regulate them.

An advertising agent wrote to us and said: "Print more agricultural matter and not so much about controlled marketing,' etc., and advertisers will be more liberal in using your paper."

Think of the misconception existing among the people as to what is agricultural matter. Farmers have been deprived of the right to price their own products until it is generally considered that marketing is not a part of farming. In other words farmers have been considered machines to produce, that other people might come along and do the marketing (manipulating).

Imagine, if your please, this paper, on this editorial page, printing one paragraph on controlled supply, and the next paragraph, advice to rush your supply to market for fear the price would go lower. Or, the first paragraph an appeal for conservative production to equal demand and the next article an exhortation to double the crop. How would this suite our readers? How would this suite our own common sense?

What this advertising agent and his clients need is an education such as we are giving the farmers. Then they will recognize that the matter printed in Up-to-Date Farming is the best agricultural matter printed in any paper. If they will get in close touch with the work we are doing they will soon realize that we are doing more to insure profitable returns to advertisers in farm papers than any other farm publication. Our readers call for more agricultural matter teaching how to market rather than the kind that forces prices down.

Whose bidding shall we obey?

The grain trust is on trial in Chicago and H. H. Carr, known as the farmer's friend, and others are telling the Interstate Commerce Commission how they have been forced out of business and ruined financially. How long will a few farmers and farmers' friends undertake to down the monopolies or do business in opposition to them, in face of the defeats they have suffered, without a single complete victory, in hundreds of battles. This is a contest worthy the combined power of a million farmers. When thus fought we will never know defeat.

We want to see an Equity building, having a meeting hall, in every town and city; Equity warehouses and elevators at every shipping point, for storing and controlling supplies until the demand comes, when granaries on the farm will not suffice; Equity canneries, wherever necessary to consume surplus perishable crops.

We want farmers to call their farms "Equity;" to name their finest horses and cows "Equity." We want equity to be everywhere throughout our land.

The Farmers Have Turned the Tables

(See Illustration Page 1.)



THE Illustration on first page is overdrawn. Farmers will never drive anybody, notwithstanding that they have been driven by others. We show it that way to make farmers and others think.

When farmers turn the tables they will not put any other people down, but THEY WILL LIFT THEMSELVES UP. When they lift themselves up they will also lift up every other person doing a useful and legitimate business.

However, people who have been enjoying a graft at the expense of producers and consumers will find their graft gone. In its place will be certainty of values, certainty of movement of commodities to market, certainty of profits and greater volume of business.

Every fair person WILL WELCOME such a change. Those who are not fair, or don't want to be fair, will be compelled to deal fairly.

Can you imagine anything of greater good, or more logical, than that the middle people should serve their principles in equity, instead of them bossing the great people whom they serve?

For instance: Who ever heard of an agent being greater than his principle; or the waiter in the hotel being of more importance than the proprietor or his guest; or a messenger boy dictating to the sender, or receiver, of the message?

It is just as absurd for farmers and consumers TO LET A FEW PEOPLE SET UP IN BUSINESS BETWEEN THEM AND BOSS THEM. Why those people couldn't turn a hand, or do a lick of business except by the tolerance of the other people.

It is almost inconceivable why all the farmers' pretended friends and teachers, supposed to be shrewd people, would allow such a condition to obtain.

Farmers are going to turn the tables. They are going to teach the few people who handle their stuff a lesson and show them their place. They are willing to have them perform their rightful work of carrying the goods to the consumers, as agents, but not as bosses. NO, NEVER.

And ten million consumers rise up and shout, "AMEN."

Selecting Seed Corn

If each farmer who intends to plant a crop of corn next spring has not selected his seed it should be attended to without delay, unless it is the intention to change seed. If the latter is the case the various people who are breeding and selling seed are, or should be busy now attending to the matter. There will be some fine weather yet, but we, of the northern States, know that weather is "mighty unsartin" after November 1st. From a bulletin by Prof. A. T. Wianco of the Indiana Experiment Station we take the following instructions and recommend them to our readers:

The best time to select seed corn is as soon as possible after the corn is mature, the stalks standing and in a condition to show all their characteristics. It is a mistake to think that good seed ears can be selected from the crib, where there are no means of telling on what kind of stalks or under what conditions the ears were produced. The stalk that bears the ear has a number of important characteristics that help to make or mar the crop. Every observant farmer knows this. The best thing to do, therefore, is to go into the field and take time to select every ear with care.

The stalks from which ears are selected should be strong and vigorous looking. They should be of medium size, strong at the base, tapering gradually to the tassel, and well supplied with large, broad leaves. The ear should be borne at a convenient height for husking. The shank should be of medium length and strength, and the ear should hang freely and firmly. The ears selected should be well matured, strong and well developed, with straight rows of regular size kernels. The kernels should be rather deeply dented. The smoother kernels are generally shallower and will not produce so well. The seed ears should always be a little rougher than the average of the crop, otherwise the variety will become smoother each year and the kernels shallower.

As soon as corn is picked it must be put in a dry, well ventilated place and arranged in such a way that each ear may have a free circulation of air around it. When the amount of corn is not large, the old practice of hanging it by the husks is a good one. With large amounts, specially arranged racks are most convenient, but the rows of ears must be separated by slats and there should always be plenty of empty space in the place of storage, otherwise it will be practically impossible to keep the air dry. Unless one has had experience in the use of artificial heat, natural drying, in an open building, will usually be found best. Great care must be taken during the process of drying to not overheat and mould. If the corn is well matured, as it should be, and is picked early, there need be no difficulty in getting it dry before freezing weather. Every hour spent in selecting seed corn this fall will be worth dollars next year.

Railroad Problems

The railroad rate regulation law is in effect and the Interstate commerce commission is "interpreting the law" as a newspaper report says. It also says "they are placing liberal interpretations on it." It is strange that a law can not be made to say exactly what is means and mean exactly what it says. We will find, as we usually do, that by the time the commission gets through interpreting and the courts get through with their opinions that the law was made for the benefit of the railroads and the public may — — —.

Kill Free Seed Distribution

The Free Seed Distribution by the government costs $242,000 a year besides the cost of handling in the mails, which costs about as much more or half a million dollars a year, total.

This sum of money wisely used would teach farmers the correct plan to market, and build the machine for marketing, which will compel a profitable price for every far mcrop grown anywhere in the country. The machine once built will not cost the farmers anything directly to run it but will pay great dividends every year.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

PRESIDENT EVERITT'S ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., OCT. 24, 1906

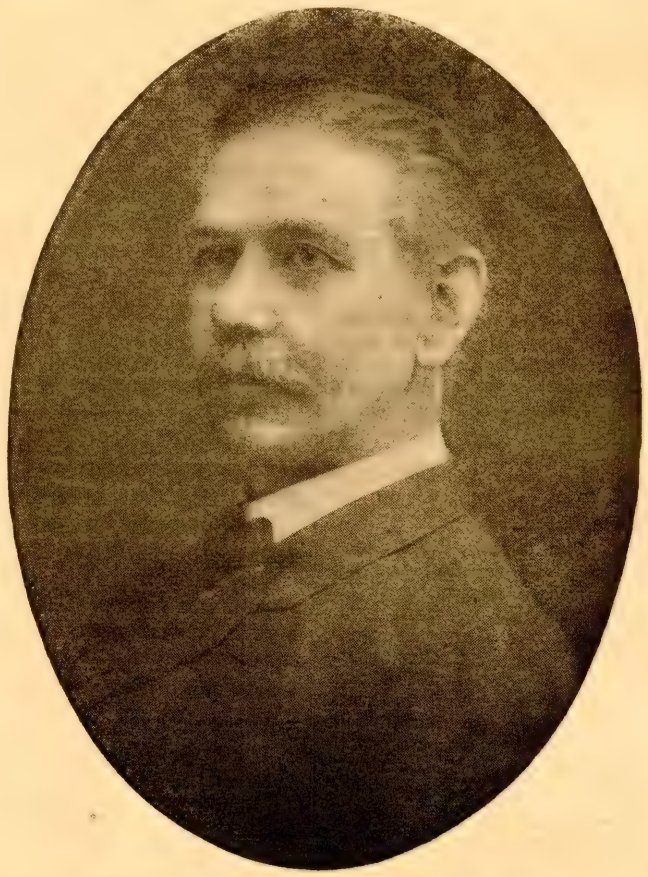
I congratulate you on the auspicious opening of this convention. I am glad to greet you at this Third Annual Meeting of the American Society of Equity and rejoice with you at the growth and accomplishments of our beloved Society, and in the contemplation of its future greatness and usefulness.

Our meeting here in convention for our avowed objects is one of the most sublime acts, when carefully considered, in the history of any country. Delegates are here representing every important farm crop. These delegates have come together for the main purpose of deciding what farm crops shall sell for during the next twelve months. Some people will say that it matters not what prices may be agreed upon at this convention and that the acts of this convention will have no effect on future prices. But they are mistaken. While the members of the American Society of Equity are not strong enough within themselves to compel the fair prices on all the crops throughout the season, nevertheless, there are millions of farmers in the country who will look to the prices agreed upon as equitable by this convention and they will fix their minds on them and hold for them. Thus the minimum price idea and the doctrine of controlled marketing hav taken hold all over the country and silently but surely the future prices of the crops are being molded. Looking back, we find that only two principle crops failed to sell up to the minimum prices since this society has been naming them. They were the crop of potatoes of 1904 and the crop of wheat of 1905. This being a fact and in view of the further fact that, since the existence of the American Society of Equity there has been much more advance in each crop between the first months of marketing and the later ones than prevailed before, it follows that those farmers who held for the prices profited thereby. True, there have been some exceptions, but they are comparatively few.

But it is not vital whether the society is able now to influence the price for all of the crops or any of them. It is more important to know that farmers are at last on the right track to solve their problems, chief among which is marketing and price making. Each recuring annual meeting finds the society stronger and the new education more universal. The time is bound to come and will come soon when these conventions will be almost instantaneous in their effect on prices. That is, as soon as the price is agreed upon for any crop no more will be for sale at any other price, hence the price will prevail. I believe this will soon come to pass. Thus, when we contemplate the significance of this convention and future ones where the decision is made as to what the year's crops are in equity worth—representing the food and clothing supplies produced in America—it is a thought that may well arrest the attention of every person in this country and millions in foreign lands who depend upon us for food and for the wherewithal to be clothed. It is a sublime thought. The realization is as certain as that people and domestic animals will continue to crave food and that humans will not disdain to be clothed.

Realizing thus the main object of our coming together we should pray for wisdom that all our acts may be governed by equity and that whatever is done may be done in the spirit of justice to all.

Although this is primarily a meeting for farmers and for agriculture, yet everything that you do to benefit yourselves and your business, and all that you can with safety do, must operate to benefit every other class, every useful industry, every meritorious institution and every person doing a legitimate business. For instance: if farmers are deprived of a fair share of the wealth they produce, all other industries will suffer in equal ratio. If, on the other hand, the farmers receive a fair reward, their gain will be reflected in the business done by merchants, bankers, professional men, laborers, etc., all down the line in country, towns and cities.



J. A. Everitt, Founder and President of The American Society of Equity

Before the time of the American Society of Equity it was generally considered that what one man, company or corporation gained in trade must be lost by another and many enterprdses were undertaken on this platform. But, with the farmers working on the plan of this society, it is different. The more the farmers gain the more they can and will give in trade to others. The higher agriculture rises in the scale that measures industries, the more it will exalt, strengthen and guarantee the integrity of all other useful industries and beneficial institutions.

Somebody said "the liberty of one man ceases when the liberty of another man begins." But not so with the A. S. of E. It will give to all men greater liberty and for those who are not free industrially it will rend asunder the shackles that bind them, forever.

I verily believe farmers can not take unless they give in return. On the prosperity of farmers depends the continued prosperity of our country. Thus we can begin to realize their importance, at this time, and for all times.

They have been the pioneers who subdued the savages, cleared the forests, drained the swamps and leveled the mountains. They have always kept, not only abreast of civilization in America, but ahead of it. The American farmers have always stood on the firing line of civilization; fought the battles, fed the people and fostered our industries and institutions.

As owners of the land they have given the mines of coal, iron and precious metals and wells of oil. Nearly all the natural wealth and much of the created wealth of the country have come from the farmers.

Hence we may say "Hail to the farmers!" We greet them as the mainstay of the country and the people to whom are due all the rewards their position entitles them to. They have, by their patience and hard, honest toil, made the country great. But what has the country done for the farmers? Are farmers receiving their just rewards? Are they getting equity in dealings with others and from the government?

We speak of equity. We have named our society "Equity." Who can correctly guage the meaning of this word or measure its depth and breadth as we want it to apply to mankind? Who can fully estimate the beauties and benefits to humanity, were equity to prevail in all the business relations of life, or measure the injustice and suffering if it is refused.

Equity means justice, impartiality, the giving or the desire to give to each man his due according to the law of God and man. Note that it means "Justice," —a fair return, a fair reward, a fair exchange, a fair wage without partiality. We might say "a square deal," equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none, or, equal opportunities to all.

Who will claim that equity, justice, impartiality and the granting to each his just dues are the rule in our land to-day? Or who will contend that all have equal opportunities?

Our country was founded on the proposition that "all men are created free and equal." But are all free and equal to-day?

Our government was saved and the union preserved on the proposition that "all men are equal before the law." But are all equal before the law and do all classes receive equal consideration from congress, legislatures and courts?

It is the habit of Americans to boast of freedom and independence. But who are free and independent in this country to-day? Are farmers free and independent? I might ask, is our government free and independent?

When I see laws made in the interests of the rich and powerful and not in the interest of the masses; when I see laws interpreted in favor of the powerful corporations and against the masses; when I see the poor punished for trifling misdemeanors and the rich go free after great offenses against society, state, county and God, I cannot but think ours is not a free and independent government, hence how can all the people be free and independent?

That man is not free and independent who has not the power to place the value on his own product, the result of his own investment, skill and toil. The possession of this right has been the contention all down the ages by every people and class. Laborers contended for the power and won; manufacturers contended for it and won; merchants contended for it and won. Every class has now complete or partial industrial freedom but the farmers. Yet the farmers have worked harder and longer hours than any others and have produced more desirable and valuable goods than any of them. They are admittedly the backbone of the country and of all its industries. But, shame to say, when it comes to putting a price on their own produce, thus setting the wages for their toil, that backbone is so weak and they are so wobbly, that they represent no power at all, while the other people make the price, set their wages and take the goods.

Does this not amount almost, or quite to industrial slavery? In times before the war the black slaves worked all the time and all they produced was taken by their masters who gave a living in return. I want to ask if farmers have not done practically the same thing.

I believe I do not overdraw this picture. I have in mind the average farmer. They represent the great mass. In a movement such as this, we must consider the average man. We aim to produce conditions that will make the average farmer prosperous—the one who lives on the average farm and produces the average crops. The average farmer has not been as prosperous as he should be. There is something wrong with agriculture. Nearly everybody knows that something is wrong but very few people know that there is a remedy and fewer know how to apply it. I want to tell what the remedy is and explain how to apply it.

We see that business in other lines is not done as it was formerly, but farmers' teachers have been slow to adopt the improvements to agriculture. Although they have seen the great industries organize and substitute co-operation for competition, to great advantage, they say "it can't be done for agriculture." They have seen the transportation companies organize and bring certainty or rates They have seen the transportation companies organize and bring certainty of rates and dividends out of uncertainty and yet they say "it can't be done for agriculture." They have seen political parties organize and they have seen them give up to the policy "to the victors belong the spoils" yet they say "farmers can't co-operate." They have seen laborers organize, against the opposition of employers and they now see them stand shoulder to shoulder for fair wages and yet they say farmers can not organize, although there is no person to oppose them. They have seen many illustrations to prove that competition is the law of industrial death and co-operation the law of industrial life, yet they say "farmers can't organize," and "farmers can't co-operate," and "farmers won't stick."

We may well stand appalled at the spectacle of every other class and industry being organized while the farmers,—our greatest class, numbering millions—and our most important industry is unorganized and year after year is more exploited by the organized classes.

Such were the conditions when the American Society of Equity came and they still largely prevail, at this day. Many here to-day know that already it has accomplished much to relieve these conditions. All who understand it believe that, through it, farmers will be fully emancipated from the industrial slavery of the past and that their business will be exalted above any other in the country, where it belongs by all rights, human and Divine.

My address to-day will consist of four parts. First, the foregoing introductory remarks; second, an explanation of the American Society of Equity; third, the need of an American Society of Equity; fourth, summing up of results. The sceond part—the American Society of Equity—might be omitted except that there are some members present who may not fully understand the organized forms of the society and some non-members present who want to understand it, thus making it advisable to review it briefly. Naturally this address should include a review of the work so far accomplished together with recommendations for the future, but these must wait until a later hour. I think it is of the utmost importance that we should have a clear understanding of the society as it to-day stands, on advance ground, ready to take the final steps for its completion, also of the need of this society in America's social, industrial and political affairs.

The American Society of Equity

What is the society? How is it constituted? What is its plan? What are its objects? How does it differ from former farmers' organizations? What right have its supporters to hope for greater results than were realized from former farmers' societies that had millions of members? These are questions that the uninformed naturally ask.

This is primarily a farmers' society, but it admits to membership friends of farmers. It is non-secret. It is a society for all farmers in America and for all their crops. It is not only the intention of this society to organize all farmers but to assist them in marketing all of their crops.

The objects of the society are numerous. I will not mention them here, but I will say that they cover everything, to which the farmers are entitled in equity. The chief object is to secure profitable prices for all crops and if this one object can not be accomplished, farmers need not try for any of the others.

The plan to accomplish the first object is to organize the farmers all over the country. Or, in order to secure profitable prices on some of the crops, to organize

those portions of the country that are heavy producers of such crops. The farmers are organized into local unions, these into county unions, these into state unions (and sometimes into district unions) and the States into section unions. There will also be department unions. All the unions organize into the National union.

This is going to be the grandest age of the world. There are greater and better movements in progress now for the reform of the world and the uplifting of humanity than ever before. The people have aroused themselves and soon, with the matchless plan of the American Society of Equity, all graft, speculation, gambling, exploitation and plundering will end. People in the hearing of my voice will be glad they lived in this age rather than in any other because it will be the age of equity. I believe these predictions will come true.

The last congress was declared to be the greatest and best the country ever had because it made three notable laws, viz: The railroad law; the denaturized alcohol law; and the packing house law. These laws were supposed to be in the interests of the masses but in reality the railroad law was wanted by the railroads, engineered by them and they will benefit enormously by it. The alcohol law was wanted by the Standard Oil Co. and although they appeared to oppose it, their opposition was only to direct the legislation in lines that best suited them. This law, I predict, will be the basis for one of the greatest trusts the country ever had, and a subsidary trust to the Standard Oil Company. The packers could hardly have asked for a better law in the interest of their business and the government pays the expense of inspecting and becomes the guarantor of their goods. Let us consider these laws for a minute.

The railroads were powerless against the demands of the Standard Oil Co., the combined packers and other powerful combinations for special rates, because, if one would refuse another road would grant the concession. Thus, without desire on the part of the railroads the rates were ground down until they were not making the profit they wanted on the immense tonnage carried for the big shippers. To preserve them from these shippers and protect themselves from competition amongst each other they had congress make the railroad law. It is conceded that the railroads' earnings will be enormously increased both from freight and passenger service because of this law. Why, then, should the railroads oppose it? They may oppose any feature that does not exactly suite them, and we read that "the Interstate Commerce Commission is liberal in the interpretation of the law." But why does a law need "interpretation?" Why do the words not mean just what they say, or why are words not used in laws that mean just what is intended? But recent laws were not made that way and that is why so many lawyers, in preference to farmers, are sent to congress, to make laws that may be interpreted to meet their clients' cases. I have said that the railroad law is beneficial in increasing the earnings of the roads and I believe will protect some small shippers from discrimination in favor of the large ones, but the very things that would benefit the masses of the people are not included. For instance, we hear little complaint about the rates charged, as compared with the complaint about uncertainty of arrival of shipments. If a farmer ships a carload of hogs or grain, to market he does not know when it will arrive. Or, if I buy a carload of paper I can not make definite calculations on the time of its arrival. The merchant knows he can not make definite calculations on arrival of his goods and must order far in advance. And so it goes on all freight all over the country. The railroads delay nearly all the goods they carry an unreasonable time. There is absolutely no dependence on their service and they make no restitution to the shipper or receiver for damages he may have incurred. Notwithstanding the high handed methods of the railroads in handling freight they impose a penalty on the public as soon as it holds one of their empty cars more than 48 hours. Thus they make a law and enforce it against the public while the public has no law or power to enforce penalties against them, while the loss to a merchant on a carload of goods may be many times as great as on an empty car. The public needs an amendment to the railroad law requiring the roads to move freight a certain minimum, number of miles in each 12 hours and if they don't, then let there be a penalty. Then the shipper and receiver can calculate exactly when they will get their goods because the road will move them promptly rather than pay damages. It can be done and will be done when the masses have power. Also the matter of freight rates can be made so simple, and at the same time equitable to the railroads and the public, that a school boy can figure just what the charge will be between any two points. Also, if he knows the number of miles he can calculate when freight will arrive or be delivered at destination.

But it is in the denaturized alcohol law that we find the hand of an expert manipulator. The Standard Oil Co. pretended to oppose this law while, I believe, it was planned and promoted by that trust and I also believe they will be the principle beneficiaries.

In criminal cases the lawyer usually looks for a motive. Let us see if there was a motive for the Standard to want the tax removed from alcohol.

The consumption of gasoline has increased enormously during the last few years. It is a bi-product and its production is limited by the consumption of kerosene. If gasoline was produced in sufficient quantities to keep up with the enormously increasing demand it would result in an overproduction of kerosene, which the Standard Oil Co. did not want. Therefore, the problem was: How can the demand for power, fuel and lighting oil be met and at the same time not injure our business or perhaps benefit us. I imagine the Standard Oil Co. reasoned along these lines when first the problem of being able to meet the increasing demand for gasoline, or a substitute for it, presented itself to them.

They hit upon denaturized alcohol. They knew there was enough vegetable material going to waste in this country to produce alcohol that could largely, if not entirely, displace coal, wood, oil and gasoline now used for heating, lighting and power. But they must be careful or they will destroy their established graft on the people. They go to congress, and get this law through with such safeguards (to their interests), thrown around the production, handling and sale that it can not possibl sell low enough to be a competitor of kerosene or gasoline. It is even noised around that they have got control of the distilleries of vegetable and wood alcohol. I am giving considerable time to this subject, but I consider it is important to show how the public is duped and also to show the necessity for an American Society of Equity to safeguard their interests. According to the regulations made individual farmers, or groups, will not be allowed to have distilleries, but the alcohol must be manufactured in large central places. This, at once places the industry in the hands of the same class of people who have always exploited the masses. The adulterants prescribed are ten gallons of wood alcohol and one-half gallon of gasoline to one hundred gallons of alcohol. The wood alcohol is now worth about $1.00 a gallon, which puts ten cents on each gallon of the denaturized product. On account of the greater demand for wood alcohol and because of the every decreasing quantity of wood we may expect the price of wood alcohol to advance very much, thus benefitting the manufactures whether the Standard Oil Co. or others. The price, it has been stated, will be not less than 35 cents a gallon. Thus, instead of forcing the price of gasoline down, which by the way has doubled in a few years, this alcohol law will, I predict, raise the price of gasoline still higher. This looks reasonable when gasoline and denaturized alcohol are direct competitors and the latter is not intrinsically worth the difference in price. I intend to leave this matter for you to think about, but before leaving it I want to say that the farmers have again been betrayed in the interests of the parasites that have always been fastened on their backs. It is possible to find a cheap denaturizer and one that can not be placed under monopoly control. Also, distilleries should be allowed in all communities to utilize the waste products. Anything short of these will absolutely deprive the millions of our farmer producers, and other millions of consumers of the great blessings God intended they should realize when he made nearly everything that grows out of the earth to yield a product, when wisely used, so essential to the comforts and welfare of humanity.

So we have allowed our heritages to be squandered or monopolized by a few individuals and the masses held to pay tribute for what should be almost as free as the air we breathe. As we view these things and as we contemplate the destruction of our forests and the present high prices of lumber; the acquiring of all the coal and oar lands by powerful syndicates and the enormous prices for coal, iron and steel, we will soon be compelled to pay, we naturally wonder whether some body will not soon get a grant from congress to organize an air and sunshine trust.

The packing house law calls for the expenditure of $3,000,000 to place the government guarantee on packing house products, thus giving them freer and surer entrance into home and foreign markets, causing larger consumption at higher prices. The packers could hardly have asked for a better law in the interests of their business and the government pays the expense. Besides, it is establishing a system that can not be carried out. If it is necessary for the government to label and guarantee packing house products, there is as much need for it to put inspectors in every wholesale grocery house, in every drug house, in every cannery, in every creamery, in every seed house and in nearly every business house and factory in the country. This would set about one-tenth of our people as inspectors over the others, an impracticable scheme to say the least.

I realized fully the conditions four years ago when I devised the plan of the American Society of Equity and intended it, when established, to strengthen congress, legislatures, presidents, and all who sincerely want to help the common people in their demand for equity. It was my purpose to build a mighty machine of the farmers and their friends. This machine will take the energy of the hundreds of writers and instead of allowing it to waste, like the waters of Niagara, we will confine it in carefully prepared channels and direct it against all inequity and all inequality. The power will be irresistible.

Or, through this engine of accomplishment, we will direct the great volume of steam generated in the enormous boiler referred to, so that the steam will turn its wheels, the machine will work and run on forever giving blessings to all mankind.

The American Society of Equity is the first machine of this kind ever proposed. Do you agree with me that such a machine or organization is necessary? Will you not admit, in the light of past experiences, that it is useless to wait on congress, legislatures, the organized classes who have been exploiting you, or even on Providence for your salvation? Does it not now appear to you that the surest and quickest way to acomplish reforms for the people is through the people themselves—the people organized?

If our government was intended to be, and has been, in times past, a government of the people, by the people and for the people, how can we rescue it from greedy exploiters and deliver it again to the people? You can only do this by organizing the people and making them a power. I do not mean to organize them into this or that political party, neither need the American Society of Equity have any political significence, but the reforms can be accomplished through an industrial and social organization. Such an organization will not depend upon the fortunes of politics, but no matter what political party is in power its demands for equity will be heard and granted. Give me the American Society of Equity established and I will accomplish more of real good for the masses than Roosevelt, Bryan or Hearst can accomplish in twenty years.

If these things are true, and I appeal to any fair minded, intelligent American citizen to decide whether they are not true, then we can begin to realize the needs of an American Society of Equity and the power of such an organization along lines such as I have outlined, a society that gives to farmers all they need in business and, at the same time, by virtue of its great overpowering strength numerically and industrially, can quickly accomplish all the reforms that the people of all classes are asking for. These reforms will not come about in any other way or through any other medium. The individual may as well understand that he or she has no choice. It is either to accept salvation through the American Society of Equity or forgo salvation altogether. Organizers of the society should thoroughly understand the position this society will occupy and what it is capable of accomplishing. Then they will not appeal to any man or woman in vain. Whether the individual desires more profit in business, better social conditions, more certainty industrially or purer politics this society will give them all.

The completion of the American Society of Equity means the solution of all the following vexatious problems. They will be solved in equity to the people and the institutions.

Steady, uniform and profitable prices for farm products will prevail.

The end of speculation in farm products will be at hand.

Markets at home and abroad will be enlarged.

Elevators, warehouses, cold storage houses, etc., will belong to, or be controlled by the producers.

Unnecessary toll gates between producers and consumers will be removed, guaranteeing lower prices to consumers and steady values.

Adulteration of food will end. This alone will wonderfully increase farmers' markets.

Farmers will reap the benefits from new discoveries in their field, from improved machines and from the utilization of waste products instead of them being appropriated by others.

Then farmers will control production as well as marketing.

Child labor on the farm will cease as it has in factories.

Boys will stay on the farms.

Farms will increase in value.

Higher intelligence will prevade rural communities.

Protection will be given farmers from the products of cheap labor in foreign countries and our island possessions.

Good roads can quickly be built all over the country.

Parcels post, post currency and postal savings banks can quickly be secured if they are wanted.

Honest insurance and safe banking will be among the things desired and obtainable.

The trusts will be regulated.

Business men will find most of the present day uncertainties removed and business failures will be almost unknown.

In accomplishing all these things no war will be waged against any trust, institution or the government. The only demand will be for equity. Is there any class or corporation that will go on record as opposed to receiving equity and giving equity?

Tobacco growers organized on the plan of the American Society of Equity. They compelled the tobacco trust (one of the most powerful and, as has been claimed, most soulless in the world) to be decent and give equity. The trust is still in existence and the farmers are glad to do business with it on their (the farmers) own terms. Thus, instead of trying to bust the trusts the American Society of Equity will tame them and make use of their fine machinery to serve the people in fairness and equity, as they should.

Then the government will become good and strong and able to cope with all its problems, because compelled to by the people, through their own organization. Then the people will be the sovereigns and the government will be returned to them. Hasten the completion of the American Society of Equity and its blessings will prevade the country for every people and for every industry.

—In Conclusion—

Does it not appear that every person, every institution and every newspaper should help to establish the American Society of Equity, so that all the benefits which it only can give, may be quickly realized?

Remember, our troubles will never end and the benefits will never be realized unless we each do our part. Results will not come through promulgation of a plan. We must build the machine, following the plan as a guide. We will not be saved by what we want done but by what we do. Prayer and trusting in Providence will never build the American Society of Equity. While we watch and pray we must also work and wait, work for the completion of our society and wait with all patience, upheld by the certainty that this good movement, once started, will never down, but will go on to full fruition. Great movements are not accomplished in a day. But more has, I believe, been accomplished in four years by the American Society of Equity than was ever before accomplished in the same time in any movement for the emancipation of the masses from bad conditions as deeply rooted as are those that encompass us at this time. I don't want you to get away from the fact that much depends on the farmers. Others can help and will help. But farmers must look ahead to the fact that this movement is to dignify thir business by making it certain and profitable. They must lift it out of the miasmatic atmosphere that has surrounded it. They are now called upon to take their position on high and more exalted ground, from where they can constantly see the promised land. Build your machine, then use it, and it will send the pure and

healthy blood of co-operation through all the veins and arteries of your industrial body as well as through others.

Organize a local union in each school district, a county union in each county, a State union in each State, a section union in each several States, a department union for each important crop or class of crops. Thus, your machine will soon be built and your good ship "Equity" will soon reach the harbor forever safe from the shifting winds and changing currents that have tossed and imperilled it in the past.

The law of God and the universe is co-operation; the law of government is co-operation; the law of production of the fruits of the fields is co-operation; the law of the perpetuation of the human race is co-operation; the true law of business is co-operation. "God helps those who help themselves" and "the stars sang together." All speak of co-operation. If the sun and moon and stars and earth would not co-operate, but would each go it alone, or in competition, dire results would follow. Or if the sunshine and rain would not co-operate with the seed and the farmer to produce the fine grain and fruit, how vain would be our labors!

We see competition only in the case of farmers and weeds. The latter compete with the crops and give a great deal of trouble. The former compete with each other and have carried on a guerilla warfare resulting in immeasurable disappointments and inconceivable misery. Surely God ordained the law of co-operation while the law of competition was hell-born.

God is love, equity, co-operation. He is always ready to help us and co-operate with us if we will help ourself. He has promised many places in his word, and He never goes into competition with us. On the contrary the devil established competition and through this instrument he breeds hatred, envy, jealousies, suspicions and physical and industrial murders. The devil of competition I warn you against.

I believe I have made my case against the old, bad competitive system, as it is still used by farmers, and in favor of the God-like system of co-operation. A few more words and I will rest the case with you, ladies and gentlemen, as the jury.

I want to say to farmers, you have got to organize. By the unalterable rule of right and the eternal fitness of things you've got to change your system. You now have, for the first time the right plan and are directed for the right objects. Give this society the same membership that you gave the Grange or Alliance and the work will be done now and forever. Give the members one-tenth of the benefits this society is capable of giving and they will never abandon it. Before many years, yes, I believe, before many months, equity, which is next to righteousness, will be established.

Some claim that this movement is socialistic. Suppose it is, it is attainable, socialism, and desirable socialism. A socialism that gives every man his just dues according to all the laws of God and rights of man. A socialism that does not confiscate property, limit ambition, destroy incentive, or deprive any man of his reward, measured by merit.

It has also been defined as analogous to christianity. It is even this because it contends for equity, gives equity, believes in justice and teaches the golden rule.

As I have said it is not for one class of people but for all the people. It is not strictly a farmers' society of equity but truly a American Society of Equity and, with equal truth, it may be a society of equity for every country on the earth. For all lands; for all governments; for all classes, without distinction as to creed, religion or color, as far as the sun travels, wherever its principles are accepted and its plan adopted it will bless mankind.

A brief explanation of the organized forms and their functions will enable you to understand the plan. However, before entering into such explanation, I want you to understand that the machine of the American Society of Equity is planned on a scale to correspond with the magnitude of the agricultural business of the country. At the same time the plan reduces the work down to so simple a proposition that, in operation, it will not be nearly as large, complicated, or expensive as is a single large railroad system. Moreover, when in operation, the buyers will pay all the expense of running it. This will be the first opportunity farmers have ever had to pass the expense along to the next, although heretofore they have been paying all the expenses, including the expense of marketing the goods they have been buying. The agricultural business of this country is by far the greatest industry. It many times excels any other in volume and value of product and number of people engaged therein. These facts have apparently appalled other people and prevented them from attempting to organize farmers and giving them a business system. Or such attempts as were made, were positively without a carefully prepared plan. I took all these things into consideration a few years ago when working out the American Society of Equity plan. I want you to understand that we are not going about solving farmers' problems in a slip shod, slavenly way. An examination and a perfect understanding of the plan will show that it measures up to the best systems employed by any of the great industrial, commercial or transportation companies. In comprehensiveness and effectiveness it leaves nothing to be desired. It meets all the requirements of a large and diversified business such as American agriculture. This I know by practical test in certain sections and on certain crops already organized and under control. It has been demonstrated that this plan will bring profitable prices for farm crops. All that is necessary is to use it. I realize that the success of a farmers' movement is not all in organization. The Grange and Alliance had millions of members, but did not accomplish all that the farmers needed, simply because they did not have the right plan, did not work for the correct objects and did not furnish a sufficient business system. They builded on the sand and soon went to destruction. They have demonstrated that an organization with a large membership and without a good plan and business system is powerless to bring about reforms.

Let me put in your minds again a picture of the constitution of The American Society of Equity:

The Local Unions
The County Unions
The District Unions
The State Unions
The Section Unions
The Department Unions
And the National Union.

Does this not look like business? Looks very much like the machine of government for the United States itself, except that we have provided so that the directors can never control this machine as congress controls our country. The people will always be the sovereign power in the American Society of Equity.

In Operation

In business operation, for directing the marketing of crops, the local unions will receive daily reports from their members stating what each has ready to market, that is, only the part for shipping. All the local unions in a county will report to the county union, and all the county unions in a section will report to the section union. Thus each section will have a report each day of all the crops ready for market, or that will be ready in a few days, in the entire section. All the sections will report to the National Union and it will have a crop report every day, of the entire supply in the country for any day. The report of the demand will be gotten from the societies' representatives in the principle markets, reported to the section unions, and, in turn, the section unions will report to the National union. Thus, we will have a report of both the supply and demand each day. Each section union knows exactly where there is supply and where there is demand even to the railroads connecting, so that it will be an easy matter to so direct the supply that it will go out and meet the demand. I might enlarge on the beauties of this system if time permitted. But I want to say that it is the correct plan for farmers and will work, because it is working. This system of reporting will beat the government system ten thousand per cent. and will be almost instantaneous, while the government system is so slow that it is only of benefit to speculators.

You may say it will be impossible to get the report of demand, or it will be such a great undertaking as to be impracticable. But, like every other step in this plan it is perfectly simple and reliable. You see, the supply of crops will be tied up out in the country or in farmers' warehouses. Then the representative, the man who represents the tied up, controlled, crops, will open an office in a central part of the city, install telephones and hang out his sign and the buyers and handlers will be compelled to send their orders to him or, well, if they are stubborn they will soon get mighty hungry.

The reporting will be done by telephone or telegraph, but may be done by mail or in person to the local unions. I do expect every farmer's home to have a telephone. It will be the most useful utility on the farm.

Just one more illustration to show how light the actual work of reporting supply will be. It will be easy enough for a local union to receive the daily report of each member who has anything to sell. If we say there are fifty local unions in a county it will also be very easy for the county union to receive fifty telephone messages. Now let us assume that there are sixty counties in a state with eight States in a section. This means only 480 telephone or telegraph messages to get a complete report of all the crops ready for market in the whole eight States. Is there any thing impossible about this? Could you imagine anything simpler or easier. Then, too, just think what is accomplished and it all depends upon the farmers organizing into local unions!

Department unions are to give particular crops or classes of crops a large degree of independence in conducting their own business; and are also, for the purpose of identifying producers of these crops, apart from others, so that they may hold separate conventions, provide special facilities for controlling and marketing and contribute independently to such business, if necessary, through their respective Department unions. Already there are organized the departments of fruit and produce, and tobacco growers. Other crops will organize into department unions until each important crop or class of crops is equipped. Remember, in all this machine and its operations the American Society of Equity never becomes possessed of any crops, but acts only in directing the marketing. This feature commends it highly. Any intelligent person will quickly appreciate the superiority of this plan over the past ideas of marketing direct to the consumers and of forming capital stock companies. The society, however, believes farmers must own or control all graneries, elevators, warehouses, cold storage houses, and other utilities for storing, controlling and marketing the crops.

Such is a very brief description of the American Society of Equity, its plan and system. Let us now consider:

The Need of an American Society of Equity

Does this country need an American Society of Equity? Not only a Society of Equity to secure profitable prices for farm crops but to accomplish many needed reforms?

The common people are aroused now as never before to the fact that the government is controlled by powerful industrial and commercial organizations and they see that the tendency is to keep the masses in such a condition that they can be easily exploited and plundered.

To obtain profitable prices is a grand object. Farmers are entitled to them. We can appeal to their selfish interest to accomplish this object. Once having accomplished it we can depend on the farmers to continue the society for the profit it will give them every year. In this may we answer the claim that farmers "won't organize" or that they "won't stick together." They will organize to make more money and they will "stick together" because it pays to stick.

But when farmers are organized they can do more than get profitable prices. I am going to tell you of some of the things they can do, through the American Society of Equity. After you understand you will say that this society appeals to all farmers no matter where located, what crops they grow or what their condition of prosperity. Also to all other people who are tired of graft and exploitation and who want equity to prevail. Thus, while it is a farmers' Society of Equity, on account of the great number of farmers, the importance of their industry and the great power they can exert, in an organized condition, it will be a national power or truly an American Society of Equity and can be used to secure equity for all Americans, in society, business and government. We need such a society such an organization in this country now.

Instead of ours being, at the present time, a government of the people, by the people, for the people; it is a government by the rich and powerful to exploit 999-1000 of the people. In other words it takes 999 of the common, average people, to work for and support one of the masters, sometimes called Captains of Industry, in the style he demands, and all the machinery of the government is working to perpetuate this condition. The law of the land has not been equity and justice. Freedom, liberty, independence and equal opportunities are not enjoyed by all.

But the law of the land has been, and is, greed, graft, plunder and exploitation.

Equity is not in business; it is not in society; and we dare say it is not in all homes and churches. It is not in politics, in congress, in education, or in professions. It is not in the great struggles of capital and labor; in commerce or trade; in manufactures or science; in art or literature. Under present conditions human nature is so warped as to be opposed to giving equity and those who desire it can not compel it.

The present conditions erect a great barrier against equity and offer a premium on dishonesty. The conditions must be changed. New conditions must be produced guaranteeing to each man, woman and child equal opportunities without partiality; guaranteeing to each, justice, a fair return, a fair reward, a fair wage measured by effort and merit.

Give us conditions that guarantee these and the incentive to robbery will disappear, the necessity to graft will not be present and the ability to plunder and gratify greed will not exist.

These conditions will obtain when equity prevails, and equity will prevail when the American Society of Equity is established.

We will organize the millions of farmers for selfish objects. Do you mark this? And we will use this most powerful machine in any country to compel equity.

Individualism in society, in politics or in business is a condition of the past. The only people who count now are organized people. The only power that is felt is organized power. The farmers organized will represent such a numerical and industrial power as the world never knew before. Give us the farmers organized with the ability to speak through one head, and to throw their combined power on one spot, or to the accomplishment of a good object and we will accomplish every desired reform, whether industrial, social, or governmental, in a short time. All that is necessary is for farmers to get together once more, but this time, on a good plan so they may exert their power.

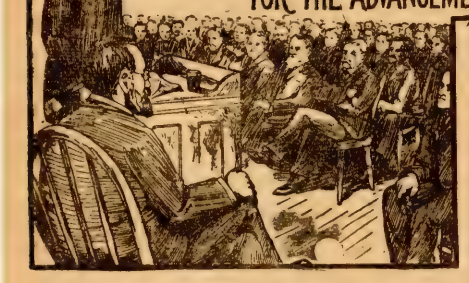
The power exists now, this very hour, but it is useless. It exists in the millions of honest, hard working people out on the farms. We may say the people who represent this power have been sleeping. But an awakening is coming. The former infant has grown to the stature of a giant, as it slumbered. Already we can hear the deep, powerful voice as the rumbling of Niagara demanding more of equity. Leaders have arisen who are teaching the truth, and, fed on truth, instead of deceptions, strength is coming to the limbs and body of the giant. Soon, with the inspiration of a new education, it will rise in its might and crush out inequity and iniquity wherever found and establish equity and righteousness in their places.

A wave of reform is sweeping over the country. Independence in thought is becoming prevalent. Take our own people, the farmers. They are reading and thinking to-day more than they ever did before. This protends progress. As rapidly as they learn the truth they will no longer be deceived and misled by their old, false teachers and leaders, who were, in reality, their drivers and masters. This wave of reform is evidenced by the writings and speeches of our president, Mr. Roosevelt, several governors of States, by Lawson, Steffens, Sinclair, Tarbell, and others. Hundreds of newspapers and magazines are also spreading the wave.

(President's Address Continued on Page Eighteen)

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The Emblem

of the American Society of Equity as here shown is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION. It is the face of the Equity button and should be worn by every farmer.

The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved conditions. Use the label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.

The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come thru Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—The only paper that teaches the only successful plan to market crops profitably. 50 cents a year. Send your subscription.

This is the only farm paper devoted to the distributing—marketing—end of farming. For this reason it should be ready by every farmer in the country.

Of all farm papers you have ever read, which do you think is working most to your interest? If you say Up-to-Date Farming, then support it with your subscription or renewal.

Give your full name and address, including county, every time you write. Write plainly. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number. If you change your postoffice, give old as well as new. Observance of these simple instructions will save us much labor prevent mistakes and give you better service.

Mr. Editor: Please tell Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Middleford that I am also takin one-half day off each week for the A. S. of E. Now let us hear from the next. Amos Richards, Alva, Ill.

Have you arranged for the subject, "How to Secure Profitable Prices," as one of the subjects for your institute program? Better attend to it at once.

The seedsman who introduces a meritorious new corn, potato or other crop under the name of "Equity" or "A. S. of E." will make a great hit.

Have you talked over in meeting the Equity Hall matter?

As soon as you decide on the date for your big county rally in 1907, send us the date. It is not too early to begin, also to engage a speaker.

We have been asking you if you got your merchant in your local union. We now want to ask you if you've got your farmer neighbor in?

Many of THE 400 organizers held meetings the week preceding the annual meeting. Organization is getting real active, as farm work is less urgent, the evenings are longer and particularly as farmers are realizing the necessity for organization and the fact that there is only one right plan.

Is your local union meeting twice a month? Keep up the meetings; there will be plenty to do before 1907 is past.

Are you pleased with the results accomplished at the annual meeting?

Now, let us not settle down, but get right up and complete the marketing machine before the end of 1907.

Watch this paper. It's going to grow and become a greater power month by month.

We suppose each reader is anxious to know whether Up-to-Date Farming is to be a weekly or not. This will be decided at the annual meeting. But whether weekly or semi-monthly, it will be better than ever before.

Also we hope to be able to tell you definitely about the German paper in next issue.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The president's annual address is printed in this number. It should be read by every American citizen and then there will be a better understanding of the American Society of Equity and its mission.

A BIRTHDAY TOKEN AND A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

December 24th next will be the fourth anniversary of the A. S. of E. It will be an appropriate time for any friend of Up-to-Date and the Society to show his or her appreciation. The publisher, who is also the founder of the society, will appreciate nothing more, as a token of esteem and as a present to help make the Christmas holiday happy, than a new member to the society or a subscription to this paper. By such a gift you will help the publisher, the cause he is working for, the new subscriber and yourself. Send them along any time and say, "A Christmas present member" or "subscriber."

HAVE PATIENCE.

The A. S. of E. depends on the benefits its members get to establish it and perpetuate it. We believed from the start that farmers, or any other class of people, would not hold together unless there was something to hold for. This movement promises the very greatest benefits and they can all be realized. Our readers who read and studied the article in the number of October 15, "The Marketing Machine of the A. S. of E.," and who will read the great address to the annual meeting by the president, in this number, will appreciate the benefits of the society when established, and should decide to have patience until it can be established. This appeal is made to every old member and every local union.

Be faithful, be patient, and your reward is bound to come.

DELINQUENT DUES.

Members of local unions have neglected to pay their dues during the busy summer months to the amount of over $7,000. The National Union needs this now to inaugurate the 1906-1907 campaign of organizing to complete the society in twelve months. Let each member who knows he is in arrears pay to the local union secretary at once.

SUBSCRIBE—RENEW.

This issue will go to several thousand people who may not have seen a copy of Up-to-Date Farming before, and many of them, no doubt, did not know there was such a paper printed. To these we ask a careful perusal and we hope to receive their subscription. This paper, the only one devoted to marketing farm crops, should go to every farmer's home, and we hope to place it there in time. Any farmer who delays the time of subscribing stands against his own best interests. Send your subscription as soon as you have read this number.

Of our subscribers whose subscriptions have expired or are about to expire, we ask a prompt renewal. It is our intention to print the best and most valuable farm paper ever produced in this country. We have in mind improvements in style, contents and size (number of pages). All these things will quickly be in evidence if you support your paper liberally. We believe the reader who is in either of the above lists will respond to this appeal.

PEANUT GROWERS' ORGANIZATION

Meeting to Organize called to Meet at Suffolk, Va., November 20th

A call is hereby made to all peanut growers, wherever located, and particularly to all regularly organized local unions of the A. S. of E. in the peanut districts of North Carolina and Virginia to meet at the above place and time for the object of organizing the A. S. of E. Department of Peanut Growers, to decide on ways and means to complete the organization and secure such profitable prices as may be agreed upon at this convention.

Delegates from organized local and county unions and others should come prepared to give reliable information about crops, stocks on hand, etc.

The meeting will begin at noon on November 20, 1906. Presidents, secretaries and organizers are expected to meet in Suffolk on Nov. 19th to make arrangements for the convention and attend to such other business as may come before them.

This is intended to be a great rally of peanut growers as well as to organize. It is hoped that thousands will come out and learn of this grand business movement for farmers.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres. }
M. W. TUBBS, Sec. } The National Union of The American Society of Equity.

JNO. N. SEBRELL, JR., Sec. Courtland L. U., Courtland, Va., to whom all correspondence should be directed.

ORGANIZE BY CROPS.

In the future it will be the plan of the A. S. of E. to organize by particular crops, and instead of making its efforts general, as in the past, it will seek out the heavy producing sections for a crop or crops and then throw all its energies into those sections.

The wisdom of such a plan can be seen in the tobacco and peanut districts. These are two crops in which the growers are in control (the peanut growers will control this year's crop. Tobacco has been under sufficient control for two years to compel the prices.) In these districts there is no trouble about members backsliding or locals "going to sleep." They are constantly wide awake because they have business to do and they see the benefits.

We will now undertake larger propositions, for instance, wheat and potatoes and apples, all offer inviting fields. Also cotton needs the A. S. of E. plan, of controlling and directing marketing completed. At the annual meeting was a map shaded to represent the heavy producing sections for wheat, potatoes, tobacco, peanuts and cotton. A study of the map was a strong object lesson to show how comparatively small is the territory that will need to be organized to secure as definite results for any of these crops as for the ones mentioned. Also by organizing these special crops the field gradually narrows down and soon the whole country may be organized, although every important crop will be under control and prices definitely made before that is necessary. Every present member and every present local union can afford to have patience until the power of the A. S. of E. can be directed on the crops that particularly interest them.



YOU WANT THIS FREE BOOK

You need a telephone. You can't afford to be without one. This little book, A56, "How the Telephone helps the Farmer," shows the simple, easy way to secure a high grade

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone

system. We send the book the day we get your request. It's packed full of information about farmers' lines, their advantages, and the low cost of their equipment with this standard instrument made by the greatest independent telephone plant in the world. Don't delay—write for the book today.

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.

MEN WANTED FOR ALL RAILROADS



The demand for our Firemen and Brakemen graduates is greater than we can supply. If you want to earn $65 to $125 a month, fit yourself for a position at once. We teach you by mail and assist you to a position when competent. Course is practical, easy to learn, endorsed by railroad managers and school is conducted by railroad officials. Hundreds of positions open. Catalog free. The Wenthe Railway Correspondence School, Box 656 Freeport, Ill.

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AMERICAN SCALE CO.
321 FIDELITY TRUST BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO

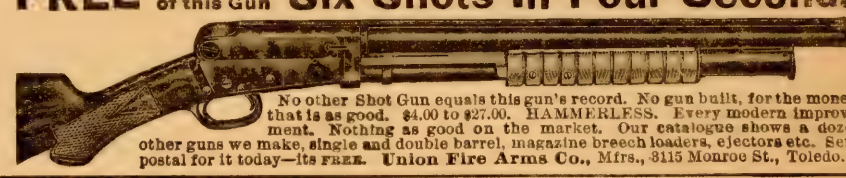
H. & R. Greatest Revolver value for the money.



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FREE Book Tells of this Gun Six Shots In Four Seconds



No other Shot Gun equals this gun's record. No gun built, for the money that is as good. $4.00 to $27.00. HAMMERLESS. Every modern improvement. Nothing as good on the market. Our catalogue shows a dozen other guns we make, single and double barrel, magazine breech loaders, ejectors etc. Send postal for it today—its FREE. Union Fire Arms Co., Mfrs., 3115 Monroe St., Toledo.O

WE WANT NAMES

We want YOU to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States, having a few head of stock (cows, horses, pigs). You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFULCOLORED PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no picture will be given for a list of less than ten farmers.

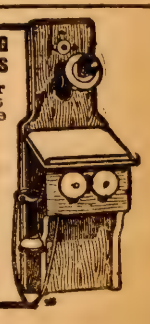
We want to send a sample copy of the RURAL HOME to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper, and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you, postpaid, ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES, in beautiful colors, size 15x20 inches.

Address THE RURAL HOME, 22 North William St., New York, N. Y.

THIS 80 PAGE RURAL TELEPHONE BOOK FREE

TELLS all ABOUT the SWEDISH-AMERICAN PLAN OF ORGANIZING TELEPHONE COMPANIES



This plan has proven the most successful and practical for rural communities and small towns. It is the largest and most complete book on rural telephones—valuable and instructive because the information it gives is the result of actual experience. It tells why the Swedish-American Telephone is the 'phone for rural lines; tells how to organize a company, secure subscribers, build lines, connect telephones, etc. It gives costs per mile, contains models for franchises, constitutions, etc.; also illustrations of telephones and parts, switchboards, tools, supplies and wiring diagrams; teaches how to locate and remedy telephone troubles. Don't buy any telephone until you get a copy. Send today and write us a good long letter about the telephone situation in your neighborhood. We'll write you a personal letter full of helpful advice that you can use in your own neighborhood. Address,

Swedish-American Telephone Co., Rural Dept. G Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is intended to bring Buyers and Sellers together at Moderate Cost

To bring buyers and sellers together there is no way surer or cheaper than thru Up-to-Date Farming's Business Exchange Department. This department is principally for subscribers, but anyone may advertise his wants or goods.

RATES The cost for advertising under this head is 5c a word each insertion. Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. Cash should accompany order.

Commission Merchants

Poultry, Eggs, Game, sold highest prices. Apples, Potatoes, Onions by carload. T.J.Hoover, Produce Ave., Philadelphia.

Farm Lands

Buy a farm at $10—as productive as $100 land. Write "Farmer", care of Hastings Mfg. Co., Hastings, Nebraska.

Corn 5 farms. Any size you want. Improved. Adjoin town. Must sell. Jco Egeland, Wheeler, Wisconsin.

Farm For Sale. Wm. S. Coon, Osseo, Wis.

For Sale. One of the finest quarter sections of land in South Dakota, situated in Potter County. Write for particulars to E. G. Rinderneck, Evarts. S. Dak.

For good bargains we beat them all. We sell best of soil improved and unimproved from $4 to $40 per acre. Easy terms. We have 30,000 acres of fine soil that will double in price in less than one year. Can be handled with small capitol. Come at once. Will give price on a few. One section 10 mi. from town, ½ level; $4.50 per acre. 960 with $4,000 improvements, 70 acres in alfalfa, all second bottom running water 4½ mi. from town $16 per acre. Come at once and get the best of these great bargains. Platte Valley Land and Cattle Co., Kearney, Neb.

If You want to buy property, any kind, anywhere, send for our monthly. If you have property to sell, send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, C 313, Bank of Commerce Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Oconto County, Wisconsin. Best farming in state. Folder describing wild lands $10 improved at $30 and up for postal. R. A. Miniely, Oconto, Wis.

OKLAHOMA Farms. Write for prices. H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher, Oklahoma

Texas improved hog ranch 1080 acres, 15 miles south of San Antonio. 840 acres under 7 wire hog proof fence; 240 acres under 4 wire; 200 acres in cultivation; every acre tillable; 4 sets of improvements houses, pens, windmill, surface tank, fine timber, grass, 35 head of Berkshire and Poland China sows, thoroughbred boars, 35 head Durham and Shorthorn cattle. Price including stock $15 per acre; half cash balance 5 years. Write for other bargains and booklets. TEXAS LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., Dept D. F. Dallas, Texas.

Texas land for sale. 175 sections in West Texas and 100,000 acres in South West Texas in large and small tracts. W.L. Garvin, Jacksboro, Tex.

Up-to-Date Farms. Mich. farms, good improved farm productive soil, selling cheap, splendid climate. Write for list "H." O.B. Benham, Hatsings, Mich.

Virginia: I have two old time southern farm estates. A bargain can be had. Nothing safer or more certain to increase in value. Also 2 smaller farms; portions of each heavily timbered. Address N. A. Gregory, Chase City, Va.

Ferrets

15,000 Ferrets. 48 page illustrated ferret book for 6 cts. telling how to breed and work the animals that exterminate rats; hunt rabbits. Price list free. Samuel Farnsworth, Middletown, Ohio

4,000 Ferrets. Price list free. N. A. Knapp, Rochester, Loraine Co., O.

2000 Ferrets for sale. Can save you money. Booklet free. No combine. O.E. Hemenway. New London, O.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Lincoln Rams. Victoria and Essex Pigs. Send for catalogue and prices. E. P. OLIVER, Flint, Michigan.

R. C. Johnston. Lawrence, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred registered Angora Goats. Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Machinery

Horizontal Air Cooled Gasoline Engines. In three sizes; 1½, 2½ and 5 H. P. Designed and built for business. Live agents desired throughout the country. Write for particulars. The Air-Cooled Motor Co., Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Patents Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest references.

Poultry and Supplies

A Thousand Dollar Hen is owned by U R. Fishel, Box 18, Hope, Indiana. Send 2 dimes (20 cents) for 56 page catalogue containing 4 color plates and telling about the largest Poultry farm in the world.

Miscellaneous

Catalpa Speciosa, trees and seedlings for setting groves for fence posts, poles, etc. Get booklet. Wm. Robinson, Kokomo, Ind.

Confessions of a Drone, by Joseph Medill Patterson and "What to Read on Socialism" mailed for six cents. Charles H. Kerr & Company. 264 Kinzie street, Chicago.

50 Souvenir Post Cards mailed from all over the world. Join our exchange. Yale Postal Company, Box 1518. New Haven, Conn.

REPORT OF THE MINNESOTA STATE UNION

The Minnesota State Union of the American Society of Equity, was organized in the Hall of Repressntatives, Old Capitol, St. Paul, Oct. 17, 1906.

The meeting was called to order by National Director, W. C. Webber, of Rochester, who made a stirring speech on the influence this society is exerting.

An earnest spirit prevailed and practical work was formulated for the advance of the Society's work in this part of America.

T. S. Morrell of Cedar was elected president, W. C. Reiter, of Plainview, vice-president, R. H. Aldrich, of Minneapolis, secretary, J. A. White of Winnebago, treasurer.

Directors: H. G. Hilleshoim of Sleepy Eye, James Morril of Waseca, C. A. Robinson, Pine City, and P. F. Ryan of Kellog.

State Organizer: W. A. Harding of Winnebago.

District Organizers: Geo. L. Stevens, Rush City, E. J. Landwer, St. James, and W. G. Webber of Rochester.

The motion was carried that the State Organizer be empowered to appoint other District Organizers and fill any vacancies.

Delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis, Oct. 23: Messrs. T. S. Morrell, J. E. Norstrum.

Committee on Resolutions, Webber, Ryan and Aldrich reported:

We, the delegates to the First Annual Meeting of the Minnesota State Union of the American Society of Equity, is convention assembled, do hereby commend to the people of the state the plan and objects of our Society, namely: "Equitable prices for all products by the plan of Controlled Marketing," and invite all citizens of this commonwealth to become familiar with the same, especially by the reading of our official paper, "Up-to-Date Farming," and the book, "The Third Power."

Whereas: The success of the plan in no way depends on what may be gained from legislation, and the Society does not seek to identify itself to any issue with any political party, nor to organize as such, still we recognize the necessity for members to use such influence as they may have with the members of the state legislature to secure laws favorable to the farming interests of the state; and we recommend that every member of the Society consider himself a committee of one to influence legislative matters from an agricultural rather than a partisan standpoint, that our watchword, "Equity for all," and our motto, "Farmers to the front," may soon become facts.

Accepted and apopted.

R. H. ALDRICH, Secy.

I want to add as a P. S. to the above report that there are encouraging signs of the times in this state. The farmers of the three great potato growing counties, Anoka, Isanti and Chisago are seeing the necessities of standing together to get a better minimum price than the thirty cents now offered them. They are organizing Local Unions and increasing membership and another autumn will see them solid and safe against the potato kings.

Due credit should be given Geo. L. Stevens of Rush City for organizing eight Unions in a few weeks work last spring, and five to farmer T. S. Morrell of Cedar. We organized a County Union in Anoka last week. This proves what any intelligent farmer, "under conviction," may accomplish who starts out in his own region and does not wait for the time that a "professional organizer" can visit them. The plan calls upon the farmers to save themselves; to organize themselves! Farmers! who see the point and plan and power of controlled marketing. Make a noise! yell up the merits and truths of what you read in Up-to-Date Farming and the Third Power book. Push on the crusade and get out there by the schoolhouse on the front firing line—for the dear wife's sake and the dear children's sake! Life is short, do it this Fall, now. What is the A. S. of E. accomplishing? Let these quotations from today's city paper answer: "Receipts of wheat today in this city and Duluth are 141 cars less than on Oct. 17, 1005." "The trade is inclined to look for an even run thru the crop year." This shows that our Society is compelling history to be written on a new order.

I may be allowed to add that I will answer any calls to organize or increase membership in various localities.

R. H. ALDRICH.

11 East 25th St., Minneapolis.

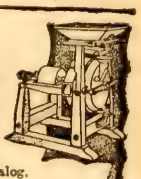


Every Farmer Wants One at Sight

One of our agents says he will make $1500 next year. We believe he can. This is the best seller we ever saw. Write for Special Offer and plan to Agents. Make money now. J.B. Foote (Dept. 630) Fdry. Co. Fredericktown, O. *The Great Agents Supply House.*

[Note—We have used the "Eight tools in one" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—Ed.]

Grind Your Stock Feed



It's a paying investment, and you can make it an even better investment by grinding for your neighbors. Our French Buhr Stone Mill lasts a lifetime without repairs. Also grinds the highest grade cornmeal, rye, graham or buckwheat flour. A boy can run it. Write for catalog.

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America's Leading Flour Mill Builders. Estab. 1851

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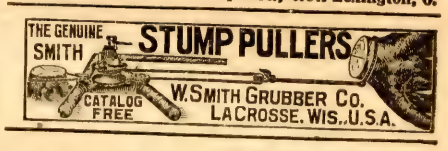
and fully guaranteed is the old reliable feed mill. You know where the

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has been made for thirty-six years. Never any trouble to get repairs. We're always here. Simple Sweeps, Geared Sweeps, Belt Powers. Ask for book with all details.

The Star Mfg. Co., 68 Depot St., New Lexington, O.

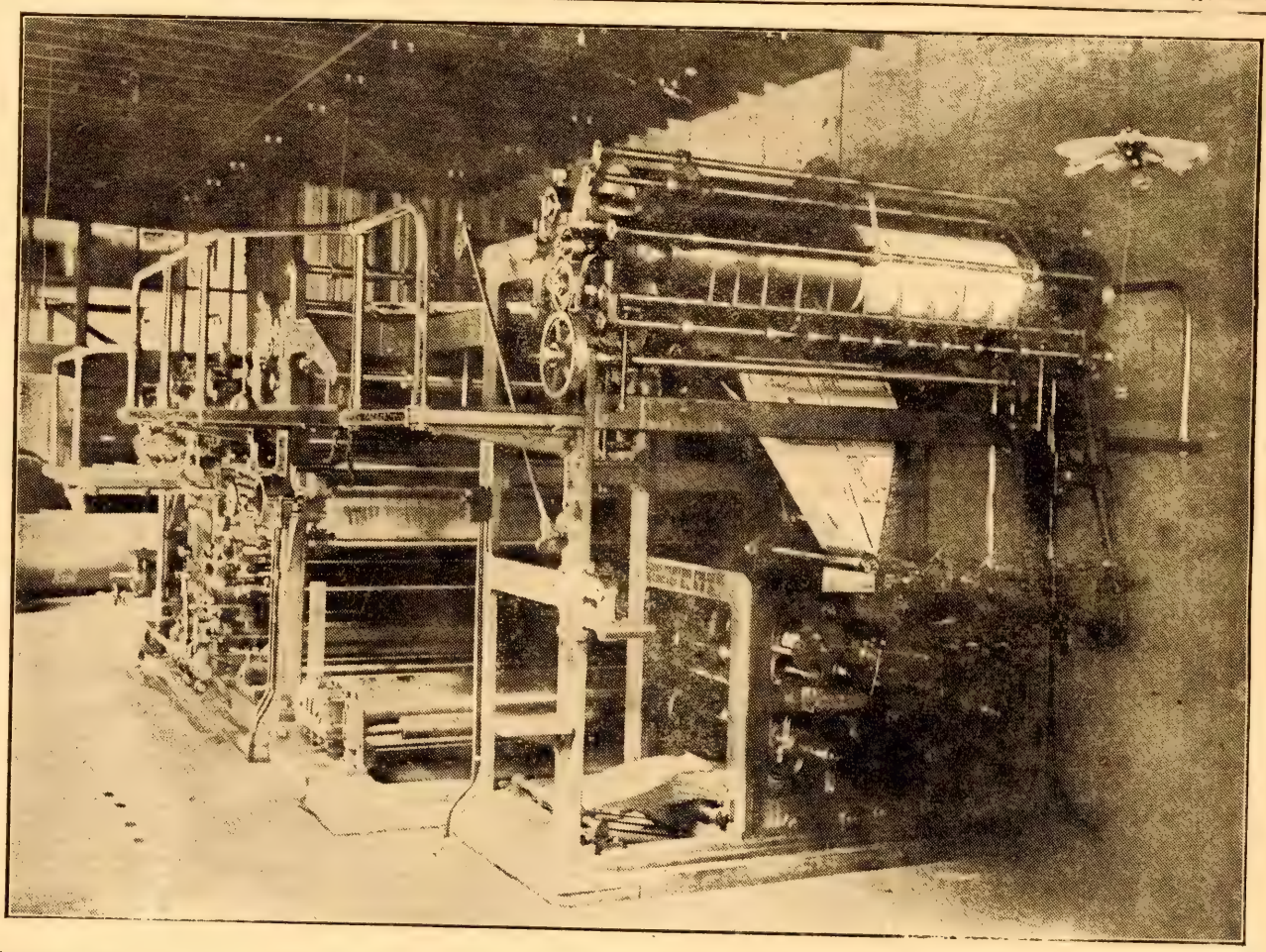




MAKE MONEY

pulling stumps, grubs, etc., and clearing land for yourself and others. Hercules Stump Puller is the best.

Catalog FREE. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Ia.



The above half tone cut but illy represents the magnificent press, because the room was not wide enough for the photographer to get the proper focus. The following figures and explanation will help to an understanding:

Length (including flat delivery) 28 feet, width (not including motor) 14 feet, height 8 ft. 4 in., weight 60,000 pounds (30 tons); driven by a 15 horse power elecric motor, supplemented by a 1½ h. p. motor for starting. It prints from rolls of paper. The rolls used in a 20 page paper weigh 1500 pounds each and it requires 20 of them (30,000 pounds) to print 200,000 copies of this issue. The press can print, fold, paste, and trim 12,000 to 16,000 20-page papers an hour, and the same number of 16-page papers, or half the number of 24, 32 or 40 pages. We don't run it to its full speed now, but hope we will be forced to soon on account of growth in circulation.

THE EQUITY PRESS

The farmers press. Dedicated to the marketing end of the farmers business. The only one in the country against hundreds devoted to the producing end.

It is a marvel. It has a noble mission. Let's use it to its full capacity.

The first number printed on the new press was September 15th, hence this is the fourth number. Our readers probably noticed that the first results were not very good, but our people are getting to understand the new press and we will soon be securing as fine results as they can wish. We invite our friends to come and see their press.

It may interest members of the A. S. of E. and subscribers to know that the press, motor, and equipment cost over $20,000. Of this about $1,000 was contributed by the members and subscribers, the balance by the publisher, or will be paid by him. Notwithstanding that the society's share in the press is not very large, we want them to know that this is the "Equity" press and it is dedicated to the farmers in their contest for equity in all their business and social relations with other people and, in the hope that more of equity will prevail throughout the country for all the people.



HARD WEAR
is what the SECURITY BOOT was made for. Try it.
DURABILITY
is what you are seeking. Get it by insisting on having the
SECURITY
LYCOMING DUCK BOOT.
It has a Reputation to Sustain. They are made of Pure Rubber and the Best Duck and are
SNAG PROOF.
LYCOMING RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES are the best money can buy. QUALITY in every inch of them. If your dealer can't supply you, ask us how to get a pair of SECURITY BOOTS.
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LARGEST IN THE WORLD
SHOE CO.

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Our Advertisers

None of the leading publications could exist if they did not carry advertisements. This is a fact all publishers will admit.

Each advertisement inserted in Up-to-Date Farming does not crowd out so much reading matter. No indeed. The fact is, for every one printed we add more reading. Revenue received from advertisers goes right back into the paper to make it larger and better.

You want your Up-to-Date Farming to be bigger. You want it oftener. If our subscribers shouldered the entire cost of improvements, and paid two or three times as much for subscriptions, a better paper would be made. But there is an easier way to get it. Patronize our advertisers. You will save money by doing so. They will increase their space--pay us more money. Then we will turn it back into a larger, better Up-to-Date Farming.

Do this, for your own good, the advertisers and the publisher's. Write for catalogs and particulars. Study them and when you can buy to good advantage do so. See that this paper gets full benefit by mentioning that you read it each time you order.

Gas Power and Up-to-Date Farming

For a century or more cities have been growing abnormally. The people have been leaving the country and flocking to the larger centers. This movement still continues and at an accelerated speed. But there are signs, which indicate that not far in the future this abnormal growth of towns will be checked. The great metropolis will cease to grow altogether and instead of treatises on the deserted farms the coming generation may instead be reading meloncholy articles on the deserted cities. Who knows!

But the pathos of the coming deserted city will by no means indicate any retrogressive movement on the part of civilized life, but on the contrary the change will be one of the signs of a radical advancement, it will be the result instead, of a higher state of civilization. William Dean Howell very finely defines a city as "a place where ten men are trying to do what one man is able to do." Anyone who is at all in the van of the industrial procession who is engaged in the work of manufacturing or distributing keenly appreciates the force of this definition for every day of his life he sees on every hand the economical forces at work cutting out, often cruelly, the "nine men" who are one by one found entirely unnecessary in a given work.

In Mr. Howell's definition of a modern city is the prophecy that sooner or later the predominating metropolis is doomed and there is not the slightest doubt but that the valuable ninety-nine year leases of enormously valued city lots will eventually in many cities now great not be worth the paper they are written on.

When everybody knows tnat cities at the present time never were as prosperous or as much in the ascendent as now, the foregoing prediction seems foolish; but let us consider what is happening, bearing in mind that the high tide preceeds the low tide and that the high noon is but a brief moment before the sun ascends.

Now what are the conspicious things briefly stated which are happening that prophecy the doom of the over dominating and imperious city?

First is the great economical movement taking place in which "nine of the ten men" referred to who make up cities are being removed from their supernumerary places and in the fact that the unnecessary and cumbersome machinery both of manufacture and distribution is being perfected, greatly reducing the number of hands required to do a given work. Second is the wonderful increasing attractiveness of country life. Whoever is able to, or has the necessary intelligence, even today moves into the country or into a suburb. Now every farm house has its telephone. So great is the demand for telephones for country houses that every telephone manufacturer is operating his factory night and day to supply the demand. Trolley car systems are being so rapidly extended that the map of many rural districts looks as if some monstrous spider had spun its web over it all. The postal system will soon include every husbandman in its circuit so that the dweller in the country, therefore, is able to put his finger on the pulse beat of the whole world and to enjoy every advantage of the great city without its disadvantages.

And finally there are two important factors which should be more than briefly considered. I refer first ti the influence of the many agricultural colleges scattered throughout the United States. These colleges are overcoming the objections of the farmer's son to stay on the farm as well as his desire to go to the city to live. These institutes are making farming a science. They multiply and intensify the interest in farming. They raise the work to a profession, greatly increasing its pleasure and profit. The second factor I refer to, which makes possible the use of this technical education is the labor saving machinery now being introduced.

Take for example the gas engine wihch is even now the master workman on the farm and destined to do more to relieve farming of its excessive toil, shortening its hours and relieving the excessive strain than all other means combined. This is a strong statement and the reasons which impel its utterance are equally strong. And a still stronger prediction we desire to make, viz. In the years to come the agricultural lands throughout this vast country will be actually enhanced in value by the gas engine. The gas engine is now in its infancy, not owing to its inefficiency, but to the fact that it does not do ten per cent. of the work it is destined to do. Even now the work that it is doing to relieve the slavish toil of the average farmer has given it an enormous prestage. Not one farmer in ten who owns an engine would be without it. It pumps water for his stock, it saws wool, it even manufactures lumber, it bales his hay, it cuts his feed, it runs his separator, his thresher, his shredder, his wife's washing machine, etc.. etc. This, at least, is a sketch of what it is doing for a small farmer in Iowa and his name is Legion.

But all this is nothing to be compared with what the gas engine is soon destined to do. This last Congress which will go down in history as the greatest Congress the United States has known to date, made alcohol tax free. Of the many great Acts of this Congress this was the greatest of them all. For this Act will make the farmer in a short time independent of any oil company, for as a certain maker of engines express it "the time is near when the farmer will grow his own power. The oil and coal mines will be unable to compete with the power he will develope from his fields. What is now going to waste will be converted into fuel to operate his gas engine." The secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, in a speech before the Committee on Ways and Means said, "The sources of alcohol include the white potato of the North, the sweet potato, the yam, waste molasses from the sugar cane, and the sugar beet, rotten fruit and the waste from the stalk of Indian corn." "It is safe to say," said the secretary, "that the sugar and starch which goes to waste in the stalks of Indian corn annually would make 100 gallons of alcohol per acre."

Even at this time companies are being formed to make alcohol out of these waste products for use in gas engines in the North and the South, which in itself will increase the value of the output of the soil in the mere fact of utilizing its waste. One company is now formed with $250,000 cash, preparing to utilize the saw dust of the saw mills in making the alcohol so that every wood lot will even have an enhancement of its value. It is safe ,therefore, to predict that the use of alcohol by the gas engine will marvelously extend its usefulness and that the farmer will use the gas engine to plow and harrow his fields and do the harvesting, and that he will use it to carry his grain to market and to improve the roads. When he does these things he will be nearly independent of manual labor.

Of course these remarks are every one revolutionary and it must be borne in mind that revolution is always slow. That oft used quotation "the mills of the Gods grind slow" is evidence that we all realize that fact, but notwithstanding it is well to know the trend of events to enable us to adjust ourselves accordingly.—J. R. Fleming in Gas Power.

[If the prediction made in this article is ever fulfilled, and we believe it will be to a large extent, there will be no greater factor to bring it about than the American Society of Equity. It, more than any other influence or all others combined, will make farming profitable farm life attractive and turn the over population of the cities countryward.—Ed.]

The Gilson Mfg. Co., 130 Park St., Port Washington, Wis., will ship any of its gasoline engines on tree trial to farmers desiring to purchase. This machine will work perfectly with alcohol.

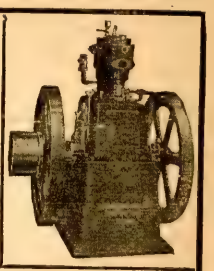
Scales fromKemper-Paxton Merc. Co., 941 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo., are dependable. It wil pay every reader to send for their catalogue giving full information.

Farmers and sportsmen interested in guns and hunting should send for a sample copy of the Baker Gunner. It is a publication of value to them. Write for free copy to Baker Gun and Forging Co., 66 Liberty St. Batavia, N. Y.

The imprint, of the makers on the finest calendars, Christmas and New Years cards, etc., is that of Raphael, Tuck & Sons Co., 122 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. Their fine color printing, embossing, etc. is of the highest artistic order. Look for their name on things you buy in this line.

Are you considering the mater of a new stove along with many others at this time. This is a new stove season. Be sure to send for the catalogue of Chester D. Clapp, 204 Lynn St., Toledo, O. It is a handsome book of 64 pages and describes 45 different stoves for all uses—farm, residence and hotel. Catalogue is free.

A High Grade Gasoline Engine
FREE
from defects and trouble
Sold on Approval



The Robertson Straight Line Engines have proved their superiority over others for Durability, Economy, Simplicity. Made in sizes from 3½ to 100 H.P.
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High grade engine and machine makers.

Stop Wash-Day Drudgery

You are tired of the work it causes and poor results a washboard gives. Why slave away for hours on washday, with all its tired arms and backaches? DON'T DO IT.

Perhaps you have already decided that a washing machine is made for your convenience. Good. Then let us advise you to not pay an exhorbitant price for pretty talk and "mechanical wonders." Perpetual motion has not been invented or discovered.



The Pedigo Perfection Washer is the machine for you, reader. Here is a picture of it. Nothing complicated. It will not get out of order and give a mechanic gray hairs to keep it running. The Pedigo is just a washing machine. A slight forward and back movement of the arm runs it without tiring the back Thousands have been in use for years. Strength saved in running it. It will wash to perfection a lace handkerchief or a carpet. Made of galvanized iron and will last indefinitely. The most wonderful part of our proposition is the price, only $3.00. Why pay $10.00 or more for a complicated machine? Your money back if not satisfied is the way we sell Pedigo Perfectfon Washers. Try one on our guarantee. If you send 50 cents extra, or $3.50 in all, we will pay freight east of the Rockies.
COONER & FORTUNE CO., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

SPECIAL OFFER
OF CHINESE LILLIES
Monster Bulbs 5c each, or 8c by mail post paid. Send us your order while they last.
W. H. EVERITT, Seedsman, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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Hundreds of readers of Up-to-Date Farming have something they don't need and others do. Sell it thru an advertisement in the Business Exchange.
Consider carefully—are you one of those with something to sell? Then YOU should send an advertisement. Turn to the Business Exchange in this issue. Rate only 5c a word. This is the cheapest advertising in the country considering our great circulation.



NOW IS JUST THE TIME TO BUY THAT NEW BUGGY

In the Fall of the year, after the hard Summer's work is over, the weather settled, and the roads are usually good, it's a fine time to have a new buggy.

The Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of the celebrated Split Hickory vehicles, say that you will be surprised to know what a splendid Fall business they have on their made-to-order Split Hickory vehicles.

They say that a few years ago they did not receive many Fall orders, but that now people have commenced to realize that the Fall of the year is a fine time to get in their new buggy, on account of the good roads, and the fact that people seem to use buggies later in the season than they used to.

The Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Company is one of the largest manufacturers of high-grade vehicles in the country, and they sell the product of their entire factories direct to users by mail. They issue a fine catalogue, and their prices on vehicles, quality considered, are very low.

If you think you would like to have a nice new buggy this Fall, why not write to the Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Company now, and get their free catalogue at once? If you have never seen it, you will be surprised to know what a fine buggy book this concern issues, how reasonable their prices are, and how liberal their methods of doing business. Their address is the OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. COMPANY, Station 99 Cincinnati, O.

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spidery web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-136 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

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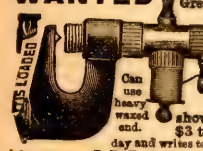


Steer, Bull or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin and let us tan it with the hair on, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robe, rug, coat, or gloves, and make them up when so ordered.

Avoid mistakes by getting our catalog, prices, shipping tags, instructions and "Crosby pays the freight" offer, before shipment. We make and sell Natural Black Galloway fur coats and robes, Black and Brown Frisian, Black Dog Skin, and fur lined coats. We do taxidermy and head mounting. We buy no hides, skins, raw furs or ginseng. Address

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
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AGENTS WANTED For Mend-a-Rip



Greatly improved. Better than ever. Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting and stitching. Saves its cost many times a year. A perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined. Notice the Automatic Spacer which makes neat, even stitching. To show it means a sale. Agents make $3 to $15 a day. One agent made $20 first day and writes to hurry machines to him. Write for special agts. price. J. B. Foote Foundry Co. Dep. 417 Fredericktown, O

(*The Great Agents Supply House*)

[NOTE—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—ED.]

MIX YOUR OWN STOCK FOOD

When you buy ready mixed stock foods, you pay at the rate of $250 per ton for bran, meal and other ingredients. Upon request I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE, a prescription for making your own stock food. It will be better and cost you far less than any other on the market today. A postal card will bring this free prescription. **DR. S. H. KENT, Veterinary Surgeon, No. 114 Market Street, Cadiz, Ohio**

Tell them you saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming

Wanted—Something

Your wants can often be supplied thru the Business Exchange. Look there for what you want—no matter what it is. If you cannot find it—advertise. Advertise in these very columns and you will get it quickly and at little cost.

750,000 people read the Business Exchange twice a month. Some one of them can supply your wants at a fair price.

It costs 5c a word or only $1.00 for 20 words. Send an advertisement for the next issue. Try it.

UP-TO-DATE Live Stock and Dairying

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Jos. W. Grand, 513 East 55th St., Chicago, Ill.

CATTLE FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin 93, which gives the results of cattle feeding experiments carried on at that station during the past winter.

The experiment entitled, "Roughness supplementary to corn for two-year-old steers," is a continuation of the series begun three years ago to compare the efficiency of three forms of roughness common in Nebraska, viz., alfalfa, prairie hay, corn stover, when each is fed in connection with corn. The last winter's experiment deviates slightly from former tests in certain particulars: The corn was all fed as snapped corn rather than shelled, and the period of feeding was but three months instead of six, during which time grain was used sparingly and roughness liberally, the cattle being finished in a second experiment in which heavy grain rations were used.

In the experiment with snapped corn (ears in the shuck or husk) the roughness in each lot was as follows: Lot 1, prairie hay; Lot 2, prairie and alfalfa hay; Lot 3, alfalfa; Lot 4, corn stover (stalks without ears); Lot 5, corn stover and alfalfa; and Lot 6, corn fodder (stalks with ears attached) and alfalfa. As in the two former tests, 10 steers were fed in each lot and these were selected to make the several lots as uniform as possible. The steers were two-year-old grade Shorthorns and Herefords, from the northwestern part of the state, where they had been reared under semi-range conditions.

Without going into details, which may be had by sending for the bulletin, the general results may be told in brief as follows:

The steers fed snapped corn and alfalfa hay made the largest gains, amounting to 2.06 pounds per day, average for the three months, while those on snapped corn, alfalfa and prairie hay gained 2.01 pounds per day; those on snapped corn, alfalfa and stover, 1.96 pounds; those on corn fodder and alfalfa, 1.81 pounds, while the steers fed snapped corn and prairie hay gained but 1.2 pounds per day and those fed snapped corn and stover 1.02 pounds per day. It will thus be seen that in each case where alfalfa formed a part or all of the roughness the gains were materially increased. This accords with former experiments and emphasizes further the importance of supplying in the ration all the nutrients needed. Alfalfa, being high in protein, supplies that lacking in corn and that lacking in prairie hay and corn stover. Not only were larger gains made in the lots fed alfalfa, but much less corn was required for each pound of gain when they were thus supplied.

But the vital thing for the consideration of the feeder is the relative cost of gains. In the lots fed corn, alfalfa, and stover, in the one case with corn attached to the stalk as fodder, the cost of gains was the lowest, being 4.11 cents per pound of gain in both lots. A little more pork was made where the corn was fed on the stalk and the net profit per steer in that lot was $4.59 as compared with $4.20 on corn, alfalfa and stover.

On snapped corn and alfalfa, each pound of gain cost 4.49 cents (net profit per steer, $3.56); on snapped corn, prairie hay and alfalfa, 4.77 cents (net profit per steer, $3.10); on snapped corn and stover, 6.97 cents (net profit per steer, 13 cents); and on snapped corn and prairie hay, 7.58 cents (net loss per steer, 8 cents). The cheaper gains made with stover and alfalfa rather than with alfalfa alone or with prairie hay are explained by the fact that corn stover was figured at $2.50 per ton compared with prairie hay and alfalfa each at $6.00 per ton. The snapped corn cost 35 cents per bushel of 80 pounds, and that fed on the stalk, unhusked, was figured at 31 cents. The results were slightly in favor of feeding as much corn as is possible on the stalk, though this is the first experiment covering this particular question and other tests should be made, as is intended, to make it at all conclusive. Other comparisons in the experiment, inasmuch as they agree with former results, would seem to make the following deductions safe, viz., (1) that prairie hay and corn without further supplements is an unsatisfactory combination both from the viewpoint of gains and that of profits; (2) that alfalfa and corn are capable of giving large gains without additional foods, but that the substitution of corn stover which has been cut and shocked immediately after the ears ripen may be substituted for half of the alfalfa with greater economy because of the low market value in the corn belt of such roughness.

IMPORTANCE OF GENEROUS FEEDING.

In seeking to improve your stock, breeding and selection make success possible, but will fail wholly or partially unless animals of all ages and stages of development, used as material in the operation, are at all times provided with a full supply of the most suitable food. Many a man has fallen short of success in breeding by depending upon blood alone to improve his stock. He has forgotten that all of our improved breeds of animals are the product of adequate nutrition as well as intelligent breeding, suitable environment, sufficient shelter and kindly care. The use of a sire so produced endows the progeny with the propensity to develop character and qualities akin to his own and of the breed he represents. But these desirable qualities will not perfectly develop unless the progeny is given food, care and shelter such as had their effect in the production of the pure breed and its high-class representative. In all pure breeds the original "scrub" blood, at the foundation, is ever seeking to reinstate itself. In short, there is a tendency in all pure bred animals to degenerate or retrogress toward original and less perfect types, and nothing will more surely and speedily stimulate this tendency than lack of nutritious food. In the absence of sufficient nutrition, or complete nutrition, the possibilities of perfection inherited from pure bred sires or dams but partly materialize or wholly fail to assert themselves. The well-born, but incompletely nourished young stock fails to develop and at maturity is no less a "weed" than the ordinary scrub or native animal. On the other hand, if the dam is adequately nourished on complete rations during pregnancy and when nursing, and the young stock, from weaning time forward, is as perfectly and fully fed, it will, in all probability, develop to the high standard of size, power, quality and character made possible by its breeding.

In addition to proper feeding, it is likewise necessary to protect the young, developing animal against every possible cause of debility, discomfort and unhealth that would tend to retard its growth. Shelter must therefore be sufficient, disease must be fought against, vermin must be prevented from sapping the constitution, and fresh air, sunlight, adequate exercise and kindly care must take a full part in perfecting the development of the animal.

SHEEP BLOAT.

If sheep become swollen from being turned on fresh clover, or the like, they should be driven gently about for an hour. If swollen to a dangerous degree, and the distress and oppression are rapidly increasing, a trachar, or, in its absence, a pocket-knife, must be plunged into the left flank, half way between the haunch and ribs, and well up towards the backbone, so that the pent-up gas will escape through the orifice. An ounce or two of Epsom salts are generally administered after an attack of hoove. If the gas continues to form in the stomach, give a drachm of chloride of lime dissolved in a gill of water.

THE HORSE.

Here is a Bombay native student's essay on the horse:

The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle and sadly the driver places his foots on the stirrup and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drive his animal to the meadow. He has a long mouth and his head is attached to the trunk by a long protuberance called the neck. He has four legs, two are in the front side and two are afterward.

These are the weapons on which he runs; he also defends himself by ex-

MOST PROFITABLE FARM INVESTMENT.

This is what the Cream Separator has proved to be. Twenty years of experience upon the part of hundreds of thousands of users in every country of the world bear witness to the fact. No one disputes it.



There never was a better time to make this all-important farm investment than the present. Butter is unprecedentedly high in price. It is most desirable that none be left go to waste, and that the quality be such as to command top prices.

If you have cream to separate you cannot afford to delay this investment a single day. If you haven't the ready cash the machine will earn its cost while you are paying for it.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
Randolph & Canal Sts. CHICAGO | 74 Cortlandt Street NEW YORK

Trade Mark



FISTULA, POLL EVIL,

and all blemishes on horses cured with

Hamer's Sure Cure.

Removes Lumps of all kinds on either cattle or horses. Cures Ringbone, Spavin, Sweeney, Thoroughpin, Wire Cuts, Curb, Warts, Splints, Collar Boils, Saddle Sores, Sprains or Swellings, Distemper and Lump Jaw.



Guarantee—No Cure No Pay.
Sold by dealers. By mail or express $1.00.
HAMER'S SURE CURE CO., VERMONT, ILLINOIS.

Live Stock Advertising Man

We want an experienced man to solicit advertising from Breeders, Etc. Up-to-Date Farming should carry many such announcements. It is an exceptionally good advertising medium for this advertising. Good opening for the right man. Either all or part time. Write giving experience and full particulars.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



6000 Ferrets Clear your buildings free from rats. Boys, no days sport is complete without a ferret. Send for descriptive Ferret book and price list. They are free. LEVI FARNSWORTH, New London, O



MILK TUBES
Indorsed by leading veterinary surgeons. Corn Silver 50c. Set of four $2. Teat Opener 75c. Dilating Plug 25c. Milk Fever outfit $3. Teat Stitcher $1.50. Postpaid on receipt of price. Full directions.
Geo. P. Pilling & Son, Arch St., Phila.



NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or Exp. prepaid. **The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.**

A. S. of E. Standard Button 1c each to organizers and secretaries. Singly, to replace lost ones, 5c. **Gold Buttons,** two beautiful designs, 75c and $1.00. See advertisement elsewhere.

Advertisements in Up-to-Date Farming are safe to answer Have no fear in writing to advertisers—they are **Guaranteed** See Guarantee of Advertisers in this issue

USE OUR MONEY

We helped **10,000 Agents** last year. Goods ship't on **30 days' credit;** deliver and collect before paying. Portraits 35c; frames 15c; sheet pictures 3c; stereoscopes 25c; views 1c; all art goods at lowest wholesale prices. **Big catalog & sample outfit FREE**
CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT & FRAME CO.
290—52 WEST ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Big Salaries

Men and women of every age are making big salaries with us. Work honorable, easy and agreeable at home. We want some one in your neighborhood. We are an old established firm. Write to-day. Big money for you.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO. Box 1874 Detroit, Mich.

WANTED Lubricating oil agents; good reliable men to sell our high grade lubricating oils, greases, &c; also barn, roof and house paints on commission; either side line or full time. Address Allen Tibbitt, Mgr., Reliable Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland, O

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79 PARSONS, KANS.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO *Know in what Paper their Advertisment was seen. Therefore We Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* TO READERS.

tending those in the rear in a parallel direction toward his foe, but this he does only when in a vexatious mood. His food is generally grasses and grains. He is also useful to take on his back a man or woman as well as some cargo. He has power to run as fast as he could.

He has got no sleep at night time and always standing awaken. Also there are horses of short sizes. They do the same as the others are generally doing. There is no animal like the horse; no sooner they see their guardian or master they are always crying for food, but it is always at the morning time. They have got a tail, but not so long as the cow and other such like similar animals.

THE CARE OF PASTURES.

Pastures are abused more than other land. The usual practice is to fence off the pasture, turn in the cattle, and let it go. Sometimes there is more food than the cattle eat during the season of heaviest growth, and it grows up to seed, weakening the vitality of the roots, while the stock run over it, tramping everything down and still further injuring the plants. This is one reason why western ranges cannot support more than half the stock they formerly did.

FEEDING MOLASSES.

In districts accessible to the beet and cane sugar factories, molasses is being fed to stock with remarkable results in fattening cattle and hogs, and, also, for feeding horses. The molasses is mixed with some material to make handling easier. Such absorbers are used as cut hay, rye, straw, cotton seed meal or hulls, corn meal, etc., for cane mocut fodder, clover, alfalfa, and corn meal; for beet sugar molasses. The feeding volue lies chiefly in the saccharine content. Materials whose chief constituent is protein are preferable for mixing. Surprising increases in milk flow have been produced by its use in the dairy. Hog fatten rapidly when fed molasses in the ration.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SILO.

The use of a silo enables cows to produce more economically and a larger number of animals to be maintained on given number of acres. The silo ration keeps the animal in better physical condition than any other. Siloing prevents waste of corn stalks and is more conveniently handled than dry fodder. It also eliminates corn stalks from the manure heap. The silo will make palatable food of stuff that would not otherwise be eaten, and it enables the farmer to preserve feed which matures at a rainy time of year, when drying and curing would be next to impossible. Although the silo came on trial, it stays on merit.

HORSES INCREASING IN NUMBERS AND VALUE.

Texas, Illinois and Iowa, with more than a million horses each, lead in the statistical tables of the Agricultural Department. Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Ohio have about 800,000 apiece, and New York is eighth, with 637,000. The number of horses in the United States, according to the Department of Agriculture returns, has risen from 14,213,000 in 1890 to 17,057,000 in 1904. In the same time their value has risen from $978,000,00 0to $1,200,000,000. The greatest scarcity was in 1900, when but 13,597,000 were found. All this increase has come in spite of the fact that ten or fifteen years ago it was said that the cable, the trolley and the bicycle—and later the automobile—were destined to put the horse out of business. Instead of the "horseless age" approaching, it is further off than ever.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING NOTES.

Sows that have a very vicious temperament should be avoided as breeders.

When it comes to making a success of breeding and feeding swine, theoretical knowledge without the practical is in most cases a flat failure.

Good breeding will show out in similarity of form and general appearance, color, style and form combining to make up an animal to fill the breeder's ideal.

A variety of food often gives a better return than the chemical analysis of the food would indicate, showing that it is well to have a practical knowledge coupled with the theoretical.

The pigs which are used for breeding purposes should be selected during the time when they are with the sow. The sows selected should be from large litters and from dams that are good milkers, and of quiet, motherly dispositions.

The dairy cow has a more highly developed nervous system than any other domestic animal. And there is a close connection between this and the milk secreting system. Do not let anything irritate the cows.

Remember that the sire is one-half of the herd, as far as progeny is concerned. If you can not afford to buy pure-bred cows, do not fail to get a bull that is not only pure-bred, but is descended from good performers at the pail.

If you have cows freshening in the winter, remember that they require special attention. In the absence of green grass, a laxative should be given. Roots and mashes are excellent feeds to keep down the feverish condition.

Never pour the morning's milk into the night's without first cooling it to the temperature of the other. Why? Because the night's milk contains great numbers of germs which are just waiting for a little warmth in order to develop and multiply.

If you do not like cows, and do not like to feed and care for them, do not rush into the dairy business. The only way to succeed is to choose the business you like best and are best fitted for and stick to it, first, last and all the time.

Do not pay a large price for an animal simply because it is registered. Its pedigree is no guarantee of quality. It just proves it has been bred in line.

The International Live Stock Show will be held this year at Chicago, Dec. 1 to 8.

A milk cow for milk, a butter cow for butter, a beef cow for beef. Mix 'em up, however, and you breed disappointment.

In considering the pure-bred hog industry, we must bear in mind that the farmer is the back bone of it, and the breeder must largely depend on him in disposing of his hogs. The farmers are realizing that a hundred pounds of pork can be made cheaper on a pure bred hog than on a grade, and that they can top the market by buying freely at the offerings.

In beef production there is nothing quite so important as to have the right kind of an individual, one that will give high priced cuts when it reaches the shambles. Feeding with economy is another important item. Feed is high now and the aim should be to secure the greatest gain in weight at the lowest cost. Feeding experiments conducted at the Minnesota and Ontario Stations with light, medium and heavy meal rations for fattening steers have shown the medium and light rations to be more economical than the heavy rations.

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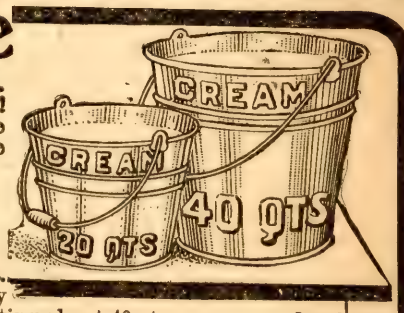
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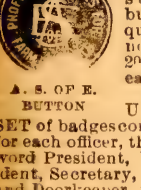
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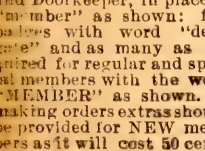
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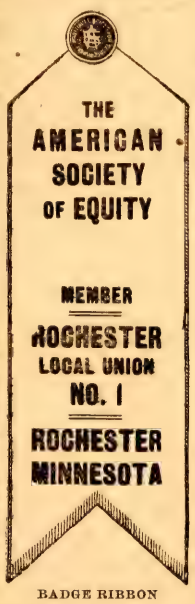
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PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

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EGGS AND EGG FARMING.

Changing the layers to a new house is apt to check egg production.

Eggs are made rich by food only; the hen has no other control over the flavor.

Overfat pullets are slow at beginning to lay, and when they do start are very irregular.

It requires at least fifty eggs for a hen to pay her board for a year.

Fowls that exercise consume more food than idle ones, but they likewise give us a better egg record.

For a continual egg supply, there there must be early and late hatched pullets, as well as one and two year old hens, so that there will be some layers when others are broody or molting.

The egg farmer must be careful what he sends to market. His fate may lie in one bad egg.

Editor Harker once made the remark that a lazy man can make more profit out of a cow than he can with hens for eggs.

After her second year, a hen's value as a winter egg producer lessens.

Where trap nests are used, we need not worry about culling out our old hens. On the farm of the writer we keep a trap nest record only between the months from October 1st and June 1st. Each year we keep over one-third of the previous year's breeders, and those that we select are the hens that have given us the most eggs during the months mentioned. All the rest are sold. It is very seldom that a two year old hen will reach the number of eggs to entitle her to remain with the selected third good layers, and consequently she is passed out. By the above system we are each year breeding the cream of our flocks. The two-thirds is made up with pullets hatched from the previous year's champion layers.

What selection can do for a flock is proved by the experience of Wyckoff, the New York Leghorn man. By each year selecting the best layers among his flock, he has brought his average up to 196 eggs a year per hen.

J. E. Stevenson says the period of a hen's usefulness depends altogether on the hen. While the first year is usually the best for egg production, it is not always the case, some hens laying better the second year. But, as a rule, one will get the greatest number of eggs from a given number of fowls by having the pullets hatched early. March and April are the best months, so as to get them laying early in the fall, and change them each year, disposing of the fowls when they cease laying to go through the molting process.

MARKET POULTRY CULTURE.

Hog-fat is never a desirable condition.

The market demands are ever for prime stock.

Carcasses with close-grained meat are preferred.

The flesh of fowls that have unlimited range are more or less tough.

As soon as the desired weight is gained, it is the proper time to market.

Poultry cannot be placed in a marketable condition by overfeeding.

It is a fact that the Brahma is always sharp breasted unless very fat, while the sprightly little Leghorn has a plump breast even when comparatively poor.

The chief peculiarities of the English method of dressing poultry are: Killing by wringing the neck, instead of by chopping or sticking; the feathers are left on the neck for a few inches from the head, also a few feathers on tail and tips of wings; the breast bone is sometimes broken down by pressing it to one side with the thumbs, and the wings are twisted to the back of the bird.

In France, the birds are made very fat and plump, and are manipulated to increase plumpness. A few feathers are left on tail and neck. The skin is white and delicate. Each carcass is tied with a ribbon, and is shown back uppermost instead of breast up, according to American and English usage.

In a good table fowl the breast and thighs are heavy, in proportion to the rest of the body. In order to have thick breast meat and big thighs these muscles must be used by the fowl. The fowl that exercises either by flying or scratching, gives the muscles of the legs and breast work to do that renders them firm and fine, instead of leaving them flabby and full of loose tissue in the shape of fat.

We have heard of using rosin in dressing poultry, but never tried the method. George O. Brown, in referring to it, says, to make a quick and thorough job of plucking for market, dip them first in cold water, then with a perforated can, sprinkle powdered rosin all over the feathers, after which scald them in the usual way, and the whole coat, pin feathers and all, will come off very easily in the mass, and the job is done. It does not in the least affect the appearance of the skin; rosin is cheap, and in preparing large numbers of fowls for market much valuable time is saved.

The one important point in successful poultry raising is to keep the stock comfortable. A fowl drenched with rain can not be comfortable. Should we be caught in a rainstorm, a change of clothing will make us comfortable and prevent serious results, but the fowl has not that privilege. She must dry her clothing on her. After years of experience with poultry we have learned this important fact. No fowl can stand a constant exposure to inclement weather, and the more we protect them the better will be the results.

There must be failures to make the successes all the more complete.

It requires just as shrewd management in the poultry business as it does in any other vocation.

There are plenty of stumbling blocks and it takes a plucky person to step over them.

DISEASES—REMEDY AND PREVENTION.

No fowl can stand dampness.

Idleness is a breeder of disease.

A too liberal feeding of raw meat will produce worms.

Nothing will propagate sickness quicker than filth.

The bright and busy fowl is always healthy.

Practically, the art of prevention consists of warmth, exercise, appetite and room.

A variety of food, properly proportioned, will prevent many cases of bowel troubles.

Filth, vermin, dampness and improper feeding, are the four greatest causes for sickness.

A canopy built over the roost and lowered at night, will prevent fowls catching cold while on the roost at night.

When a fowl is noticed to be growing light, it is due to either one of two causes—wasting of the liver or being bullied by quarrelsome hens. It is well to watch such pens and remove the quarrelsome fowls.

It is not uncommon to find a cock bird losing its voice. It is due to a cold settling on the bronchial tubes. A good remedy is to daily give a teaspoonful of glycerin on which has been sprinkled a little chloride of potash. If this does not effect a cure in about a week, give a half teaspoonful of cod liver oil once a day.

DUCKS FOR MARKET

The most tender part of a duck seems to be its feet. During winter it will be necessary to protect them from tramping on snow or ice, and give them plenty of bedding that they may keep their feet warm.

A lamp or lantern kept burning in the duck yards at night will keep the stock more quiet. Ducks are very timid in the dark, and an object like a cat or rat will often create quite a panic.

Ducks prefer staying out in their runs all night, and this is best for them during the summer season, but they are better protected in sheds or houses, well ventilated, during the winter season.

Davison says a duck will eat almost anything from a shoestring to lathe nails, but if good results are expected, good, sound food, especially bulky food, should be given.

For the Cayuga duck it is claimed that there is nothing in the line of domestic water fowl that will equal it for flavor and delicacy of flesh. Although the Cayuga is the only pure American duck, it is not popular in this country from the fact that it is a black-plumaged bird.

As the duck has no crop, it does not assimilate and thrive on whole grain.

WHY GREEN BONE?

The modern hen has developed into a pretty fair sort of egg making machine. But the best hen in the world can't lay eggs from thin air. Every atom in the egg comes directly from the food she eats. First the food goes to make the muscle and bone and feathers of her own body. Then, if the hen is in right condition, the rest goes to the making of eggs. It so happens that bones, muscles and feathers are made largely of the same chemical elements that an egg is made of. Protein is the general name of this kind of food. It is the kind of food that hens must have and have in plenty to be good layers. It is the kind of food they get from bugs and worms in summer time. They are composed almost wholly of protein. Nature has implanted the keenest relish in them for this food. Nature knew what she was doing. It was to further the great object of the hen in life, to force egg production.

Protein is exceedingly scarce in most vegetable foods. It is found most largely in animal foods. That is why poultry must have animal food in some shape or other. But stakes and better cuts of meat are too expensive. Happily fresh, green bone—such as comes from the butcher's block—the trimmings—bones of beef, pork or lamb, with adhering meat and gristle, contain the very good elements needed, in almost the exact proportions, to take the place of the bugs and worms the hens rustle for in summer. Green bone, therefore, is the ideal all the year 'round feed for the poultry man. It makes the bone, the muscles, the feathers and it makes the eggs. It contains over four times the egg-producing value of grain. Rightly used, it doubles

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the egg yield. It makes the eggs more fertile. It makes stronger, livelier chicks at hatching. It makes earlier broilers and earlier layers. It produces heavier market fowls.

But care must be taken to distinguish between really fresh, green bone and the "Bone Meals" made from dry bones, and the so called beef scraps, made from anything and everything that the packers can't find any other use for. It is the protein the hens want. See that they get the substance, don't give them a shadow. Supplying the needed protein in the form of green bone is not supplying medicine.

Feed food that is known to contain egg-making, muscle-making, bone-making making materials. Use fresh-cut bone, seeing to its preparation yourself and you will secure better results at much less cost than by paying high prices for powders made from secret formulae.

ARTIFICIAL HATCHING AND BROODING.

Any temperature from 90 to 105 degrees will hatch.

A high temperature quickens a hatch; a low one prolonges it.

A uniformity of temperature will guarantee the most successful hatch.

Avoid getting up the heat in the incubator or brooder too rapidly.

After each hatch is completed, thoroughly clean out the incubator.

An incubator cellar must be dry and well ventilated to give good results.

Incubators must never be set near a window.

It is a mistake to remove chicks from an incubator at night; it is best to wait until morning.

There is more danger in getting too much heat in the incubator than too little.

When a machine is run in a cool room, it will be noticed that the moist air from the incubator condenses on the glass doors.

The time for testing eggs is from the fourth to the seventh day of incubation; for brown-shelled eggs the latter time is best.

Eggs intended for hatching should be kept in a room or cellar where the temperature remains at about 50 to 60 degrees, and is perfectly dry.

Old eggs require more moisture than do fresh ones, as the air cell of the former is larger. It is always best to set eggs of about the same age.

Eggs must never be added to a machine after the hatch has started. To do so will chill those already in the incubator.

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The American Harrow Company is a responsible concern, composed of some of the best known men in the country: D. M. Ferry, the well-known seedsman, being its president; R. W. Gelett, a Detroit banker and capitalist, its vice-president, and W. W. Collier its secretary, treasurer and general manager.

We recommend that our readers send to the American Harrow Company for their catalogue, and also for their valuable booklet on the Value, Care and Application of Manure. This book is of real value to anyone who owns a farm, and should be in the hands of every farmer, no mattre whether he contemplates buying a Spreader at this time or not. The book and catalogue are free, and will be mailed to anyone on request by the American Harow Company, 5339 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

The Sure Hatch Co. has moved from Clay Center, Neb., to Fremont, Neb. The business grew so much faster than the town itself that last year, the Company was at times completely swamped because the one branch railroad could not handle its shipments fast enough, and the town could not furnish the number of skilled mechanics required. Their immense new plant in Fremont is rapidly nearing completion. They now have all the skilled labor required and are in a position to ship incubators the very day orders are received. The 1907 Sure Hatch has a number of improvements. The new Sure Hatch Catalogue and Poultry Book, now being printed, fully explains these improvements. The book is larger, more fully illustrated, and contains more practical information than ever before. It is worth more than many books that sell for $1.00 to $5.00, yet it is free. Better send a postal today to the Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box Q28, Fremont, Neb., or Dept Q18, 453 East Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. Simply say on it, "File my name for a free copy of your 1907 Catalogue and Poultry Book," and a copy will be sent as soon as the book comes from the printer.

UP-TO-DATE Bee-Keeping

By Rev. J. G. Baumgartner

After a crop of honey has been produced the question is: How can the honey be taken from the bees in the most practical and economical way? We know how it was customary in former days to take the honey, by setting the hive which was to be plundered over a brimstone pit and cutting out the honey after the bees were thus smothered. This method was not only cruel and inhuman, but impractical, wasteful and detrimental as well. It was cruel to such an extent that any civilized man who has even a faint conception of justice must abhor the very idea, to say the least. It was impractical, for all the brood combs had to be cut out before the honey in the upper part of the hive could be reached—a dauby, mussy job! Wasteful it was in as far as "the goose that laid the golden egg" was killed, and so much comb destroyed which could have been used many more years as brood combs or extracting combs. Detrimental it was to the race of bees, since by "butchering" the heaviest colonies every fall, the laziest, weakest and least desirable were left to perpetuate the race. And, no doubt, the poor qualities of our native bee in many localities may be accounted for by the fact that this practice has been prevalent. Later on, beekeepers began to see the disadvantages in which this method resulted to them. Consequently they began to bore a hole in the tops of their gums and, over this, place a box or case to receive the surplus honey. In this way the stock was preserved from year to year and the honey could be removed with more convenience. It was not, however, until the advent of the moveable frame hive that practical means were devised for taking the honey from the bees. Today it is no longer a disagreeable, sticky job, but clean and pleasant work. Supply yourself with the necessary number of Porter bee escapes and an equal number of escape boards. Fasten an escape into each of the boards, and twelve hours before you wish to take the honey from your hives lift up the supers of as many hives as you have escape boards, blow some smoke into the gaps to drive back the bees and slip an escape board in between the super and the brood nest. In twelve hours all bees will have left the supers and gone down through the escape, which will prevent their return. And your combs of honey will be ready to be taken to the house without the annoyance of stinging bees and dripping honey to incite robbing.

BEE NOTES.

What apicultural knowledge have you gained this summer? Note your successes, and, no less, your mistakes, for the benefit of another year. Why go on repeating the same mistakes over and over? If you have been successful, carefully study the conditions and circumstances which have brought you success in order to learn the why of your success.

When did your honey flows come this season and from what sources were they? Were your bees prepared for the flow—were your colonies strong in bees just at the right time to gather the nectar? If not, study the question, What can I do to build up my colonies to the greatest possible strength in time for the flow next year?

Have you the race of bees most adapted to your locality and its peculiarities?

Which colonies have given the best yield this year? Which came out best in spring? Which swarmed least and "stuck to its knitting" the best—which is the best all-round colony in your yard? Spot it! That's your breeding queen for next year! Mark three or four of the next best ones to get a drone comb each next spring. And suppress drone rearing in all other hives. That's the way to improve your stock.

Cost of Producing Wheat in the Big Bend Country

The following estimate of the cost of producing wheat in the famous Big Bend Country of Eastern Washington is compiled from Government reports. It is based on a quarter section of improved land. Government reports show the average yield of wheat in the Bend Country to be 22 bushels per acre:

Taxes	$ 25 00
Plowing at $1 per acre	160 00
Seed—107 bushels, 40 lbs per acre at 65c per bushel	69 55
Seeding at 35c per acre	56 00
Harrowing twice at 25c per acre	40 00
Heading at $1.25 per acre	200 00
Sacks, 1,422 at 8c per sack	113 75
Threshing, 3,200 bushels, (only 20 bu. per acre) at 6c per bushel	192 00
Hauling 1,442 sacks to market distance of 7 miles, figured on a basis on 1c per mile per sack	99 56
Total expense	$ 955 85
Wheat, 3,200 bushels at warehouse at 60c	$1,920 00
Less total expense	955 85
Leaves net profit for the year of	$ 964 15

Lands in cultivation, similar to that upon which the above estimate is made in this favored section of Eastern Washington, are selling at from $28 to $52 per acre, according to improvements and distance from market. Based upon the above showing these lands yield a net return at these prices of over 20 per cent to say nothing of the advantages this locality possesses as a home in the way of a climate, etc. Write the Big Bend Land Co., Dept. 7, Wilbur, Wash., for further informaton regarding this country or great opportunities.

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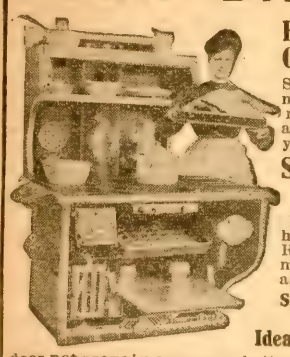
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We positively give both a Solid Gold Laid STEM WIND American movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring, set with a Famous Congo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain, Ladies or Gents style.



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UP-TO-DATE

Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

WHAT THE HOME DEPARTMENT REALLY MEANS.

Shall we find only words to the mothers about their kitchen employment, and about their mending and washing days in our Home Department? These are certainly large factors in the home, especially to the women who are responsible for this side of the work. Housewives of experience, however, usually have their particular way of mending and washing, and the inexperienced more naturally turn to them than to the pages of a farm paper for such information so that a large part of the good advice in the columns on "Household dHints" and "Kitchen Lore" pass unheeded. Woman's work is, indeed, entitled to space equal to that given to man's work, but the point is, the field of woman's work and the Home Department do not coincide. The latter is much broader than the former. In the latter, the father, in reality, plays an equal part with the mother and no home lover will deny that the children belong in the foreground. The Home Department should interest the entire family, individually and collectively. Such is the aim of "Home on the Farm" of Up-to-Date Farming. May our readers find that aim realized.

AROUND THE READING TABLE.

Is it true in your home that the center of all things seems to be the reading table? You may find mother and sister in the kitchen during most of the day, but in the evening when the family gathers for a brief period of recreation after the day's work is done, the spot is the table by the fireside, where books, papers, magazines and letters lie scattered about the bright lamp. There father finds his business magazines, his farm papers; mother her business magazines, her household papers; and the children, amusing, entertaining, and at the same time instructive, books and papers. Yes, it costs something to provide these things. But as was once said, "no home should be without its Bible and its Shakespeare," we now know that, in this age, of books and publications, printing and reading, no American home can afford to be without at least a few up-to-date periodicals, wisely chosen. They furnish food for thought, for conversation; they are a bond of interest between the entire family. They do more than one may at first realize toward keeping intact the family circle around the reading table.

A WORD TO THE YOUTHFUL FARMER.

Don't depend entirely on farm papers for your agricultural education. Farm papers usually presuppose practical experience which assures underlying general knowledge of the subject. If you are a beginner you can not afford to depend upon practical experience. But an underlying general knowledge can be gained in no way better than by thoughtful, careful reading of some good books on agriculture, such as "Practical Farming and Gardening," published by Rand, McNelly and Co., Chicago and New York; Voorhee's "First Principles of Agriculture"; Robert's "Fertilizer of the Land," etc. This study, when supplemented by experiments verifying the context, is a splendid substitute for a course at an egricultural college, should such be unattainable.

FORE WORD.

Thanksgiving will soon be with us again. We feel a genial gladness when this good old festival season draws near. Thanksgiving! Let us be thankful for our many blessings. We, each of us, have so many. We can not count them. We have not even the wisdom to count our greatest blessing as one. Let us think about it now for a short season, that when the day arrives, it will not find us unprepared, historically thankful for merely our material blessings, but with a heart overflowing with a calm gratitude for even the slightest experiences, whether pleasant or unpleasant, that have made our lives sterling and have made us grow, strive and live more nobly.

LET US WALK, AT THE INVITATION OF THE SEASON.

This season, of the fall of the leaf, of clear water reflections, of open roads, of fine air, when our mental reflections are distinct, the months of October and November, are intended in nature for going on foot.

With the fall planting and countless tasks to be performed before winter, you may not be able to get away for a genuine cross county tramp of days or weeks, plan for it at some future season—however—but you will be able to take a few shorter trips. At least, instead of driving to town every time, walk just once. Start early, make it a pleasure trip—don't hurry. You never really know a road until you walk it. Though you have driven on it a hundred times, this once you will stop at the unassuming barberries, pluck a spray of mateimony vine kith its dangling red berries, yes, too, you will discover the stick tight, and brown prickly burrs will demand your attention. You will give it to them and to the many forms of nature to which your eyes had not been opened before.

FALL BULBS.

As you have watched the "Farewell to Summer" turn brown and die from the bare fields, think of the earliest spring blooms. How welcome will be the bright crocuses dotting the lawn with yellow on the first warm days, how cheerful the gorgeous beauty of tulips where the changeless glitter of white snow and frozen brown ground has held sway. These joys will not be yours and those who pass and come to your home in the early spring unless you take thought now. The last week in October and the first in November is the best time for planting, though planting may be done all of November, but it is well to have the ground ready ahead of time. A two-inch layer of well-decayed manure covered with a few inches of good loam followed by a two-inch layer of sand makes a good bed on which tulips may be set, five inches apart each way, then covered with four inches of good loam. The general rule for bulbs is a depth of one and one-half times their height. To prevent frequent freezing and thawing, cover the ground with a litter of leaves, preferably maple which press down closer, and lay on some evergreen branches to prevent the leaves from blowing away. Save the buckwheat hulls in which the bulbs were packed, and coat the bulb beds with them before putting on the mulch. Next spring you will find it a simpler matter to remove the mulch than ever before. Choose tulips, daffodils and hyacinths. You get your money's worth in large, showy flowers, but don't forget the tiny snow drop, the azure scilla and the gay crocuses sporting broadcast on the lawn—the first glimpses of real spring.

CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT.

Children find Sunday a trying day. There are so many don'ts and clean "best" dresses to take care of. A quiet walk through fields or woods, a stroll through the orchard or garden are in the spirit of the day—if the day be a bright pleasant one. Their minds may be kept kindly employed by reminding them of some sick friend for whom they may gather flowers or autumn leaves to brighten up the sick room. While gathering nuts for other members of the family or for the playmate, tell the child about the busy squirrel storing up winter supplies for its young. Out-of doors, there is no end to the suggestions that will come to both you and the children. When it rains and is cheerless without, turn to your resources within, you will find them almost as varied. Read to the children, not only from their story-books, but from your own books with frequent explanations and the welcome interruptions of innummerable questions on their part. You have got them to thinking. Then when you wish to be undisturbed, let them cut out pictures from old magazines and papers and make them into scrap books for a children's hospital. Although it may be in a distant city, nevertheless it is worth while to direct

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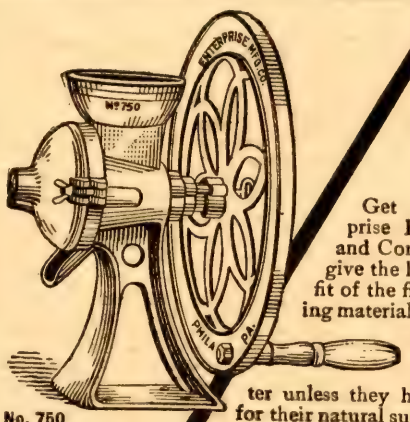


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the children's thoughts into loving and kindly deeds for the unfortunates and quicken their interest in the happiness and well being of others. The big hospital and the big city will furnish food for their fertile imaginations. Let them imagine, let them dream, their beautiful childhood dreams. Then, there are the cat, bird and chickens, so wonderful to children. Let them feed them, care for them. Remember, too, how proud you were to laboriously print a letter of a few words to grandma or auntie to be enclosed with mama's. It was something all your own indeed when a separate envelope and stamp carried your little note of affection to the absent one. Music is always a delight to every member of the family. It should never be omitted from the program. When you think of it, there is no need for the children's getting cross and nervous when confined to the house, nor is it in the nature of a task to amuse them. Go about it lovingly and earnestly, and while you try to amuse them you will find they can not only amuse themselves but others as well.

CARVING THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY.

The time is near at hand for carving the Thanksgiving turkey. How few know how to do the work properly! In this issue Up-to-Date Farming reproduces a set of illustrations, kindly "loaned" from an old exchange, which in themselves teach a valuable lesson.

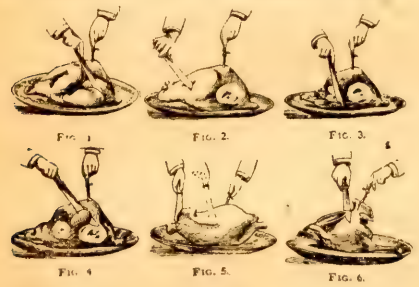


Figure 1 shows how to remove the left wing.

Figure 2, how to remove the leg and second joint.

Figure 3, ditto.

Figure 4, slicing off the breast.

Figure 5, removing the oyster bone.

Figure 6, removing the wish bone.

Place the fork in the breast of the turkey as shown in the cut, having one prong on each side of the breast bone, grasp the handle of the fork in the left hand, and, laying the flat of the knife parallel with and close to the neck, just above where the left wing joins the body, cut downward, catching the joint. A slight pressure severs the cartilage and a single swoop of the knife removes the wing.

Put the point of the knife into the flesh which holds the second joint to the carcass, and cut downward to where the second joint's bone joins the carcass.

Following Figures 3 and 4, place the knife between the leg and the carcass, making a downward sweep, described in Figure 1. A gentle pressure with the point of the knife then causes the leg and second joint to drop into the dish.

The breast may be sliced off in two ways. That shown in Gigure 4 removes it in slices parallel to the breast bone, as indicated by the dotted lines. It can also be removed in slices cutting crossways.

Then place the flat of the knife against the vertebrae connecting the pope's nose with the carcass and press the edge in the direction of the neck of the bird.

When the knife reaches the places indicated by the dotted line, turn the blade and the leverage causes the oyster bone to fall into the plate.

After removing the oyster bone, turn the platter and remove from the right side the wing, leg, breast and oyster bone in the same manner as on the left side.

Place the flat of the knife against the breast bone next the wish bone, and, keeping it pressed against the carcass, sweep it toward the neck. This removes the wish bone.

The dotted lines show how to remove the pope's nose, the two bones to which the wings are articulated, and the breast bone. The latter is removed last of all, because the fork is never taken out of its original position in the breast bone until that bone is separated from the carcass.

The porch off the living room may be turned into the finest kind of conservatory for the plants you have so carefully raised during the summer, so that you may enjoy them indoors this winter and keep them thriving to be set out next summer again. Call it a glass house, if conservatory sounds too grand. It is simply essential that a part of the porch be enclosed with glass, neat shelves constructed, your plants attractively arranged and a small oil stove be provided for heating. You have no idea what enjoyment you will get from this during the cold blustery weather, when instead of looking out into the grey dreary wind and weather, your view is through bright colored flowers, summer green leaves and growing things. Just a glimpse of such things means so much to the passer-by, who would not be enticed to stop, would never even suspect that your home contained such delightful things, if you kept them hid inside.

RETIRE ON THE FARM.

Do you look forward to the time when you will have worked and earned and saved and ecomonized enough so that you will be able to move to town, buy a home with all the town conveniences of water works, bath, furnace, hot water or steam heat, electric lights, etc.? A great proportion of country people do. Are you one of them? How I wish I could convince you of your awful mistake. In the first place, can you imagine yourself satisfied with a little door yard, a small garden, and neighbors right up against your door! You know, if you are still strong and well when that longed-for time comes, that you will want a few acres to look after, you will rent them, you will plow and sow and reap as before, only on a smaller scale, and at the great disadvantage of living at a distance. You will do this to occupy your time. It has always been and will still be your work, your interest and you won't be satisfied without it.

Your idea of moving to town is a mistaken one. You are deceiving yourself simply because those before you have always deceived themselves about making that change in their old age. State the facts in this way: You want to be satisfied and comfortable in your old age. The future, you are a little uncertain about, but there you can best find it on the farm, right where you have put in the best days of your life; where every field, pasture, fence and chicken house is endeared to you by the time, labor and hopes you have wrought into them. The latter, your neighbors and forefathers thought could only be found in town. There was some excuse for your forefathers when roads were poorer, when transportation facilities were not so good as today, and when there was no rural free delivery of mail, but there is no excuse for your neighbors or yourself.

Instead of denying yourself the comforts of life now, in order to have them in old age, when your health may be injured that you cannot enjoy them, perhaps, caused by those very denials, set about improving your present condition of living, making your home comfortable and attractive so that you do not allow your children's minds to become poisoned with that delusion that to live in town is bliss equal to finding the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Instead of hording in coin, horde in comforts, health and happiness for the whole family. Then instead of toiling on alone, your son will stay with you, your employees will like the place and the work, and when old age overtakes you, the others will relieve you of the greatest part of your work and you may still oversee your farm. Where is your desire for tearing up, selling out and moving away? Where is that distant dream of content and comfort? Banished simply because it is being fulfilled every hour of the day, it is coming true so fast as you put in a furnace, and hot water and bath, and again good lights, pictures, rugs and draperies, or perhaps best right here under the old crab apple tree that new, modern house, with its den for father, music room and library which you had dreamed of in town. Think of it from this point of view. There are wonderful possibilities on your own farm. Very soon, after you have all planned together about the old home place as you did before about the vague uncertain place in town, you would not leave the farm home for a dozen town homes.

BACK AGAIN.

It's very nice to go away on summer's long vacation,
To hunt and fish and laugh and play, and own the whole creation;
But then I think it's just as nice, when summer has gone by,
To come back to our school again and have another try.

What Becomes of World's Fairs

Did it ever occur to you to wonder what becomes of the Great World's Fairs when those models of modern enterprise and art once for all close to the public? One day they are there in all their beauty and architectural decoration: the next, like Aladdin's Palace, they have melted away and are only a dream of the past.

In thess great Exhibitions the finest products of the world's industry have been assembled. What is done with it all at the end? Are our great Fairs forthwith consigned to the junk heap? By no means; they become merchantable commodities on the market and are bought and sold just like other merchandise. One firm buys them all. One firm pays good, hard cash for these magnificent Expositions just as they stand when the gates are closed for the last time.

That one firm is the Chicago House Wrecking Co., and you might call them retailers of great American World's Fairs, for commencing with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, they have purchased every World's Fair held on the American Continent, including those at Buffalo and Omaha, and the latest and greatest of them all, the $50,000,000 Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

A visit to Chicago would be incomplete without a look in upon the great plant and work shops of the great Chicago House Wrecking Co. Not only is such an inspection absorbingly interesting, but it is also a very vital object lesson in the marvelous business methods of this age. The large catalog No. 204, issued by this firm, quotes surprisingly low prices on every kind of building material, merchandise, etc. It is free if you write for it.

Ferrets are useful little animals. They will exterminate rats and mice and for this reason alone should be on every farm. For certain kinds of hunting, especially rabbits, they are almost necessary. Raising ferrets is a profitable business and only a small capital is required. Ask breeders to send book telling all about them. Most breeders send valuable information free.

A few weeks ago a Cincinnati firm offered to send a china dinner set free to any lady reader of Up-to-Date Farming. Only 5000 were to be given. This offer is still good if you want a new set of dishes. A couple of hundred sets still remain. Better send your name and address to the Pure Food Co., 616 W. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O. They will explain. Also ask for coupon No. 7 which will entitle you to an extra free present. Do this today.

A very handsome book in colors "The History of a Revolution" comes from the De Laval Separator Co., N. Y. City. It is a book every dairyman should have and also every farmer who has a few cows or more. A copy can be had free if you write a postal card for it. Better do this today.

TEN LITTLE PUMPKINS.

Ten little pumpkins sitting on a vine;
Through the fence a cow's head came, then there were nine.

Nine little pumpkins growing near the gate;
Over one a wagon rolled, then there were eight.

Eight little pumpkins growing round and even;
Baby thought he'd found a ball, then there were seven.

Seven little pumpkins with the tall weeds mix;
Along came the gardener's hoe, then there were six.

Six little pumpkins left to grow and thrive;
On one the pony stepped, then there were five.

Five little pumpkins where ten grew before;
One withered in the sun, then there were four.

Four little pumpkins, green as green could be;
Johnny made a lantern, then there were three.

Three big, green pumpkins; then said little Sue,
"Make me a lantern, please," then there were two.

Two yellow pumpkins ripened in the sun;
Aunt Mary took one home, then there was but one.

One ripe pumpkin, largest of the many,
Robbie found for grandma, then there wasn't any.

—Nenette M. Lowater in Youth's Companion.

Ladies Suitings and Dress Goods. Save retail store profits by buying from us. Latest New York styles and colorings. We offer you a chance to buy suitings from the largest and best manufacturer in the world, thereby saving the large profit you have to pay in purchasing from a retail store. We will send you samples of dress goods free of charge upon request. A COMPLETE LINE OF STYLES.
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THE THIRD POWER BOOK

(By J. A. Everitt, Prest The American Society of Equity)

By the people and press admitted to be one of the greatest books ever written. It tells of the farmers' power—the greatest power of all—which will be the Third Power. This Third Power will compel the trusts and corporations to deal with the people in equity. Through the Third Power will come solutions for all the great vexed problems. This book clearly shows how; besides it puts the Third Power in operation wherever read.

In this space we will print the beginning of every chapter. When you get interested in this work cut out the coupon and send and get the complete book and read it. It will do you more good than any other book.

Chapter VI.
AN EQUITY SOCIETY.

A little further elaboration of the general helpfulness of the proposed plan may aid to a better understanding of it. It has been said that the farmers could not be prosperous without benefiting all classes, and that the prosperity of the country depends on the prosperity of the farmer. No one doubts the truth of these statements. They have a very important bearing on this argument. For, since they are true, it must follow that a movement to better the condition of the farmers is in the interest of all. And this is precisely the point that I desire to emphasize. For, unless it is made clear, the impression may prevail that we are making war on other classes and trying to seek an advantage at their expense. The further we get into the case the more obvious it will become that this is not the purpose at all.

What do the stock speculators mean when they say that the prosperity of the country depends on the well-being of the agricultural class? Simply that all others depend on it, that our farm produce is our greatest national asset, and that a bad condition there is a national calamity. Foreign trade, railroad earnings, the price of stocks, bank deposits, wages, and of course the welfare of all the industries directly dependent on the farm, are all affected by the condition of agriculture. Prices are largely regulated by the ability of the farmers to buy. Thus, all our business and industry is based on the farm—which is the foundation on which the whole structure rests. Is it not clear that it is to the interest of all that that foundation should be solid and substantial?

Look at the matter in another way. The farming class is the greatest consuming class in the country. When it, through stress of circumstances, is driven to rigid economy, sales fall off, stocks accumulate in factory and store, prices decline, collections are bad, there is less available capital to loan, money gets tight just when it is most needed, and we all feel the pinch. Luxuries are dispensed with. There are fewer pianos and organs in the houses of the farmers, fewer

This book contains 320 pages, size 5x7 inches. It is bound in handsome and durable cloth. The price, $1.00.

Special Offer—To educate the people a copy will be sent postpaid for 25 cents and this coupon. Remember, send the 75c coupon and 25c in cash and a book will be sent postpaid to you.

PROFITABLE PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS
THIRD POWER BOND Coupon No. 1 | 75c

The American Society of Equity, of Indianapolis, Ind., will accept this Coupon for *Seventy-Five Cents*, as payment on a Third Power Book. Subject to the conditions as printed on the back hereof.
J. A. EVERITT, *President*. No. 529

GERMAN EDITION.—The Third Power book is being translated into the German language. Orders for the German edition should be sent now. Special price, 50c postpaid. Address

The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(Concluded from Page Six)

Combined they have poured a great Niagara of effort against the old conditions and have caused the waves to rise mountain high, but very little good has been accomplished.

We may compare the great effort to the Niagara river formerly rushing onward and down to the sea. The effect was spectacular but nothing more. Or to a huge boiler under which fierce fires have been built, generating enormous quantities of steam which was allowed to blow off into the air where it was lost, because there was no engine attached to use it. I tell you, these agitators may continue on that plan for fifty years and the last condition of the country will be worse than the first. You may wait for a dozen presidents, fifty reform governors, as many congresses, and a thousand newspapers and as many brilliant writers and the reforms will not be accomplished without a machine of the people through which to work.

The courts are ineffective, legislatures are impotent and congress is the machine of the present great and powerful combinations and will remain so until a greater power than these arises. Congress makes laws and there its functions end. When a representative of congress was asked why a certain law was not enforced the reply was "it is the duty of congress to make laws but it is for the courts to enforce them and for the people to see that they are enforced."

For the people to see that they are enforced. But the people are not organized, and I have said unorganized people are powerless.

We see that enforcement of laws depends on the people, that unorganized the people are powerless. Therefore does it not follow that the people must organize in order to see that the laws are enforced, as well as to secure any reforms that they need? There must be a different machine than congress to safeguard the people's interests.

The dawn of equity has now appeared, the sun of equity is rising and its bright beams will drive away the dark clouds of ignorance, selfishness, and suspicion. Understanding is coming to the minds of the misguided; soon, very soon, the rays of equity's sun will break in its full glory and flood the earth.

America will lead in this good movement as she has led in others for the betterment of humanity. Through the American Society of Equity and, by the new power, all social, industrial and political bondsmen will be made free.

I may say in the words of Whittier as we contemplate the transformation that is sure to come:

"The air of heaven blows o'er me;
A glory shines before me,
Of what mankind shall be—
Pure, generous, brave and free."

I thank you.

IS THERE A PAPER COMBINE?

Ever since Secretary Tubbs made his tour in New York in the interest of the A. S. of E. the *Utica Press*, Utica, N. Y., one of the most widely circulated and most influential papers in the State, outside of New York City, has been friendly to this society. More than being friendly, it has opened its columns to the American Society of Equity and has done more than any other paper in the State to enlighten the farmers of New York about this new movement. So successful has it been in converting many of the most progressive agriculturists of the State to the doctrines taught by the A. S. of E that, as might be expected, it has also aroused the wrath of certain farm papers as evidenced by the following, from *The Country Gentleman.*

" We fear the editor of the Utica Press does not read the Country Gentleman, the Rural New Yorker, the Ohio Farmer or any other paper really entitled to speak with authority for the farming class, as carefully as he ought to do if he undertakes to tackle agricultural matters. He admits to his columns a long story by the secretary of the 'American Society of Equity,' soliciting aid for that curiously named concern—a concern that has been repeatedly exposed by the leading agricultural weeklies of the country. Possibly the Press may be paid for publishing this matter; but we rather think it is a case of simple ignorance and not of corruption."

Commenting on the above, Mr. George A. Sanders, editor of the Grange Department of the *Utica Press*, wrote as follows (published by permission):

"M. Wes Tubbs, Sec.:

Dear Sir—The Country Gentlemen attacks the Utica Press for giving the A. S. of E. a fair show. I shall have no controversy with these weekly agricultural papers that show more jealousy and selfishness than sense; but if I feel like it tomorrow I may dispose of the whole lot in one charge."

Evidently Mr. Sanders felt like it, for he delivered himself as below. All fair-minded people—those who are in favor of farmers getting enlightenment rather than being kept in ignorance, and who believe in equity and a fair deal—should read and ponder on what follows:

From the Semi-Weekly Utica Press, Sept. 21, 1906.

"The manager of the grange department of the Utica Press has given space to a series of articles by the secretary of the American Society of Equity, presenting the plan and purpose of that organization. It was done in accordance with a long established rule of this paper, to give a hearing within reasonable limits to any man who desires to present his views on matters of public interest, over his own signature. This rule has given entire satisfaction to the paper and its patrons, has helped to make the Press the popular newspaper among the farmers of Central and Northern New York, and is commended by leading grangers in all parts of the state. The manager of this department was not aware that the trio of weeklies above named were "entitled to speak with authority for the farming class,' and would respectfully ask when and by whom such authority was conferred. He has read the so-called exposure of the A. S. of E. by the leading agricultural weeklies, and found it mainly a personal attack on Mr. Everitt, the president and founder, who was formerly in the seed business. Whether Mr. Everitt's record as a seedsman is better or worse than the average of those in the trade, it certainly has no bearing on the right of the farmer to make the price of his potatoes, etc. The Press publishes the articles that have roiled the Country Gentleman, free of charge, because they are of interest to the grangers and farmers who read this paper. It is ,therefore, a case of neither ignorance nor corruption, but an evidence of the independence and liberality that distinguishes this paper from the narrow minded "weeklies" that can see no good in anything unless it brings grist to their mills.

"The A. S. of E. was organized to hasten the day when the farmer can make the price of his product. That this is a desirable and commendable purpose none can deny. Nearly 40 years ago the grange said in its declaration of purposes, "We propose buying together, selling together, and in general, acting together for our mutual protection." The grange has accomplished a vast amount of good for the farmers and the agricultural industry, but it must be admitted that in the matter of "selling together" it has made little progress. Many intelligent men who have studied the problem nave reached the conclusion that the law of supply and demand will regulate prices, and that the farmer unorganized is not in it. In handling some specialties in a local way, co-operation has proved practical and profitable. The promoters of the A. S. of E. believe they have a plan that will make it possible to control the price of all staple crops through co-operation. They invite investigation, suggestion and criticism. They are not rivals or opponents of any other organization, and they ask no man to leave his grange or his farmers' club and follow them. On the contrary, they are confident that the education given the farmer in the grange and the club will help to hasten the success of their plan of co-operative selling.

The Press has said many times, and it says it again in concluding this article, that the grange in its educational, agricultural, business, financial and social features, fully meets the requirements of the rural people. All the farmers, however, cannot be gathered into the grange, and there will be other organizations. There is no call for the grange to surrender any part of its work or to open its gates to them.

"The grange can afford to wish them succes in every good work, and to give them credit for any worthy purpose they accomplish. It can not, however, afford to admit that any "agricultural weekly" that refuses to treat every worthy organization with decency and fairness, is "entitled to speak with authority for the farming class."

Later (in its issue of September 28) is the following editorial:

"The Press presents in this issue another article for the secretary of the American Society of Equity, in which a plan of co-operation with other farm organizations is presented. Those who have read these articles carefully have been given many valuable suggestions, and they have not failed to notice that no attempt has been made to belittle the work of any other organization. On the contrary, the writer has commended them for the good they have done, and expressed a hope for their continued success. The A. S. of E. has been organized for a single purpose, and that is to secure for farmers the power to make the price of their products. A plan has been devised through which it is believed this purpose may be accomplished. The promoters know that it is a big undertaking, and that they will need the assistance of all interested to make it a success. They are not traveling through the country tearing down grangers or butting into farmers' clubs. They know they must have the encouragement and co-operation of the intelligent farmers in these organizations in order to make their plan effective to any extent. The Press has never favored opening the gates of the grange to anything and everything that comes along. There has been too much of that in the past. But the grange can not afford to turn down a possible good thing simply because it is advocated by another organization. The purpose of the A. S. of E. is commendable; its plan is worthy of investigation. In a local way with some specialties it has proved of value. The leading commercial journals admit that through the A. S. of E. the tobacco growers have secured a much better price for their product than they could otherwise. Whether it will succeed when applied to staple products grown in all parts of the country is a question yet to be demonstrated. A great many farmers will doubt it until they see it done, but no farmers' organization can afford to put a stick in the way of those who are trying to secure so great a benefit for all.

We will leave this matter with our esteemed readers with no further comment than to point to the fact that powerful institutions and influential people are admitting the sincerity of the founder of the A. S. of E., the ability of its promoters, the equity of its objects. It is an admission of much confidence in the soundness of its plan when they want to see it tried. This—a trial—is all its founder and its promoters have ever pleaded for, and is what every fair-minded person should be willing to grant. If this organization will accomplish all that is claimed, or even a tithe of it, he is an enemy to humanity who will lay as much as a straw in the way of its progress. If it accomplishes naught, or not enough to warrant its continuance, the farmers who created it can easily kill it and the cost will have been so small as not to be regretted even by the poorest. Even the grange has not accomplished all it started out to do. Yet the farmers are still supporting it, in some parts of the country.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents.

A bond worth $6.00 in gold (or its equivalent in cash) will be sent to the person who sends in this coupon with 25c for a THIRD POWER book.

This Coupon when accompanied by Twenty-five Cents (25c) will be accepted in full payment for one, one dollar ($1.00) copy of the great book The Third Power.

The third edition, revised and enlarged, 320 pages, cloth bound. Sent by mail postpaid, for this coupon and 25 cents.

This book should be read by every person--especially farmers.

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Grading Seed

Every grain grower who expects to get more than "just an ordinary crop", should now make his arrangements for getting clean and heavy seed. No matter how much work we put upon a crop after it is in the ground, if inferior and ungraded seed is used we cannot expect a big yield. By grading seed out, removing all the mustard weed se ds and light, chaffy grains, we are not only c rtain of a better yield, but the crop will be more likely to resist rust, on account of vigorous, healthy stalks. The greatest loss in grain growing has fallen upon corn growers, from planting ungraded seed, thus being unable to get anything like an even stand. This loss has become so alarming that at last inventive genious has got to work to devise some practical way to grade the kernels of corn. It is claimed that the famous "Racine" Fanning Mill, with corn grader attachment, does this work very satisfactory, grading so that the planter will drop from 100 to 4 0 hills without a miss, thus insuring a uniform stand. In a grading exhibit recently made at Ames, Ia., this mill graded seed corn so that the planter dropped 597 grains in 200 drops—nearly 99¼ per cent perfect. The variety of corn used in this test was Reids Yellow Dent, one of the most difficult to grade on account of the shape of the kernels. The "Racine" mill has many other marked advantages. It can be used in cleaning and grading all grains and seeds. Another very important feature is its elevator and bagging attachment, whereby two bags can be filled at once, thus preventing waste, and it does away with the extra man. In fact, one man, with the use of the bagging attachment can easily do all his own work in cleaning and grading. Clean every bushel of seed sown on your farm, grade your seed corn to uniform size grains, and your increase in yield in one year's crop, will repay you the first cost of the machine. The "Racine" fanning mill is made by the Johnson & Field Mfg. Co., Box 35, of Racine, Wis., and has been exhibited at all the best County and State Fairs. Send direct to them for any further information.

Farm Telephones a Necessity

The utility of the telephone to the farmer is becoming more pronounced every year. The endless satisfaction of being in close touch with neighbors, the railroad station, creamery, and city, appeals not only to the farmer but his family as well. The J. Andrae & Sons Co.. 317 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis., specialize in supplying farmers and independent lines with everything pertaining to telephone systems. The Andrae people, who have been very successful in establishing telephone systems throughout the country, make a special telephone for farmer's use. Their instruments are constructed in such a manner as to enable them to be subjected to extra hard usage. We would advise our subscribers to write for the large book that is being given away free by the Andrae Co.

Wire Fencing and Fence Supplies

Every farmer should have a copy of the above booklet. Describes clearly, fully and honestly the various kinds of fences, and gives the exact facts about them and the manner of their construction. Care should also be taken that the fence bought is so made that it will not sag and that it will be self-regulating under any change in temperature.

There are many other foots about fences described in this booklet, which makes the reading of it well worth while. Write at once to the publishers, the Mason Fence Company, Box 71, Leesburg, Ohio, for a free copy, read it carefully and you wil be well repaid.

Cotton Correspondent Wanted

The publisher of Up-to-Date Farming wants to engage a capable man in the cotton belt to conduct a department for cotton and southern interests. Good compension will be made for good service. We ask that our southern readers refer this item to the right person, or, give us his address.

FARMERS FORUM

This is the farmers own department, or for any other person who wants to be heard in the best interests of farmers and for the welfare of agriculture. Use it so your brother farmers may know what you think about the great problems of the day that this paper is trying to solve. Readers must not assume that articles appearing in this department are always endorsed by the editor.

Prove City, Utah, Oct. 16, 1906.

Mr. M. Wes Tubbs:

Dear Brother in the Cause of Truth—Will first thank you kindly for the honor and esteem of placing me on the program, and would be glad to fill the call if it were possible, but cannot possibly do so. My heart is with you just the same.

In answer to the "People's Warehouses," will beg to say I have come to very definite conclusions on this point.

It is a matter of history that religious freedom, "free thought," has been the pioneer to liberty, self government, independence and personal rights, and equality tingles the nerves and warms the blood of humans just in proportion to the realization of their evolution from servitude and slavery, and as education progresses they will shake off the shackles that bind them and demand their rights, to be counted equal among the masses. Farmers will eventually join the societies of organized labor, and what a mighty host they will make when their imaginary differences are harmonized. With one voice they will command and mammon will bow to the inevitable.

I ask what need have we of "warehouses," when it is a fact that we hold the key to all warehouses of production? Indeed, we hold the key to 70,000,000 stomachs and with a thirty days' united action all men bow at the feet of the kings of the soil.

As Mr. Everitt has in various ways tried to illustrate, all else is only rubbish in the way and must be kept at bay until the mass of farmers grasp the key, and that key alone will unlock the vaults of greed and return

to the soil and the owners thereof the billions of wealth that has been gathered therefrom.

The channels of trade and the "warehouses" and the commission men and the speculators will all rectify and right themselves, and we can best be freed from bondage, from delusion, from corn gospel, from flooding the world and from "false teachers of happiness and fortunes" by simply educating the producers to turn the key that is theirs—then I say granaries and elevators owned by farmers will follow. Storehouses for potatoes and apples will loom up like mushrooms in all sections, and you will find that it is going on at this moment at a wonderful rate—the direct result of the key found by J. A. Everitt, and in keeping with the times, and our stage of evolution in emerging from serfdom. Ah! and have we seriously considered the effect of our vast free school system in the United States, where all of our generation are educated and are on the alert as against a generation of ignorance just past?

And, in fine, do we wish to clog the perfect machine of self adjustment by running ahead of ourselves and practice the same methods that have annihilated the farmers' societies of the recent past? I think not. Why, my dear sir, I have just built the first granary I ever owned, and I have been farming for twenty years. And I will not sell a kernal until June or until I get the minimum price. My neighbors to the east of me have just formed a fruit company and are successfully marketing their own fruit. The farmers at Spanish Fork are holding their brewers' barley. All from just simply hearing of the key, "The Everitt key, "the farmers' key." "Hold for your price." It will doctor itself.

A. N. HOLDAWAY.

COST OF PRODUCING WHEAT.

Mr. Ralph Weitzler, R. R. 6, Covington, Ind., having read the letters on cost of producing wheat recently published, submits the following figures and observations:

I have been reading F. B's. astounding estimate of the cost of raising wheat. Here are some figures he should add:

Plowing, sowing and labor, thirty days, with team at $3.00	$ 91.50
Cutting, at 60 cents per acre	19.80
Threshing, his own time	15.00
Hauling to market, 1 cent a bu	8.57
His labor, total	$134.87

I have allowed him $1.50 a day for his work, which ought to be worth as much as his hands', and a reasonable allowance for his teams.

Land that will produce 33 bushels of wheat per acre is worth $100. Thirty-three acres will be $3,300. Mr. F. B. is entitled to interest, or he is not justified in putting his money in land. It would earn 6 per cent elsewhere, and I will charge this up, or $195.00, and will say this also covers taxes and wear of land. Mr. F. B. made a mistake in his threshing figures. It should be $5.00 more.

The revised figures and additions that should be added, give us the below:

Cash outlay reported	$123.73
Labor, not reported	134.87
Interest, etc	198.00
Total cost	$456.60
Sold 857 bushels, at 69 cents	582.76
Profit	$126.16

But F. B. cannot raise such crops every year, while short crops cost practically as much to produce. Such men are the white Chinese in this country. They ought to be exported to China or Russia and given the full benefit of pauper competition.

Yours for shorter hours, profitable prices and more prosperity for the average farmer.

EQUITABLE PRICES, PURE SEEDS AND HONEST FERTILIZERS.

Address at Indiana State Meeting of the A. S. of E.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am not in the habit of making speeches or addresses, in fact this is the second time in my life that I have ever attempted to make a public address.

Your national president whom I have known in a business way for eight or ten years wrote me about two weeks ago, asking me to attend this meeting and make an address on the Marketing of Grain and what I knew about seeds, and in compliance with his request and my promise ,I will proceed to tell you as best I can what I know and have learned by actual experience.

I have for over thirty years been actively engaged in buying and shipping wheat, corn and field seeds. While I am not a farmer or a member of your society, yet my business as a grain buyer all these years has brought me in close contact with you until I think I know you pretty well. Know what your good qualities are, also your failings. The society your worthy president has founded is all right and along right lines and when it becomes thoroughly established in all the different states of the union, will be a factor for much good. As I understand it, one of the objects of this society is to control the price of wheat and make it bring you 90c to $1.00 a bushel. There is nothing wrong in this and I trust you will succeed. As grain shipper, I would rather buy in a healthy market and pay $1.00 when that is the market price than to buy at 50c in a sick market. You may not succeed for a few years in accomplihsing all you desire, but if this movement keeps on and gathers strength and numbers, your society will soon be master of the situation.

At the rate population is increasing in the United States, with the immense imigration that is coming to us, it is said that in five years' time, we will cease to be a wheat exporting country; that is, we will eat all our wheat, here at home.

Now there is one thing that you can do and every farmer in this state has it in his power to do. if the farmers in the other wheat producing states will fall in line and do likewise. It will add 15c to 20c per bushel to the selling price of all wheat in the U. S. The way to do it is so simple and easily adopted that it will be a great surprise to one, and you will be the greatest dunces in the world if you hesitate to do it. Now I expect you who are hearing me are wondering what I will say next, or what the plan is. I will tell you in just a moment. As a rule, we eat three meals a day. Most of you here today went to a hotel, ate your dinner, paid 50c for it and were well satisfied. This evening you will go pack and pay 50c for your suppers and think nothing about it, and perhaps do the same thing tomorrow morning; but how would it be, if, as soon as you had eaten a hearty meal and stepped out on the sidewalk, you would meet a friend who would say come go eat dinner with me, it will not cost you a cent. You would say "No, I have just eaten and don't want any more even as a gift." Now take a lesson from this. I claim that if you will take your wheat to market just as it is eaten up, make a systematic plan of selling part of your wheat each month in the year, keep your surplus wheat on the farm that you will rule the market and price. If you have only 600 bushel to sell, only take 50 bushel each month to the mill or elevator. If this plan is universally adopted, there is no question but that all farmers would realize 15c to 20c more per bushel for their wheat. When you force a whole year's supply of flour or wheat on the market at one time, it's no surprise that prices are forced down to such a low price as is the case today and speculators step in and buy it.

The two last corn crops were the largest this country ever raised and yet both crops have averaged about 50c per bushel to the farmers, simply because it was not all rushed to market, but has been kept on the farm and sold all through the year just about as it was needed for consumption. I think it is high time the farmers of the U. S. get together and make use of the brains they were born with, and if they will use their heads more, they will have less work to do with their hands and their legs won't get so tired trying to produce enough to make farming profitable at the ruinous prices made by speculators and gamblers, but which they, the farmers, are really responsible for, and have more profit. Sad to say, too much of your work goes to waste and profits you nothing.

Now Gentlemen, I desire your attention and indulgence a few moments longer on the subject of field seeds, such as clover and timothy. My business as seed merchant has caused me to do a great deal of traveling all over the U. S. in the past ten or fifteen years. I have come in contract and dealt with seed men all over the country and in most of the Canadian cities. What knowledge I have gained, I did not learn in a day and night, but have been all these years acquiring it; one thing at a time, from a great many men and in many sections of the country, and what I know are facts that cannot be successfully disputed. Some of the things I say may make your ears tingle. If they do, it's because you hate to hear the truth shot into you.

My observation and experience leads me to say that nine-tenths of the farmers are their own worst enemies and have no one but themselves to blame for their poor success in farming or making money. As your President knows my company does a wholesale business of selling grass seeds all over the U. S., we do practically no retail business. I can, therefore, be very plain and blunt in telling you of some of your sins and why you do not have any better crops. It is hardly possible for the quality of grass seeds throughout the U. S. to be in a worse condition than it is today, and you farmers are to blame. The situation will not improve until some radical change is made in the matter of farmers supplying themselves with seed. The country is full of retail seed merchants (grocers, hardware men, druggists, etc.) who know no more about seeds than a July rabbit does. Every town will have two or three or a half a dozen of these merchants soliciting your seed orders. All are anxious to sell you. Now what do you do? I will tell you what about one-half or two-thirds of you do. When you come to town, you go all around from store to store hunting bargains in seeds, say timothy and clover. If Mr. Smith asks you $2.50, Mr. Jones $2.25 and Mr. Long $2.00 per bushel, the consequence is, you buy your seed where you can get it the cheapest; especially since to you the seed all looks about alike. I stand before you and say you can not tell the quality of seeds by looking at it with your naked eye or through glasses some of you wear. In your desire to buy $1.00 worth of seed for 90 cents, you drive the retail merchant to buying cheap seeds. I have been told hundreds of times by retail merchants in other states that they would like to buy my good seeds but they dare not do it as they would be

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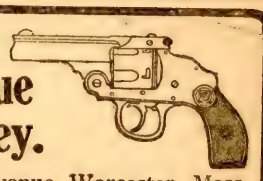
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TULIPS.

AUTUMN BULBS
For Spring Flowers

HYACINTHS, single, pink, red, blue, white. Each 6c, doz. 60c, hundred $3.75.

CROCUS, white, yellow, striped and purple. Large bulbs. Doz. 15c. hundred 85c

SINGLE TULIPS, superfine mixture, fine for bedding; dozen 25c, 100 $1.25

OXALIS, Bermuda Buttercup, the finest of all Oxalis; each 4c, dozen 40c

Chinese Sacred or Water Lillies; each 10c, dozen $1.00, Extra large; each 15c, two for 25c Post-paid.

HYACINTHS, double, pink, red, blue, white; each 6c, doz. 60c, hundred $3.75

FREEZIA RETRACTA ALBA; fine pot flowers; dozen 25c, hundred $1.50

DOUBLE TULIPS, superfine mixture, all colors mixed; dozen 30c, 100 $1.50

CALLA LILLIES, large bulbs for pot culture; each 25c, dozen $2.50

Paper White Narcissus dozen 25c

DAFFODILS, Double Von Seons. each 4c, dozen 35c

HARRISSII or Easter Lillies. each 15c, dozen $1.50



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Wm. H. EVERITT, Successor to J. A. Everitt, Seedsman, (Inc.) **INDIANAPOLIS, IND**

A Wonderful Musical Novelty

Nothing affords so much pleasure and harmless amusement as the Musical Zobo. It is a wonderful musical novelty. Anyone can play it in a minute without practice. The latest "hits" rendered on a Zobo are delightful. Can be used in the house around the fire or in street parades. It furnishes good dance music; can be used for amateur theatricals or any place where music is desired. Boys and girls, young and old are delighted with a Zobo for home music or for entertainments. The Zobo is made of strong material and is not liable to injury. The Zobo is six inches long.



BOYS' ZOBO BAND

Boys, organize a Zobo Band. Costs but a few pennies apiece. Just think of the fun serenading the girls and the "grown-ups." A costly instrument requires practice to learn and an expert to make beautiful music. With a Zobo a novice can make pleasing music from the start. Send for one on my recommendation. If it don't suit return and get your dime.

Price: Sent post-paid 10c each; $1.00 a dozen. Send dollar bill for a box.

S. E. FERRY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND

unable to sell at a profit, as their competitor across the street bought cheap seeds and the farmers thought he was aiming to cheat them by asking a little higher price. P. T. Barnum certainly told the truth when he said the American Public liked to be humbugged and were willing to pay someone to do it. Whether they like it or not, there are farmers here in this hall that next week will want to buy timothy seed to sow on land worth $50.00 an acre. They will start right out to humbug themselves.

A bushel of timothy seed will sow about four acres. Our market is supplied with seed grown in Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. The Minnesota seed will look no better or appear no different from that grown in Iowa or Misouri, but will cost you 20 cents a bushel or 5 cents an acre more than the other seed. But what is the difference? The Minnesota seed on acount of the climatic and soil condition where grown, when sown in this country or anywhere south of Lake Michigan will make a surer crop, a bigger crop and in most cases, one to two or more dollars worth of hay to the acre. This is not guess work but has been tested time and again. Do you think to save 5 cents an acre in the start and lose one to two dollars in the end is good policy? Is it the way to profitable farming?

When you farmers take the same pains in buying seeds that the stock men take in breeding their cattle, horses and hogs, you must know something of their pedigree, vitality and quality, and will only plant seeds of known worth, purity, yes, I will say, of pedigree. Then you will be more successful in your vocation. If you will stand by your present association and particularly by your President, all these conditions will change in time as it is only a matter of education, and Mr. Everitt is the best teacher farmers ever had.

What has been said of timothy also applies to clover seed. One acre of land sowed with first-class clover seed with right pedigree will make as much hay and seed as two acres sown with second-class seed. My experience is, that more than half the farmers buy second and third class seed. Comparison of cost this year would be about as follows: 1st class $9.00; 2d class $8.00; 3d class $7.00. At this rate, you see first-class seed would be as cheap at $16.00 or $18.00 per bushel as second-class at $8.00. I was much surprised a few years ago when I was in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in the office of a large seed merchant who showed me a sample of a car of clover seed which he had just sold by cable that day to England at $9.00 per bushel. At that time our best clover here was selling at $5.00 in Toledo. I saw the seed was elegant, large, plump berry, clean and of good color. I told the merchant I had never seen such seed and would like to know how he got it. He said that was easily explained. Then he told me he bought two cars of the finest American seed; he would then pass it through his machines and grading mills that were so nicely adjusted that he could take out all of the full, plump and well developed seed and when he got through he would have one car that Europe was willing to pay $9.00 per bushel for, his track. I then asked him what became of the other half, or the car that was left containing the small, sickly, immature seed. He smiled and said, "Oh, we sell that back to some seedsmen in the States at 50 cents to $1.00 per bushel less than we originally paid for it. Your American farmers would buy anything that seemed cheap." Is it any wonder that our farmers often do not produce more than half what they should?

I feel like telling you also that nearly all the fertilizer, especially bone meal is adulterated. Less than 100 miles from this hall is a stone mill crushing and grinding stone unitl it looks so near like ground bone that the entire output of this mill (and it is a big one) is bought by fertilizing factories at two to three dollars per ton and mixed with ground bone meal for you farmers to buy at $25.00 to $27.00 per ton. The fertilizing factory is not to blame for this. It is the deadly strife and competition that exists in all lines, and the known desire of half the public to buy "Gold Bricks." There is hundreds of tons of so-called Phosphate Fertilizer sold in this state at $15.00 to $16.00 a ton that I am told is nothing but Tennessee rock ground up with a little stink stuff mixed in to make it smell that is not worth hauling home as a gift. Yet, you farmers in your ignorance or thoughtlessness, keep on buying the cheap John stuff, compel the merchants to supply it and humbug yourselves.

It is to be hoped that you members of this new society, now that a Moses has arisen to point the way, will get out of the wilderness and out of the ruts you have been following and take whatever steps are now necessary to improve the farmers' condition. It is a fact that the farms of the U. S. are capable of producing two or three times what they do and must do it soon to keep up with the demand, and why not get about prepairing to do it against the time of need?

Gentlemen, I hope I have not wearied you, and thanking you for your kind attention, I remain, your true well-wisher

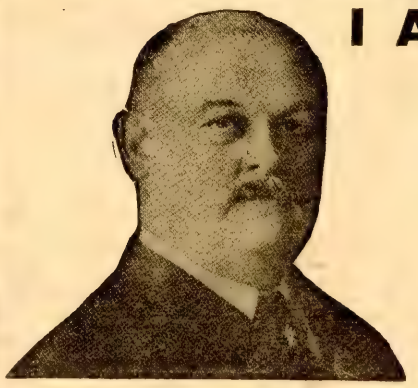
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I PUBLISH the greatest Farm Paper in the World—**"The Metropolitan and Rural Home."** Before I was a publisher, I was a farmer. Now I am intensely interes ed in both. I believe farming and publishing are the greatest and best businesses going. Sometimes I even think farming beats publishing.

And now—just to show how I feel toward farmers, I want to give five thousand of them each one of these Pocket Books. If you are a farmer, I want to give you one. I want to give you one of these Pocket Books so you can show it to your friends and say, "My friend Ellis, publisher of the greatest Farm Paper in the world, gave me this." Then you and your friends will think of me and my paper—The Metropolitan and Rural Home—that goes to a half million farmers every month—and you will say among yourselves, "That Ellis must be all right, I want to read his paper and see what he has to say in it. These Pocket Books I am going to give you are made from genuine Rubber Covered Cloth. They are just the thing for valuable papers—such as notes, contracts, Fire Insurance Policies, weight receipts, etc., as well as money. They fold up flat and fit your inside coat pocket—just the kind of Pocket Book every man likes to own.

Now you don't pay anything for the Pocket Book. It's **FREE.** I send it to you post-paid and don't ask you a cent. But to show that you are as willing to be just as liberal with me as I am with you, I want you to send me 20 cents for The Metropolitan and Rural Home for a year. Now don't say, "that's what I expected." Wait a minute and read the rest. You haven't got to the most liberal part of my offer yet. Read this announcement all through. I would do as much for you, if you were me and I were you. If you will do as I ask, I will **have your name and address printed on the inside of your Pocket Book,** so, if it gets lost, it will be returned to you at once. When I send it to you I will also send you some sample copies of The Metropolitan and Rural Home and will continue to send the paper to you for Three Months. Then if you don't like it, just say so and **I'll send you back your 20 cents** and stop your subscription and you may keep the Pocket Book for your trouble. That gives you the paper three months **FREE**—to say nothing of the fine Pocket Book. Now---what do you think of that for an offer

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT Our Plan, CONTROLLED MARKETING
Our Object, EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS

Vol. 19 Indianapolis, November 15, 1906 No. 22



WHEAT

The total wheat crop, both Winter and Spring, for 1906 is estimated at 770 million bushels. Sixty-five per cent of this crop is raised in 252 counties, and in these 252 counties the American Society of Equity campaign is to be carried on vigorously. You are invited to join this great strike for fair prices. See page 22 for list of counties in the "strike zone."

POTATOES

The total potato crop for 1906 is now estimated at 264 million bushels. 20 per cent of this crop is grown in counties that consume all they produce. 35 per cent is grown in counties where the Society of Equity marketing system is already, or soon will be, in full control of the situation. Here is your opportunity to join the strike for fair prices. See page 22 for list of counties in the "strike zone."



TOBACCO

This year's tobacco crop is estimated at 624 million lbs. and 85 per cent of this crop is raised in the 158 counties which are now practically controlled by the Society of Equity, and where its splendid system of marketing has become immensely popular. You have only to join in this strike in order to benefit by its sure and satisfactory results. The victory won by the tobacco growers is all the more remarkable for the reason that their product is a luxury, not a necessity. It is a vivid object lesson as to what can be accomplished in the marketing of every farm product which the world demands and absolutely must obtain. See page 22 for list of counties.

1906 1907 MINIMUM PRICES

Upon suggestion of the committee appointed the delegates in session at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the A. S. of E. decided on the following minimum prices for the principle farm crops:

Wheat No. 1 Northern Spring at Chicago, per bushel,	$1.00
Wheat No. 2 Red Winter at Chicago, per bushel,	1.00
Corn No. 2, until Jan. 1, 1907 at Chicago, per bushel,	.45
Corn No. 2, after Jan. 1 to April 1 at Chicago, per bushel,	.50
Corn No. 2, after April 1 at Chicago, per bushel,	.55
Oats No. 2 white at Chicago, per bushel,	.40
Barley No. 2 or good Malting at Chicago, per bushel,	.55
Rye No. 2 at Chicago, per bushel,	.75
Buckwheat in country, per bushel,	.70
Potatoes, Irish at Chicago, per bushel,	.65
Potatoes, Sweet at Principle Markets, per bushel,	.75
Beans, White Hand-picked at Detroit, per bushel,	1.50
Beans, Red Hand-picked at Detroit, per bushel,	2.00
Cotton, Middlings at New York, per pound,	.12
Wool in country, per pound,	.30
Hogs at Chicago, per cwt.	6.00 @ 6.50
Cattle at Chicago, per cwt.	6.00 @ 6.50
Sheep at Chicago, per cwt.	5.50 @ 5.75
Lambs at Chicago, per cwt.	6.50 @ 7.50
Hay No. Timothy at Chicago, per ton,	14.00
Broom Corn to farmers, per ton,	75.00 @ 100.00

Tobacco, the prices to be made later, when crop conditions are known. This was the action of the Clarksville Convention of the A. S. of E. Department of Tobacco Growers. This action was endorsed by the convention.

Merchandise from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales

SAVE 30 TO 50 PER CENT. ON YOUR PURCHASES.

THE CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY is the largest concern in the world devoted to the purchase and sale of general stocks of merchandise of every kind from Sheriffs', Receiver's and other sales. Our aim is to save you money. The wonderful opportunity that is now offered you to secure staple articles in every line at extremely low prices deserves your closest attention. The way to make money is to save it. Our whole business is one of quick action. We have these goods to-day and tomorrow they may be sold. Don't delay. Bargains wait for no man. Send us your order today. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

Felt Roofing 60c per Sq.

2-ply "Eagle" Brand, 108 sq. ft. - 60c
3-ply - - - - - 90c



Vulcanite Roofing with nails caps and cement, easy to put on; requires no coating; 108 square feet **$1.75**

Galvanized Rubber Roofing, guaranteed for 20 to 30 years. No coating required. Price per 107 sq. ft. including nails, caps and cement for laps. 1 ply **$1.50**, 2-ply **1.90**, 3-ply **2.15** Samples furnished FREE.

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Write for Color Card, Free

Barn Paint in barrel lots per gal. - **30c**



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"Perfection" Mixed Paints per gal. **75c**
"Premier" Brand, 3-year guaranteed, per gal. **95c.**
Varnishes, Venetian Red, Oils, stains and everything in the paint and oil line.
Orders Filled Promptly.

GASOLINE ENGINES $55



This price for our high grade National Engine Best manufactured. Simple. Other gasoline engines from $25 to $250
Small Steam Outfits engines and boilers combined and seperate, from 2 H.P. to 10 H.P.
Locomotive Outfits, on skids, up to 35 H. P.
Saw Mill Outfits, etc.
Machinery of every kind.

CHAIRS 50 CENTS



This is our price for strong, substantial, bow-back, hollow-seat chairs. 1000 box-seat like cut. Per set 6 $9.00
700 handsome library and dining chairs saddle seats and cane seat Prices from 35c to $2.50
Hardwood folding chairs $2.50.
Per dozen $6.00
A complete stock of everything in the line of chairs.

Handsome Tufted Couch $4.50

Has carved legs, hardwood frames, open spring work construction, also furnished in plain tops
Other couches $4.50, $7, $9.50.



Beautiful genuine leather couches, renovated and overhauled. Good as new for further service. Worth $20.00 to $30.00 Our Price $8.25 to $15.00.

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The best shoe on the market. 100 pounds in a keg, all sizes. weights and kinds. per lb.
Horse Shoe Nails, all sizes **8cts**
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Everything in the line of blacksmiths supplies. We can save you 30 to 50 per cent.

Portable Forge $4.75



Has 18 in. round hearth; good for general work; lever motion; extra heavy pipe legs; stands 30 in. high; 8 in. fan. Larger forges, like illustration from $6.35 to $14.50. We guarantee our forges, equal or superior to anything on the market. Write for our full list.

Steel Fireproof Safe $5.50



Small 75-lb safe for general home and farm use. Other sizes at $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00.
Heavy angled safe with 5 flange doors with combination locks, at $16.00. Larger sizes from 29.00 to $60.00. Also a full line of fire proof vault doors from $25 to $75.00.

Extension Tables $10.25



Exactly like illustration.

Best selected oak, handsomely polished, 42 in. top; 7 in. pillars, hand carved, 6 ft. extension $10.25
8 ft. extension 11.75
500 handsomely carved tables from the St. Louis World's Fair, all refinished and repolished. Prices from $3.50 to $25.00. Worth twice as much.

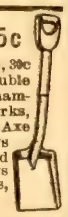
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The best galvanized graduated Diamond Mesh fencing manufactured. Will turn anything from pigs to cattle. All heights from 24 in. to 72 in. Our price on the 24 in. height, per rod 20 cents.
Also square mesh galvanized fencing.
Galvanized Poultry Netting, per 100 sq. ft., 40 cents.
Indestructable Steel Fence Posts. The simplest made; suitable for fencing of any kind, each, 35 cents.
Stump Pullers. Most powerful built; will do as much work in one day as 15 men can do by hand. Prices from $14.25 up.

Tubular Lanterns 45c



Steel shovels, strongly made, 39c
Steel single bit axes, 45c; Double bit axes, 40c; Large size steel hammers, 25c; Manure forks, 45c; Hay forks, 30c; Axe handles, 5c; Hack saws with frame, 15c; Hand saws, 25c; Compass saws 12c; Files, 6c; Hatchets, 30c.



Four Post Angle Steel Tank Towers $15.00



150 of the strongest towers built. Galvanized after completion. Braced in a most thorough manner. Easy to put together and erect. Not the cheap kind. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. Each complete with platform, anchor posts and anchor plate, worth $21.00: Our price, $15.00
All kinds of steel storage tanks from 30-gallon to 10,000 gallon. Send for complete list.

Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 50c a Yard



Neat designs, all colors.
Velvet Carpet, per yard 72½c: Heavy Ingrain Carpet 22c
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Special Prices. See List.

1	in. with couplings, per foot	3½c
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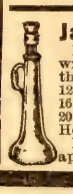
1,000,000 ft. of piping for water, gas, oil, etc. Rethreaded and in excellent condition. **Boiler tubes** at low figures from the World's Fair.

Air Tight Heaters, Each 75c



Larger sizes at $1.00 and $2.00. 50 Hot Blast stoves, like illustration; will burn hard or soft coal or wood. Were used at the World's Fair, overhauled and first class. Prices from $7.00 to $10.00.
Cannon Heaters - - $4.80
Kitchen Ranges - - 5.00
Steel Ranges - - - - 16.00
All kinds of stoves and heaters.

Jack Screws, 80 Cents



Brand new, cast iron stands wrought iron screws, deep cut thread, the best made.
12 ton - - - - - - - - 80 cent.
16 " - $1.38 24 ton - $2.00
20 " - 1.45 28 " - 2.50
House raising jacks - - 1.40
Iron chains and house moving apparatus of all kinds.

THE WORLD'S BARGAIN CENTER

That's what we are known as everywhere and there is reason for it. Our prices as a rule do not represent the original manufacturers cost. Our goods are the best. We do not sell anything but what is in first class condition. Satisfied customers all over this land will confirm this. We guarantee absolute satisfaction.

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Including the Great $50,000,000.00 St. Louis Wold's Fair, the World's Fair of Chicago, the Pan-American Exposition, Trans-Mississippi Exposition. This has added enormously to our large stock. We have for sale all kinds of building material including lumber, sash doors, windows, and in fact, everything needed in construction of a building for any purpose.
In purchasing the St. Louis Exposition, we secured over $300,000.00 worth of furniture and household goods, as good as new for further use. It is all overhauled and renovated. Here is a chance for you to get some extremely handsome and fine furniture at half what it would cost you otherwise.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

You are bound to save big money on your purchases of any kind, from us. There isn't an article that we handle, but what we can sell you at a lower price than you can purchase it for elsewhere. You will appreciate this more and more as you get to know us better. No Sheriff's or Receiver's sale is complete without the presence of our alert representatives. We get all the good things in sight. Because we offer goods at lower prices than manufacturers cost has earned for us the good will of thousands of families everywhere.

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We guarantee absolutely that all purchases of every kind made from us will prove entirely satisfactory and that the material will be exactly as represented. Thus you know that you will receive what you buy and pay for. If the goods received from us are not as represented, return them to us and your money will be immediately refunded. Our method of satisfying customers. There will be no argument about the return of your money. All you need to say is, the goods are not satisfactory and that you cannot use them. You will promptly receive your money back. Send us your orders at once.

OUR REFERENCES

Our Capital Stock and Surplus is over $1,000,000.00. We cheerfully invite investigation as to our responsibility. Look us up in Dun's or Bradstreet's or any other responsible mercantile agency. Ask any Express Company; write to the Editor of this or any other paper; ask any Banker, or refer direct to our depository—The Drovers' Deposit National Bank, Chicago.

SHREWD BUYERS ACT QUICKLY

Now is the time to buy your needed supplies. This advertisement may never be repeated. The larger portion of these bargains will be sold in quick order Buy to-day so that tomorrow, you will not have to blame yourself for being too slow. All these bargains are offered you subject to quick sale. Action and quick action is the keynote of business success. Send us your order to-day.

Steel Roofing per 100 Sq. Feet $1.50

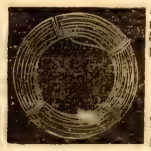
Most economical and durable roof covering known. Easy to put on; requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care, will last many years. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering buildings of any kind. Also used for ceiling and siding. Fire-proof and water-proof. Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rainwater. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect, brand new, painted red two sides. $1.50 is our price for our No. 15 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened steel roofing and siding, each sheet 24 in. wide and 24 in. long. Our price on the corrugated, like illustration; sheets 22 in. wide and 24 in. long $1.60. At 25 cents per sq. additional we will furnish sheets 6 and 8 feet long.



Steel Pressed Brick Siding per square, **$2.00**
Fine Steel Beaded Ceiling per square, **$2.00**
Can also furnish standing seam or "V" crimped Roofing

We Pay the Freight to all points East of Colorado except Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory. Quotations to other points on application. This freight prepaid proposition only refers to the steel roofing offered in this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We will send this roofing to any one answering this advertisement C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you will send us 25 per cent of the amount you order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your Station. If not found as represented, refuse the shipment and we will cheerfully refund your deposit. All kinds of roofing supplies, galvanized conductor pipe, eave trough, steel snips, fittings, etc

100 lb. Fence Wire $1.25



At this price, No. 14 guage painted Wire Shorts. Other guages proportionate prices.
Heavily galvanized wire shorts, put up 100 lbs. to the coil, good for fencing and other purposes, new 14 guage, per 100 lbs. $1.40.
Galvanized Barb Wire, 2 and 4 point, Per 100 lbs. - - - - - $2.50
B B Phone wire, galvanized, per 100 lbs 2.40
Annealed wire, No. 17 guage, " " 1.90
Wire of all kinds and for every purpose.

Steel Enameled Bath Tubs $6.00

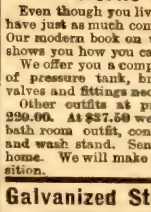


At this price, our 4½ ft hard wood rim, enameled steel tub, with nickel plated waste and overflow. Other lengths at proportionate prices. Handsome porcelain bath tub with full 3 inch roll rim, white enameled on the inside, seamless, cast iron, with all fine nickel-plated fittings at $14.00. Other tubs ranging in price to $25.00

$60,00 for Complete Water Works System,

Even though you live on a farm, you can have just as much comfort as the city folks. Our modern book on water works Systems shows you how you can do it.
We offer you a complete outfit consisting of pressure tank, brass lined pump. all valves and fittings necessary for $60.00.
Other outfits at prices ranging up to 220.00. At $37.50 we furnish a complete bath room outfit, consisting of tub, toilet and wash stand. Send us diagram of your home. We will make you a liberal proposition.

Galvanized Steel Tanks $2



Brand new galvanized strong and durable, extra well riveted. Weigh less and twice as practical as wooden tanks: best manufactured.
32 gallon tank $2.00 75 gallon tank $2.75
47 gallon tank 2.50 5 barrel tank 5.50
Larger sizes in proportion.
Feed Cookers $9.20 Steel Wagon Tanks $7.00
Galv Troughs .60 Tank Heaters - - 2.50

IRON BEDS $1.40

Full size, strongly built, finely enamled $1.40 100 single iron beds, complete with woven wire spring $2.25



Handsome brass trimmed beds, like picture, twice as heavy as any ordinary bed of this style. Head 65 in. high; brass tubing ⅝ in. diam. handsomely finished in bronze; good enough for any one, Retail for $35.00. Our price - - - - $17.50
200 Wooden beds, nicely carved, good as new each - - - - - - - - - - $1.50
Full size cotton top mattresses from $1.00 up
Felt mattresses - - - - - - - - $5.25
Beds and bedding of every kind

DRESSERS $7.50



600 unique designs in dressers from the World's Fair, overhauled and first class. Prices from $7.00 to $20.00, easily worth $15.00 to $45.00. Commodes, dressing tables, hall racks and fine furniture for every purpose.

ROPE BARGAINS

Good Manila Rope, slightly used, all sizes, ⅜ in., per 100 ft. - - **$2.75**
New Manila Rope slightly shop worn, per lb. - - - - **10 cts**
Wrapping Twine lb. - - - - - **5c**
Galvanized Guy Wire, 100 ft. **$1.60**
Wire Rope and Cable at way down prices. Derricks, Tackle Blocks, etc. Write for prices



6000 Strong Doors from St. Louis World's Fair in all sizes $1.00



5000 Windows at half price. 10,000,000 feet of lumber, short lengths, mixed, as it comes, to close out, per M - **$8.00**
If you want lumber of specified sizes, send us your lumber bill for our estimate. Now is your opportunity to save money while we are still engaged in dismantling the World's Greatest Exposition. Everything in the line of Building material.

NURSERY CHAIRS 60c



500 like illustration, made of selected willow; strong and substantial; removable seat with wooden table
Will last for years.
Plain Children Chairs bow-back at **25cts.**
Handsome Child's Rockers golden oak, with cane seat, worth $2.00, **Our price 95c**
Full sized, roomy reed rockers, worth $3.50. **Our price $1.75** Reed furniture of all kinds.

Fancy Sewing Rockers $1.25



600 like illustration, golden oak finish, full polish, continuous post strongly braced arm, 39 inch high; screwed together. Built for wear Worth $2.50.
Our price **$1.25**
1000 other rockers from **75 cts. to $10**
Handsome genuine leather rockers at $12.00.
50 beautiful davenports from the Pennsylvania building and other State Buildings at the Worlds Fair, overhauled and as good as new. Worth $75.00. Our price $15.00 and up.

KITCHEN SINKS 75c



At this price, an 18 x36 in. steel seamless painted kitchen sink, with strainer.
Cast Iron white enameled kitchen sinks, $1.25 up.
White Enameled Lavatories at $6.00
Complete Water Closets $7.00
pipe, Soil lead pipe, valves, fittings and everything needed in the plumbing line.

HEATING PLANTS



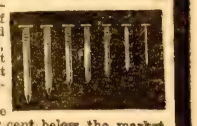
A complete steam or hot water heating outfit, suitable for 7 room house, any ordinary mechanic can install - - - - **$125.00**
send for our special heating catalogue. Give us specifications of your building.

Wind Mill Lift Pump $3.65



Double acting, anti-freezing force pumps - - - - - - **$3.00**
Drive well force pumps - - **5.10**
Pitcher spout pumps - - - **.95**
Double acting thresher tank pumps - - - - - - **5.50**
Double acting force pumps **8.00**
We can supply anything needed in hand, wind-mill, steam and other pumps, Pump cylinders and pump repairs, well tools and equipment.

Wire Nails $1.50 per keg



An exceptional opportunity to buy a keg of nails containing mixed sizes all kinds together, from about 2d to 30d at $1.50 per keg We do not guarantee the assortment.
Also nails, one size only to a keg at 25 per cent below the market.
Wire Spikes, per 100 lbs $1.90
Iron Bolts, per 100 lbs $3.00

Farm & Platform Scales



Three ton Steel Wagon Scale with 8x14 foot platform, - - - **$22.75**
Other Wagon Scales up to 5 - **5.00**
400 lb. capacity Portable Platform Scale, guaranteed - - - - - - **$8.00**
Brand new Counter Platform Scales, weighs from ½ oz. 240 pounds **$2.25**
Brand new Family Scale weighs from one ounce 24 lb. - **90cts**





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This book is one that every shrewd buyer must send for. It is full of bargains from cover to cover, and quotes the very lowest prices on everything needed on the farm and in the home. You will save money by referring to it often. The list above shows only a few articles out of thousands described, but the prices give you an idea of what you can save by sending your orders to us. **Cut out this ad. Make a cross mark on those items that most interest you,** and we will send you much valuable information. Also fill in the coupon to your right. Our new catalog will be sent you absolutely free and prepaid. Or send us your name and address, where you have seen this ad. and what items interest you.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the United, or Cooperating, Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY
Weekly After December 31, 1906

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume IX **INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 15, 1906** **Number 22**

☞

Suppose you read this first—then you will appreciate all the more the comments which follow.

***

From your standpoint, and from every other farmer's standpoint, the most important event of last month was the fourth annual meeting of the American Society of Equity, which convened at East St. Louis. Elsewhere in this issue you will find some very interesting comments on it.

———o———

Most of these remarks have a direct bearing on your individual prosperity and welfare. It will pay you not only to read them, but to study them.

———o———

Our farmers have learned pretty nearly all there is to learn about fertilizing and planting and cultivating. If they were only as well posted in the matter of marketing they would experience, immediately, a very big improvement in their financial condition.

———o———

If a lot of producers rush their crops to market the moment they are harvested, they cannot expect to secure fair prices. Fortunately, however, these forced sales do not spoil the market for those who wait. The A. S. of E. has now become so powerful that the wheat, corn, tobacco, potatoes and other products which its members temporarily bottle up on the farm are bound to be missed from the market when the supply from the "dumpers" begins to diminish, and the only possible result is an advancing scale of prices. When these prices reach a fair level—the level fixed upon by the A. S. of E. convention—its members, through the society's channels, will commence marketing, but only in such quantities as the market will absorb without breaking prices. It takes a little longer to do it right, but by doing it right you gain just about another 100 per cent of profit—and you also furnish an object lesson to your early-selling neighbors who didn't have the patience to wait.

———o———

Next year they will follow your example, thereby making your union just that much stronger. Some people, you know, have to see a thing done before they believe it possible of achievement. The farmers have been under a rule of oppression so long that some of them have forgotten that they live in a free land, where anything a man produces is his own, and for which he has a God-given right to name his own price.

———o———

It is said that if the bell sheep bolts under or in front of a railway train, the whole band will follow, to its immediate destruction. It seems to be the same with the dumpers. Some of them, of course, can't help themselves; their financial condition is such that they simply have to sell on the first bid that is made. But most of them rush in pell-mell to market with the idea that they are beating out some other fellow.

———o———

They are only beating themselves, and cheating their families out of some of the luxuries that make life enjoyable, and which they might have just as well as not out of the extra profits that would come to the dumper if he only had the good sense to hold.

———o———

Wheat used to be worth a dollar a bushel. Since those days farm lands have advanced in price, labor has advanced, dry goods have advanced, clothing has advanced, meat and canned goods have advanced, lumber has advanced, steel and iron, and nails and wire fencing have advanced, all of them from 25 to 100 per cent. Everything has advanced—except wheat. The dumpers are selling it today for about 75 cents a bushel. Right in the midst of the greatest era of prosperity this country has ever known they are selling their wheat at "hard times" prices.

"ONE FOR ALL, ALL FOR ONE"

Never before has the movement for fair prices for every product of the farm gone forward with the impetus and the steam that is behind it now, and to this paper belongs the credit for the starting of this movement and for the continual promoting of it.

Your own sons on the farm are not working any more earnestly in your interest, and for the betterment of your surrounding conditions, and for the increase of your yearly income from the marketing of your crops, that are we. You, and every other farmer, have in the UP-TO-DATE FARMING, an all-time friend. We always have and we always will stand by you through thick and thin—and in return we want your friendly hand grip and your whole-souled support.

In this movement the farmers must work together, to a man, and individually you can do much to forward the cause by helping to get new subscribers for this paper, which stands for everything that is good, and clean, and progressive in production and marketing. We are working for YOU as faithfully as we know how—now do us a good turn and see if you can't get some other fellow to send us a year's subscription. And if there is an A. S. of E. Union in your neighborhood, get him to join that, too.

All over the country others are putting their shoulders to the wheel, and we need YOUR help. It's a case of "One for all, all for one." We are all pulling together, and we want YOU to pull with us. Some of our readers are behind with their subscriptions, and if this hits YOU why, pay up! Show us that you appreciate what we are doing for you—give us some encouragement. This strike for fair prices is rapidly attaining tremendous proportions, and it is bound to develop into the biggest and strongest Union in the United States. It means everything to YOU and your business interests.

Now do us this favor: See if you can't write us WITHIN ONE WEEK to say that you have secured at least one new subscriber for "Up-to-Date Farming." And if you owe us something on your own subscription—send that along, too. See in the subhead on page 3, the announcement "Weekly after January 1, head on page 3, the announcement "Weekly after December 31, 1906." The subscription price will then be $1.00 and worth it. subscription that you will save money? Address:

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS.

FAIR PRICES WANTED—NOT A "CORNER"

To the Big Chicago Newspaper that tries to belittle the Farmers' efforts to organize we extend the invitation to study the Farmers' Problem more closely, and then, in the cause of justice, help the movement along.

In an editorial bearing the heading "If the Farmers Were to Corner Us" the Chicago *Inter Ocean* tries to explain what would happen in that sad and unfortunate event, and this is one of the conclusions that it comes to:

"It is not a wise policy for the farmers of this country to undertake to say just what prices must be paid for their products, because the other 60 million people may be tempted to determine that they will not pay these prices, and in that event the market is bound to sag with disastrous results to those who are holding the crops."

Indeed! Now where do you suppose the *Inter Ocean* got that idea?

This is only one of a good many queer thoughts that seemed to strike this Chicago paper when it heard of the recent Society of Equity convention at East St. Louis, and we must admit that we can't make out, from reading the editorial in question, whether the *Inter-Ocean* is intentionally untoward us, or simply ignorant.

The *Inter Ocean* assumes that there are 70 million people in the United States, and that 60 million of them are dependent for their food on the other 10 million. Yes, that's all right. But it says that if the 10 million were to fix a price on their products, the other 60 million might decide that they wouldn't pay it.

Well, maybe they would so decide. But when they commenced to get real hungry they would change their minds as gracefully as possible, and not only pay the price, but keep on paying it just as long as they had a five nickel left in their jeans.

The *Inter Ocean* further explains that "Argentina is nearer to New York than Nebraska was forty years ago." Well, what of it? Are we to suppose that Argentina could supply the 60 millions of people with the wheat and the corn and the oats and the pork and the beef and the potatoes that they would need, to say nothing of the cotton and the wool?

(Continued on Page 4.)

☞

This is your paper—it works in YOUR interest just as earnestly as though YOU edited it yourself.

***

If you drove to town and wanted to take some pennies home with you for the youngsters, and went into the general store to get some change for a silver dollar, and the man back of the counter shoved out only 75 cents—would you accept this as the equivalent of your silver dollar?

———o———

We think we can hear you saying, "No!" very vehemently. But would that be any different from selling this year's wheat crop at 75 cents a bushel? No, sir, not a bit. And yet there are a whole lot of fellows scattered around in your vicinity and in other sections of the wheat districts who are carting "silver dollars" to market and bringing home "seventy-five-cent pieces" in place of them.

———o———

It is funny why men who don't have to do so will deliberately cheat themselves in this way. But, thank heavens, they are gradually learning better. The quicker they come to understand the foolishness of this sort of marketing, the sooner will they create, or help to create, a satisfactory and a fair market in which to dispose of their products.

———o———

The man who grows "tired" of shrewd marketing talk is a hopeless idiot. The farmer who isn't broad enough and generous enough to talk with other farmers for the purpose of extending the scope of "scientific marketing," isn't much of a man. We believe and you believe that it is your duty and our duty to vote at national and local elections. The man who shirks his vote is not a good citizen, and the farmer who dodges a chance to help himself and his family and his brother farmers is not a good citizen. Never before in the history of America have the farmers had so urgent a cause to stand together as they have right now. All you need is the will power and the determination to declare that you will put into actual practice the policy of HOLDING—and then stick to your resolution.

———o———

Sometimes it's hard to do this, when you see your neighbor driving by with a load of wheat that he is going to sell for 75 cents, or potatoes that he is going to "dump" at 30 cents. But, remember, that you are only ONE among a great army of level-headed producers who have the grit and the nerve to WAIT. By and by the market will want YOUR wheat and YOUR potatoes—and it will pay YOUR price for them, too.

———o———

You may happen to be located a hundred miles from any organized branch of the society, and possibly there isn't a man within ten miles of you who has ever heard preached the doctrine of "holding." But this doe snot prevent you from taking advantage of the same wise policy which enables the Society of Equity members to get a fair price for their products. You could do it easier, of course, if the society had a branch organization in your immediate district, but the PRINCIPLE holds good everywhere. Simply wait until the dumpers have got through glutting the market, do your part to keep your product bottled up on your farm and out of the visible supply, just as thousands of others are doing, and when the quantity "in sight" finally begins to fall off you will find just as surely that the price will begin to go up. And when it gets up to the fair level established by the society, then commence to sell—and keep on selling as long as the price holds up to your figure. If it drops off a little, stop selling; and when it comes up again to your mark, give them some more.

EDITORIALS

Government Crop Reporting

People familiar with the government's monthly crop report know that the percentages and estimates of yields vary very much from month to month and are no indication of what the final yields will be. From a farmer's standpoint they are valueless, as, if the prospects are good or bad, he cannot reduce or increase his acreage, but must abide by the final results, whatever they will be. On the contrary, they supply to speculators the very best basis for speculation. As soon as one report is made they begin to guess and gamble on the next. Two crop reports a year—one at planting time and one at harvesting time—are enough, and for this change the A. S. of E. and some other farmers' organizations have gone on record, by resolutions at national and subordinate meetings many times.

Comparative Prices of Potatoes

The Department of Agriculture Year Book affords an interesting study in its column of "Average farm price of potatoes, Dec. 1." For instance, we find in the report for 1905 the following extreme values: Nebraska, 37 cents and Florida, $1.20. Some other figures follow: Maine, 61 cents; New Hampshire, 72 cents; Rhode Island, 89 cents; Pennsylvania, 65 cents; North Carolina, 68 cents; South Carolina, $1.03; Georgia, $1.12; Louisiana, 91 cents; Texas, 93 cents; Illinois, 67 cents; Wisconsin, 62 cents; Minnesota, 50 cents; Kansas, 69 cents; North Dakota, 38 cents; Michigan, 56 cents.

A good system of reporting supply and demand and directing the supply would immediately revolutionize prices—raise them at the point of origination or lower them at the point of delivery—benefitting both of the great classes.

Prices of potatoes at this writing in growing districts range about as follows: Wisconsin, 25 to 35 cents; Michigan, 30 to 35 cents; New York, 35 to 40 cents; Maine, 28 to 32 cents. The wholesale prices in a few city markets are as follows (November 1): Indianapolis, 55 to 65 cents; St. Louis, white, 53 to 57 cents, Colorado, 75 cents; Cincinnati, 54 to 60 cents; New York, 55 to 60 cents. This is a very big difference and the difference is more till they get to the consumer. It should not cost as much to market a bushel of potatoes as it does to produce it.

Gleanings From the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Reports

The October 1st report of the Department of Agriculture gave the condition of corn as 90.1 per cent, as compared with 89.2 a year ago and a ten-year average of 79.6.

The average yield of spring wheat is estimated at 13.7 bu. The average quality 88.5 per cent, as compared with 89 in 1905.

The average yield of oats is estimated at 31.2 bu., against 34 bu. in 1895, and a ten-year average of 29.6 bu. The average for quality is 88.2, against 92.4 in 1905.

The average yield of barley is estimated at 28.3 bu., against 26.8 in 1895, and a ten-year average of 25.1. The quality is given as 89.1 per cent, against 86.2 last year.

The condition of buckwheat was given as 84.9, compared with 91.6 one year ago and a ten-year average of 83.

The condition of tobacco was estimated at 84.6 per cent, as compared with 85.8 one year ago and a five-year average of 80.2.

The condition of potatoes was given as 82.2, as compared with 74.3 one year ago and a ten-year average of 74.7. (Potatoes have deteriorated much since October 1, on account of freezing and rot.)

European Crops

Preliminary official reports on European crops indicate that generally good crops have been raised in western and central Europe, but in the east—Russia—yields have been very disappointing. The report continues: "Taking 72 governments, the total wheat deficit, compared with last year, is 120,000,000 bu., while the rye deficit is 4,000,000 bu., as compared with 1905, but 146,000,000 bu. below the average annual production for five years, 1900-1904; the barley yield is 68,000,000 bu. less than in 1905, and the oats yield the smallest since 1901. The corn yield promises to be greater than in 1905, but the country does not raise much of this cereal."

When it is considered that the above estimates were made previous to a season of excessive rain in southern Russia that did much damage, the seriousness of the cereal situation in Russia, both as to quantity and quality, may be imagined. Also the condition again proves the general proposition that there is usually an average world's crop of any grain produced, and confirms our previous prediction that the surplus of crops in this country would be balanced by a shortage in some other. Hence it only remains with the American farmers to hold what grain they have until the demand, either at home or abroad,

FAIR PRICES WANTED—NOT A "CORNER"

(Concluded From Page Three)

Bosh! Why, Argentina couldn't make a respectable impression on the appetite that the 60 million would have for wheat and flour alone, to say nothing of the other products. The *Inter Ocean* forgets that the United States helps to feed the entire world, and if the farmers should start in to "run a corner," as it says, prices would soar almost as high in Europe as here at home. And here is another bright thought from the editorial in question:

"It has been demonstrated time and again that the consumer can, if he chooses to do so, turn from any one article of produce, or from any class of products to others, in case of necessity."

Just another blast of hot air; positively nothing else. How are you going to turn from one article of food to another, when all the food is produced by the farmers and all of the farmers are holding for a higher price?

We wonder that such a foolish article could ever slip by under the eyes of a watchful editor and actually appear in print in the columns of a paper of the *Inter Ocean's* reputation. They even go on and say:

"In other words, the 'corner' which the Society of Equity proposes to create must be subject precisely to the same law of supply and demand which confronts and invariably overturns every corner on the Chicago board of trade."

Now, as a matter of fact, the *Inter Ocean* does not know what it is talking about, and in all we have said we have simply been wasting words debating with a deplorably ignorant opponent, EXCEPT that we have brought out what we wanted, namely, an interesting picture of the American farmer's great and terrible power.

The Society of Equity is not planning to run a "corner," and it wouldn't do so if it could. The American farmer believes in the principle of "live and let live," which is more than you can say of some of the parasites connected with the Chicago board of trade. All he wants is a square deal. It has been denied him for a good many years, and now he is going to experiment a little and find out if there is any good reason why he can't get it.

He has made a mighty good start, and we invite the Chicago *Inter-Ocean,* in a most cordial and friendly spirit, to fall into line and help the movement along.

A long time back, when your father and my father were boys on the farm, wheat was regarded by everybody as being worth a dollar a bushel. Nobody questioned it. The farmer was willing to sell at that price, and the miller was willing to pay it.

Then the modern farm machinery was introduced, and the idea got around that wheat, because of easier cultivation, was worth only 75 cents. That was about ten years ago, since which time every authority admits that all living expenses and necessary costs of every description have increased from 25 to 100 per cent.

Today the farmers comprising the Society of Equity are asking only one dollar a bushel for their wheat, and corresponding prices for their other farm products. Do you see anything in this demand that looks like a ner," or that is in any degree unreasonable?

Certainly not.

The farmers could well ask $1.25 per bushel for their wheat, and even then it would not represent any more of an advance than has occurred in manufactured articles. But they have decided that a dollar a bushel is a fair price, they are determined to get it, and they have only to stick together to succeed.

It isn't necessary that ALL the wheat raisers should join in this movement, either. Don't forget that. There will be a legitimate demand for every bushel of wheat that has recently been harvested, and although the farmers who are selling NOW must take the price that the buyers offer, in a litttle while the world will want the wheat that the other fellows are holding for one dollar a bushel, and you may safely gamble that the world will pay their price, then, without making any fuss about it.

YOUR INTEREST IN OUR ADVERTISERS

We get thousands of letters from subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming, telling us how much they are pleased with the editorials, the special articles, the departments, and how much these have helped them.

We also frequently get letters telling how much the ADVERTISEMENTS have helped our readers. We are particularly glad to get such lettters. For the modern farmer and his family can not afford to miss consideration of the advertisements. They help to keep you in touch with new things and the most modern ideas of producers, and assist you in selecting the articles you need. And the advertising columns of this paper are an interesting history of modern industrial progress.

Our advertisers are dependable, as we investigate their claims before allowing their announcements to appear in our paper. You can rely on the accuracy of their statements, the sincerity of their claims, and the quality of their goods.

The advertisements in Up-to-Date Farming should be of great use to you of themselves; but they also pay for improvements in the paper. The revenue we received from advertisers goes right back into the paper to make it larger and better. We do not allow advertisements, without which the paper could not exist, to crowd out reading matter, even though we consider the advertisements themselves of great value to our readers.

You should write advertisers for catalogues and full particulars. And when you write, make it a point to say that you saw the advertisements in Up-to-Date Farming. Advertisers are grateful for such information, and by doing this you also confer a favor on your paper.

EDITORIALS

seeks it, when it will be taken at the farmer's price. We will say again, the world does not need only part of the grain grown, but absolutely must have all of it, and those who hold will get the agreed prices.

Argentine Crops

The final estimate of the Argentine Minister of Agriculture gives the last wheat crop, harvested January, 1906, as 135,000,000 bu., against 151,000,000 bu. the preceding year. This notwithstanding the acreage was 2,000,000 acres more.

This showing does not put this country as a very serious competitor of the United States and would seem to indicate that they need there, like here, something besides extensive farming to even maintain former production.

Storage Needed

From many heavy potato producing sections comes the wail from growers: "There are not enough cars to move the crop; buyers refuse to buy more except at very low prices, and heavy, cold winds are blowing, portending an early winter. So, here we are with a fine crop, little storage room and the buyers reluctant to buy. The result is very low prices.

Why should the producers of potatoes depend on another class of people to store the potatoes? Why insist on selling a season's supply in a few weeks in face of a reluctant market? The latter question is answered, because the farmers have not the storage facilities. But they must provide them. This was very strongly presented at the East St. Louis meeting, and resolutions passed that the producers must have their own storage houses in country and cities. Then they will be independent of weather, buyers and cars.

Thanksgiving Thoughts

Thanksgiving is essentially the farmer's holiday. It was made for him and it is more thoroughly appreciated by him than by the city folk, many of whom do not even understand the significance of this day of universal rest and recreation. There are some people in the city who imagine that Thanksgiving might just as logically come in July or August as in November, but you won't find anybody on the farm so ignorant as this.

This year's crops have been bountiful, as a rule, and the consuming world is so prosperous that an average of fair prices is assured, which is cause sufficient to create in the farmer's heart a feeling of gratitude and contentment. But he has something even more than this, and of far greater importance, to be thankful for, and that is the popular movement that is so rapidly taking root in practically every producing county of all the farm states—the movement of the American Society of Equity. It is destined to bring commercial freedom to the farmer, which is a privilege that has been denied to him for many years.

He is beginning to see that it is foolish to compete in price-cutting with his neighbor, and that is exactly what it amounts to when he and his neighbor and every other farmer in the county rush their products to an early market. As he looks back over the crop years, one after another, he observes that there was always enough demand to absorb the supply, especially in periods of general prosperity, such as the present, and he is beginning to understand that every farmer can market all of his crop each season, and get a satisfactory and fair price for it, by a natural and common sense system of marketing.

The fact that this insight into the true situation has already come to many thousands of farmers, and that they are banding together to take advantage of it and to extend its benefits to their neighbors, suggests a wonderful transformation for the immediate future.

Let us be thankful, then, for the certainty of these bettered conditions ahead of us, as well as for the prosperity we have actually with us now.

The Farmer Skinned Again

The Department of Agriculture, through Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, has undertaken to educate the farmers regarding the manufacture of denatured alcohol. Two bulletins were issued on the first of this month devoted to a description of the sources from which industrial or denatured alcohol may be obtained, the

method of manufacture, and some of the uses to which it may be put.

It seems, however, from what Dr. Wiley says, that the manufacture of denatured alcohol on a small scale is not likely to be very profitable, because of the regulations under which the farmer would be required to conduct his still. It is pretty evident that he must be content with producing the raw materials only—and we can promise you right now that there will be precious little profit in this.

When the law was passed about a year ago relating to the universal manufacture of denaturized alcohol the farmers were led to believe that they were going to benefit immensely by it. We were going to get denatured alcohol for about 12 cents a gallon, and all that sort of thing, and the farmers supposed that at last somebody at Washington had really taken the trouble to look after the agricultural interests to at least this extent.

But now the whole thing begins to look very much like some of the "fixed" legislation of the not distant past, and we are beginning to wonder if it is the farmer who is to benefit so much as it is the Standard Oil and certain other allied interests.

It certainly is very funny the way people supposedly in authority have been gradually "hitching" up the price that we shall be expected to pay for this "greatly reduced" denatured alcohol. A few months ago some Eastern authority said we might possibly have to pay as much as 28 to 30 cents a gallon. This was a pretty good slap in the face, after what we were promised, and then somebody else gave the price another hitch, and said the price would probably be fixed at about 35 cents.

Now comes Dr. Wiley and says: "When industrial alcohol is made at a price at which it can compete with petroleum and gasoline, it doubtless will be preferred for the purposes above mentioned because of its greater safety and more pleasant odor. Under the present conditions it is not probable that industrial alcohol can be offered on the market at much less than 40 cents a gallon of 95 per cent strength."

So it's up another notch now, and the next time we hear about it the estimated price will probably be a trifle higher. It seems there is going to be an awful lot of profit in it for somebody, and it isn't the farmer, because, with all the regulations about the running of his still and one thing and another, they have got it so nicely fixed that manufacturing "on a small scale," as Dr. Wiley says, "is not likely to prove profitable."

Who is going to make it, then?

It looks to us like another gigantic trust, and we suspect that if you asked the Standard Oil interests, and they wanted to do so, they could tell you all about it.

We will have more to say on this important subject.

The Farmer's Share in Automobiles

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. Extensive articles now going the rounds of the newspapers tell elaborately of the millions and millions of dollars which New York state is about to spend in the improvement of its country roads, "so as to enable the farmers to move their crops to market in the most economical manner."

In accordance with the law passed by the Legislature last winter, the official road map of the State of New York has been completed, showing the most gigantic scheme of highway improvement ever undertaken in the United States. To carry out this work the state and the various counties in the state will expend in the next few years from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars.

We quote from one of these articles as follows: "Although the chief purpose of this improvement is to provide better facilities for crop moving, and to establish means of inter-communication between the market centers of the agricultural counties during the entire year, the new road map will prove of special interest to automobilists."

There you have it. The farmers never in Christendom could have got their plea for better roads before the State Legislature at Albany, but the automobilists knew how to do it. They get tired of spinning over the same old roads within a radius of ten or twelve miles of New York City—the monotony of the thing is positively disconcerting. They would enjoy it better if they could make a run of a couple of hundred miles in a day, without passing the same corner twice. So the State of New York is going to spend fifty millions or so in fixing the thing up just as the automobilists want it, but in order to gain the support of all the counties that are to be taxed for these improvements, they explain that it will be the greatest thing for the farmers that ever happened.

No doubt about it, good roads help the farmer, and the more automobiles we have the more good roads we will have. The automobile speeding by your place catches a chicken now and then, occasionally brings one of your porkers to an untimely death, and always scares your horses nearly to the breaking point of your driving harness. But all of these things you will get used to bye and bye, at any rate it seems you must submit to them, and, after all, evils as they are, there seems to be some good in them.

The Farmer Pays it All

Since prices are high and since it does not cost more to manufacture and produce, the expense of marketing must be greater now than ever before. People are not satisfied with modest living now as formerly or with moderate fortunes. The desire is to live faster and make a great show. To do this the manufacturers must make more net money, notwithstanding that a greater and more expensive machine must be maintained to put the goods on the market, and the middle men must make greater commissions. Henry Hatch says:

"We are now paying more for our machinery than we did a few years ago. Self binders cost us from $15 to $25 more than they once did, and much other machinery in proportion. The grain buyers and stock shippers take wider margin than they used to. It is true that the farmer is prosperous, but how many that you know do not have to spend what they get for needed improvements about as soon as they get it?"

And this will continue and the farmers will have no possible chance to protect themselves until sufficiently organized. Then they will not protect themselves by pricing the goods which they buy, but by pricing their own goods, which they sell.

Grain Movement Shifts

An interesting change is taking place in the movement of grain. A few years ago nearly all the exports went through the Atlantic ports, but now certain Pacific and Gulf ports are coming to the fore, as shown by the report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor for the year ending June 30, 1906, as follows:

	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Corn.
New York	7,504,594	3,160,129	24,528,389
Puget Sd.	8,352,911	2,099,601	
Philadelphia	1,201,980	1,611,517	11,684,663
Baltimore	1,609,578	1,485,150	26,237,722
New Orleans	1,521,354	1,062,004	18,881,433
Portland, Or.	5,658,103	1,013,975	
Newp't News		760,283	3,645,493
Boston		686,119	6,769,128
San Franc'o.		466,540	
Mobile		383,938	1,904,091
Galveston	3,816,916	343,895	13,643,529
Superior		331,345	
Norfolk		327,577	
Chicago			2,815,586
Others	5,128,089	138,92[illegible]	7,275,403

Farmers should study this table. When the Isthmian Canal is completed it will also be an enormous factor in impelling freight to seek the shortest and cheapest route to markets. But farmers must not lose sight of the fact that what is saved in shorter hauls or lower freight rates rarely results to their benefit, but is appropriated by other classes, and it will be this way until they make themselves a power to preserve to themselves their just rewards.

The Grain Elevator Trust

Another attempt is being made by a few farmers to put the Grain Elevator Trust out of business. Judging by past experience, we have not much hope of their success. They may win, temporarily, with the aid of the Interstate Commerce commission, but the octopus has many lives and many skins in which in which it will appear later. This will go on until a million or more organized farmers seek to put it out of business.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets—How the Farmers' Strikes are Progressing—Notes

As our old readers know, the original farmers' strike for the A. S. of E. minimum prices was begun the first of last March. They who followed closely the progress of the strike, as printed in this paper, can recall how the receipts of grain, cotton, live stock and potatoes were less at the large markets, how the visible supplies decreased and how prices almost immediately turned upward. Also they know that the minimum prices were reached for all the principal crops except one—wheat. The strike was called late in the season for wheat and the magnificent prospects for the new crop and the full realization of a bumper crop were such strong bear arguments that the organized farmers and their friends were not able to withstand them, and the dumpers made the price on wheat for the first few months of the crop year.

We have bided our time. The dumpers have dumped and th e sane farmers are now largely in control of the wheat on the farms. These farmers we will appeal to. The strike for the minimum price of wheat will be pushed vigorously in 250 counties that produce 60 per cent. of the crop of the country. Renewing the strike for wheat this early in the season, there is no doubt of its success. We believe we can bring a condition to force DOLLAR WHEAT by February or before. That there will be a great improvement in the price by that time we are absolutely sure.

While giving special attention to wheat, the other crops will not be neglected. Potatoes are the subject for special attention, also, and the tobacco growers will be assisted to complete their organization, which is a matter of only a few more months. Corn, oats, live stock, fruit, cotton and all crops will have their share of effort and all will feel the effect of the campaign that will be conducted with a vigor and results as the country never experienced before.

We want our readers to notice the below figures carefully. They constitute our base lines. We take the visible supplies and prices as they exist now. Our aim will be to reduce the former and advance the latter until they reach the minimum prices set by the A. S. of E. and printed in this paper. Of course, we must depend on the farmers to accomplish this while we direct. If farmers will not have faith in the power of controlled supply to compel the price, or, if they don't want better prices than those made by speculators, we are powerless. But there have been so many illustrations that farmers do want independence in pricing their own goods and that they can favorably affect prices and even compel the full minimum price, that we know they will rally to our support in this strike, which is for EACH farmer and for ALL farmers.

Keep your eyes on the visible and the price; as the visible decreases, the price will advance, and the demand will become more urgent. Start the price on any farm commodity upward and the demand will increase just as surely as the buyers used to play the trick of putting prices down to stampede the farmers to sell.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

The visible supplies of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports on Oct. 27, 1906, were as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	44,829,000
Corn	6,912,000
Oats	17,388,000
Barley	4,336,000

The supplies in Canada were as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	22,672,000
Corn	222,000
Oats	161,000

Exports of grain from United States and Canadian ports since July 1, 1906, (18 weeks):

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Wheat (including flour as wheat	63,000,000	33,000,000	24,000,000
Corn	15,000,000	18,159,000	10,834,000

GRAIN CROP MOVEMENT.

The movement of leading grains at primary points for the week and for the eighteen weeks of the present season compared with similar periods in 1905 and 1904, acording to Bradstreet's reports, as follows:

COMPARATIVE GRAIN PRICES.
(Chicago Market.)

	Cash.	Dec.	May.	July.
Wheat.				
Nov. 3	73½@74⅛	74½	79⅛	
Corn.				
Nov. 3	46½@47½	48¼	44⅛	44⅝
Oats.				
Nov. 3	33⅝@34½	34⅛	35½	33¾
Barley.				
Nov. 3	47 @50			

CASH PRICES IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR NO. 2 GRAIN.

Nov. 3, 1906.

Chicago—Wheat, 73½@74⅛; corn, 46½@47½; oats, 33⅝@34½.

New York—Wheat, 82¼@83½; corn, 55¾@56; oats, 39@40½.

St. Louis—Wheat, 75@75½; corn, 45¼@46½; oats, 34@34½.

Kansas City—Wheat, 70@71; corn, 41½@42½; oats, 33½@34¼.

Cincinnati—Wheat, 76½; corn, 48; oats, 35½.

Indianapolis—Wheat, 74½@75; corn, 47½@48; oats, 35@35½.

Minneapolis—Wheat No. 1 hard spring, 79⅝; No. 1 Northern spring, 79⅛.

COTTON.

The total world's supply of cotton, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, was, on Oct. 26, 1906, as follows:

	Bales.
American	2,250,298
Other kinds	750,000
Total	3,000,298

Following is a report of the movement of cotton into sight for the week and season, as compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

	—Weak ending— Nov. 3.	Oct. 26.	Year ago.
Week	632,220	500,349	471,459
The season	3,454,507	2,822,287	3,419,627

COTTON PRICES.

New York, Nov. 3, cash cotton, $10.30 @10.55.

Meat Packers Organize

Coincident with the going into effect of the meat inspection law, the meat packers organized the National Association of Meat Packers. A dispatch from Chicago says: "The members of the new association are scattered throughout the United States." Its announced object is as follows:

"The association was organized to secure co-operation among the meat packers of the United States in lawfully furthuring and protecting their interests, to encourage and foster in every way all improvements in the production of meat and allied products and to gather and disseminate practical and useful information relating to the packing-house business."

Thus we see how promptly other classes and industries organize to "protect their interests" and to meet new conditions as they arise. Will farmers take a hint?

The American Eagle

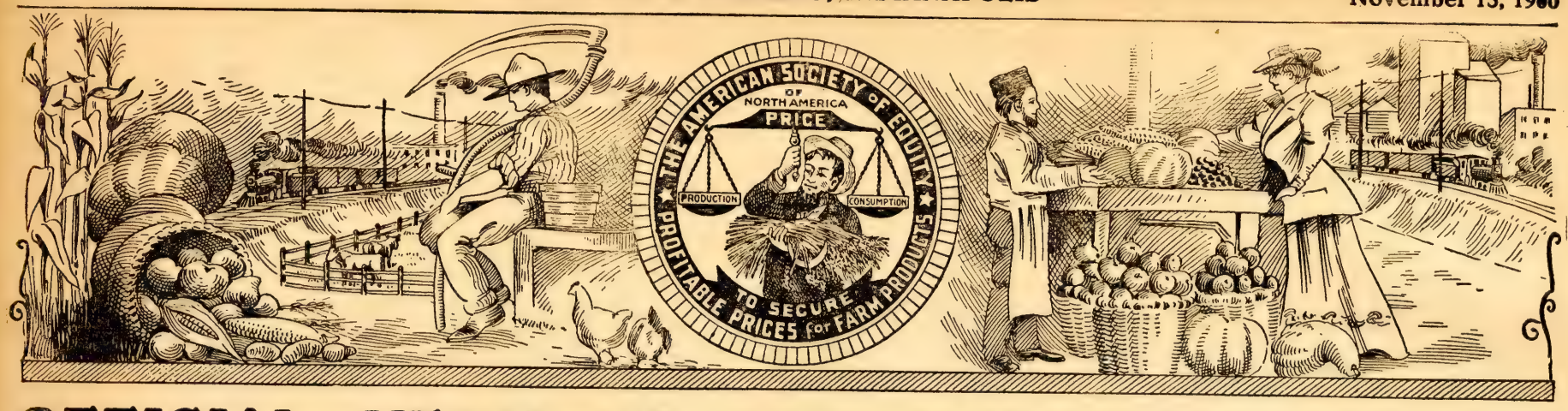
We have received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington a bulletin (No. 27) on The North American Eagle and its Economic Relations. The bulletin contains 32 pages and cover and is the usual style of the department bulletins. It is illustrated with half tone pictures of eagles and maps showing where eagles grow. We have not read the bulletin and have no idea that one person out of ten thousand of our readers are interested in its contents. We refer to this bulletin in order to contrast the work the department is doing with what it might do of real benefits to farmers. For instance, we have not yet seen any bulletin on the correct way to market farm crops.

Perhaps the wind and frost that destroyed so many apples and potatoes were blessings in disguise.

1,000,000 MEMBERS FOR THE A. S. of E.

Help now to get them before the 1907 crops are produced. We must and will complete the A. S. of E. before the end of 1907. It can be done, and, as the society grows the 1906 crops will be benefitted in price. The EQUITY PRESS is helping. The FARMERS STRIKE will be renewed in November. Will you help now and through 1907 to get the million? You can help by ordering some Farmers Strike and Convention Numbers (November 15th) and placing with your neighbors, and getting new subscribers. I make this as a personal appeal to every one of my friends and to the friends of the only movement that can solve farmers problems.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.



OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

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A. S. of E. Department of Essential Oils.
Pres—T. J. G. Bolt, Revenna, Mich.
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Minnesota.
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Sec—R. H. Aldrich, Minneapolis.

Kansas.
Pres—L. P. King, Winfield.
Sec—C. W. Peckham, Haven.

Send Us the News

The secretaries and individual members of Local, County and State Unions are cordially invited to contribute to this page. Let us hear from you as to the progress you are making, and also the obstacles you meet with and the best way in your opinion to overcome them. Members in other sections want to know what is going on in your district, and you will benefit by watching their work. To that end you will find it advantageous to use this page as a sort of Information Exchange. Make comments as much to the point as possible.

Equity Speakers

A great many calls are constantly received at headquarters for speakers. We refer to the following, who will accept such calls to address meetings. Write them for terms.

H. B. Sherman, National Organizer, home address Greensburg, Ind.
T. J. Woodard, Clarksville, Ark.
Thos. C. Leech, MacGregor, Manitoba, Can.
R. C. Owen, Independence, Alberta, Can.
A. R. Carhart, Bartow, Fla.
W. E. Johns, Tifton, Ga.
Walter Newby, Woodard, Ia.
C. O. Drayton, Pres. Ill. State Union, Greenville, Ill.
J. W. Witham, Panora, Ia.
Senator L. P. King, Winfield, Kas.
E. B. Oglesby, Cloverport, Ky.
S. B. Robinson, Calhoun, Ky.
E. E. Gray, Mayfield, Ky.
T. J. Mann, Iiva, Ky.
S. B. Robinson, Sec. Ky. State Union, Calhoun, Ky.
D. T. Hamill, Guthrie, Ky.
L. N. Robinson, State Organizer, Utica, Kentucky.
E. L. Davenport, Pres. Tobacco Assn., Cisney, Ky.
F. B. McCown, Kirkmansville, Ky.
T. T. Barrett, Henderson, Ky.
D. S. Edwards, Hopkinsville, Ky.
David Moreland, Sate President, Hartford, Ky.
John Y. Lott, Lewisport, Ky.
Rev. N. B. Graves, Hickman, Ky.
M. F. Sharp, Narrows, Ky.
N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.
Geo. Miller, Jr., Monterey, Ky.
G. W. McMillan, Goforth, Ky.
H. E. Swain, Southfield, Ky.
C. C. Rowe, Morgantown, Ky.
J. W. Cannon, Liberty, La.
Chas. C. Wilson, Queenstown, Md.
H. E. Swain, Smithfield, Ky.
Geo. G. Winans, State Org., Hamburg, Mich.
Geo. C. Wattles, Sherwood, Mich.
J. P. Lockwood, Howell, Mich.
Rev. W. H. Miller, South Haven, Mich.
A. K. Fineout, Barryton, Mich.
Walter Todd, Keiden, Mich.
R. E. Osborn, R. R. 4, Sherwood, Mich.
W. C. Webber, Rochester, Minn.
M. H. Poole, Geyser, Mont.
D. Phillips, Pool Siding, Neb.
O. B. Shafer, Pres. Neb. State Union, Hastings, Neb.
Chas. H. Olive, Reno, N. Dak.
Louis H. Erdmon, R. R. 2, Kenmare, N. Dak.
J. G. Barger, Atwater, N. Y.
J. B. Whiting, Vice-Pres. Nat. Union, Interlaken, N. Y.
J. F. Gordon, Jamestown, O.
J. D. Emswiler, Cardington, Ohio.
Rev. E. T. Hays, Olive Branch, Ohio.
W. M. Baker, Republic, Ohio.
Wm. Borchers, Amanda, O.
L. S. Meyer, Grand, Okla.
E. R. Williams, Stockholm, Okla.
L. T. Love, Madison, S. D.
Geo. B. McGilora, Mt. Vernon, S. D.
B. M. Thompson, Freeland, Tex.
Welton Winn, Santa Anna, Tex.
Dr. C. W. Bowman, Caddo Mills, Tex.
A. N. Holdaway, R. R. No. 1, Provo City, Utah.
C. W. McDade, Ceylon, Min.
W. A. Harding, Gen. Org. Minn., Winnebago, Minn.
W. W. Billings, Provo City, Utah.
Riley Pritt, Beverly, W. Va.
P. Anthony, Kaseys, Va.
Dr. T. W. Evans, Sec. Va. State Union,

Note—Other organizers who will accept calls are requested to report the fact to headquarters, so their names and addresses may be included.

"BUTTON! BUTTON! WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON?" We mean who has got the new gold A. S. of E. buttons. We hope to see every delegate and visitor to the Annual Meeting wearing one. Also every other member should wear one. See offer elsewhere.

Local and County Unions

Under this head will be printed once a month the list of local unions organized for the preceeding month. This will show where the e is development, and where the greatest development. Also we hope will spur undeveloped localities to start the A.S.of E.

ARKANSAS.
2653 Brinkley, Monroe Co.

CANADA.
2715 Pleasant Ridge, Alberta.

ILLINOIS.
2682 Mound Chapel, Marion Co.
2711 Long Lane, Gallatin Co.

INDIANA.
2662 Poseyville, Posey Co.
2663 Blairsville, Posey Co.
2676 Inglefield, Vanderburg Co.

KENTUCKY.
2650 Bedford, Trimble Co.
2651 Falmouth, Pendleton Co.
2654 Swallowfield, Franklin Co.
2664 Bloomington, Franklin Co.
2669 Sherman, Grant Co.
2670 Gertrude, Bracken Co.
2671 Hite School House, Union Co.
2672 Brookville, Bracken Co.
2673 Reburn, Union Co.
2674 Neave, Pendleton Co.
2678 Peters, Henderson Co.
2679 Stice, Marshall Co.
2680 Locust Grove, Bracken Co.
2681 Petra, Bracken Co.
2684 Huff, Edmonton Co.
2686 Trust Buster, Grant Co.
2687 Blanket Creek, Pendleton Co.
2688 Pleasant Hill, Pendleton Co.
2689 Roanoak, Pendleton Co.
2690 Portland, Pendleton Co.
2691 Tuckahoe, Mason Co.
2692 Fernleaf, Mason Co.
495 Crittenden, Grant Co.
2693 Germantown, Bracken Co.
2694 Gratz, Owen Co.
2695 Hillsdale, Bracken Co.
2697 Fortner School House, Grant Co.
2698 Slayton, Grant Co.
2699 Pleasant Home, Owen Co.
2700 Oak Ridge, Grant Co.
2701 Vicksburg, Livingston Co.
2702 Millersburg No. 1, Holmes Co.
2704 Holbrook, Grant Co.
2714 Morning View, Kenton Co.

MICHIGAN.
2658 Wheatland, Mecosta Co.
2659 Glenwood, Mecosta Co.
2685 Rodney Potatoe, Mecosta Co.

MINNESOTA.
2660 Burns, Anoka Co.
2677 Rock Creek, Pine Co.
2683 St. Mary's, Waseca Co.

MISSOURI.
2661 Brewer, Perry Co.
2665 Fair Play, Bates Co.
2710 Hickory Wood, Montgomery Co.

NORTH CAROLINA.
2649 Edenton, Chowan Co.
2652 Cisco, Chowan Co.
2656 Sunbury, Gates Co.
2657 Chowan, Chowan Co.
2675 Christian Harbor, Hertford Co.
2707 Pendleton, Northampton Co.
2708 Creeksville, Northampton Co.
2709 Jackson, Northampton Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.
2703 Wolford, Pierce Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.
2667 New Mayville, Clarion Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
2666 Waerthen, Hansom Co.

VIRGINIA.
2696 Windsor, Isle of Wight Co.
2712 Britts Avenue, Isle of Wight Co.

WISCONSIN.
2655 Wilson, St. Croix Co.
2668 Fall City, Dunn Co.
1213 Olund, Pepin Co.
2705 Edgerton, Rock Co.
2706 Sheepskin, Rock Co.
1189 Bobs Creek, Chippewa Co.
2713 Price, Eau Claire Co.

COUNTY UNIONS.
109 Anoka Co., Minnesota.
107 Cayuga Co., New York.
108 Waupaca Co., Wisconsin.
110 Ohio Co., Kentucky.

We have received from Mrs. L. Ellis, Chippewa Falls, Wis., an A. S. of E. banner in competition for the $5.00 prize offered some time ago. Members and local unions have probably forgotten the prize offer of $5.00 for a banner selected as the official one for the Society. Get busy and enter this contest.

EQUITY SUPPLIES

EQUITY STATIONERY



Every member of The A. S. of E. should use the official "Equity Stationery, Farmers to the Front." It costs but a trifle. It will be printed to your order on letterheads 8½x11 in., ruled on both sides and on XXX white wove envelopes and delivered to you prepaid at the following prices. (Give express office and postoffice).

100 Letter Heads, 100 Envelopes.....$1.00
250 Letter Heads, 250 Envelopes.....$1.80
500 Letter Heads, 500 Envelopes.....$3.25

LITERATURE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

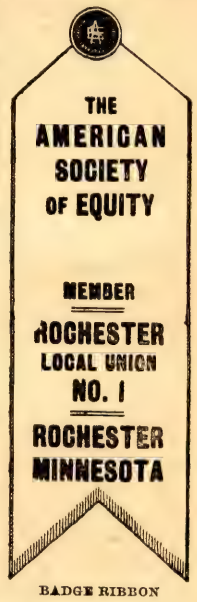
Package containing 100 pieces, FREE. Postage 10c.
Bundle of papers "Up-to-Date Farming" free, postage 10c.
Constitution and By-Laws, per dozen postpaid, 10c.
Farmer's Strike Circulars, wheat or potatoes, per hundred 25c.
60 Important Questions Answered, booklet, dozen 10c.
The Farmer and the Wise Man circular, per hundred 10c.
The Third Power Book, 320 pages, cloth, 25 or more at 18c by frt. or ex., postpaid each 25c.
Songs of Equity, 48 songs, words and music and 6 recitations, 86 pages and an appropriate cover, dozen $3.00 by frt. or ex., postpaid each 85c.
Union Labels, per hundred 20c. per thousand $1.00.

RIBBON BADGE, just the thing for picnics, special meetings, conventions, etc. Size 2x6 in. with 3 in. lapel and printed in gold, adapted to be pinned on with our standard button. In quantities of not less than 20 badges, each 10c.



A. S. OF E. BUTTON

LOCAL UNIONS' SET of badges contains one for each officer, that is with word President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Doorkeeper, in place of "member" as shown: five badges with word "delegate" and as many as required for regular and special members with the word "MEMBER" as shown. In making orders extras should be provided for NEW members as it will cost 50 cents extra, after the first order, to set up, make ready, and print just a few.



BADGE RIBBON

Send all orders to
The American Society of Equity
Indianapolis. Indiana

A. S. of E. GOLD BADGES



Every member who is proud of his society, and all should be proud of a society for as good objects as the A. S. of E., will wear one of these beautiful gold badges. The large badge has gold letters and monogram. The ground is blue and green enamel. It is very beautiful and the words state the chief object of the A. S. of E. With button back. Price $1.00.

$1.00

The smaller badge is a gold skeleton monogram pin as shown, exceedingly neat. Price 75c. Both will be prized and worn by the most exacting. Quantity prices on application.



75c

The American Society of Equity
INDIANAPOLIS, IND

Decorate Your Home

The Editor Tells You Today of an Opportunity to Beautify Your Home Free of Charge

Every lady, rich or poor, likes to have a pretty home.

Of course you want nice furniture and pretty decorations in *your* house and as nice as any of your neighbors have.

Sometimes it is a pretty hard pull to keep up with the richer people and yet have that air of culture and refinement about the home of which every woman is proud.

But when you can get beautiful decorations and get them free—just for doing somebody a friendly turn without even any real work—then it's your loss, Madam, if you neglect this opportunity.

A Wonderful Liberal Offer

And just because I know that the readers of my paper will take advantage of this opportunity, I am particularly glad to tell my subscribers of a most honest and wonderfully liberal offer. Look on this page at the magnificent dinner set with the



"SAVED"—Beautiful free picture.

initials in gold. Mr. Geo. Clark, publisher of the famous "High-Art Pictures," tells me that he will give every one of my lady readers one of these magnificent dinner sets absolutely free if she only helps him with a little recommendation of his pictures. As you see, Mr. Clark does not want you to do any canvassing.

Read on this page where it says in big black type, "Here is the Offer." I can *guarantee* you that Mr. Clark's offer is exactly as represented and I am proud that he has selected the readers of this paper, and shows his confidence in the honesty of my subscribers in making this offer here.

Two Pictures Free Anyway

You will see also that even if you do not succeed in carrying out the conditions of Mr. Clark's offer, he wants you to keep two of his famous pictures absolutely free just because you have made an honest effort.

I would like to feel that every one of my subscribers will get not only the two free pictures but also the free dinner set.

Imagine how your dining room will look with the elegant monogram dinner set and the high-art pictures hanging on the wall.

I have several of Mr. Clark's pictures in my home now and they are certainly very, very beautiful pictures. The way they are printed here I cannot begin to show you how beautiful they look in their many splendid colors. These pictures are real works of art, fit for the finest residence, 16 x 20 inches. What is more they come ready to hang on the wall; for every picture



"NATURE'S GOODIES"—Also free

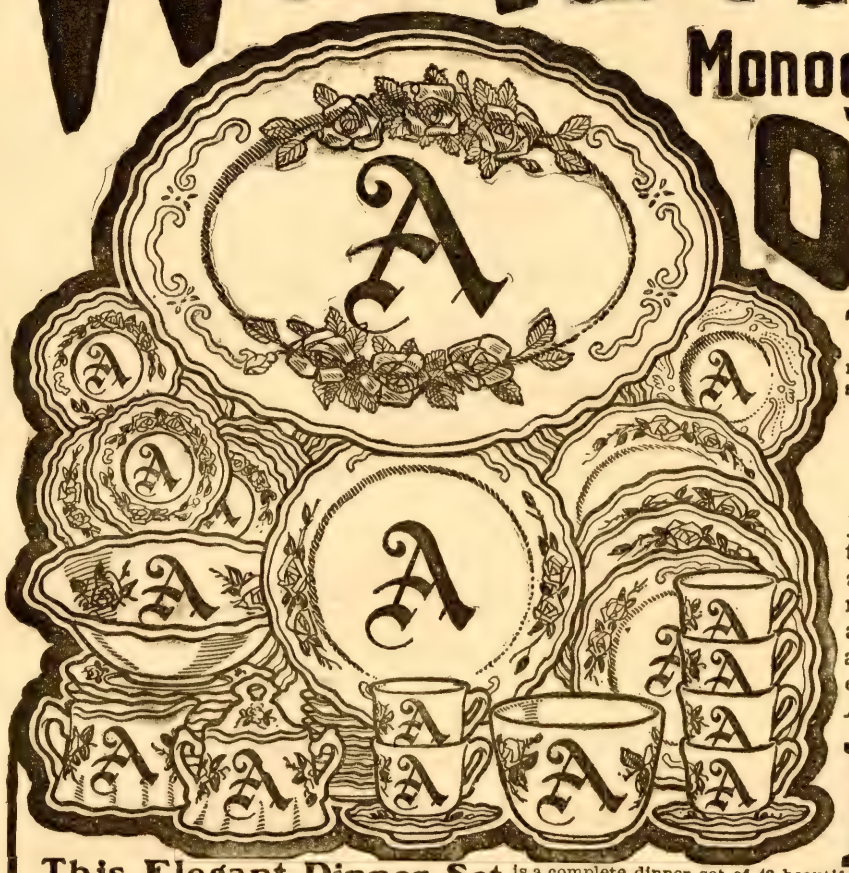
is finished with a lithograph scroll and facsimile lithograph gold frame, ready for wall, just as received from Mr. C lark.

And I hope that every lady reader of this paper will *sign the free coupon* and send for Mr. Clark's high-art pictures today.

WonderFul

Monogram Dinner Set

OFFer



This is positively the most wonderful, most liberal and most generous offer ever made on a dinner set or on any other premium.

The Editor of this paper certifies *that every statement is the truthful, reliable, honest statement of a very large and thoroughly reliable firm.*

Just for a few *minutes* of your spare time—no work and *not a bit of canvassing either*—you will get this magnificent monogram dinner set absolulutely *free* and, if you write at once, your initial in gold will be engraved and burnt into the china. *Remember—everything is absolutely*

FREE

This Elegant Dinner Set is a complete dinner set of 42 beautiful pieces—finest Parisien China, the kind endorsed and used by the most stylish people. Although this superior china costs us a great deal of money, we chose the *Parisien* China to give away; for we figure that by being *very* generous and liberal with you and giving *you the best* right now, we would at once win your friendship and recommendation, and the beautiful dinner set standing on your table and envied by all your neighbors—the best dinner set in town—ought to prove a fine advertisement for our proposition. As you can see from the picture every piece of the Dinner Set is decorated with the modern high art, and besides, if you write at once, every piece (except cups and saucers) with *your initial in pure gold* free of charge. *Read what the editor of this paper says* in the first column of this page. This is no toy or small size dinner set, but everyone of the 42 pieces is regulation full size. The 42 pieces are: Six large size 9-inch plates, six smaller size 7-inch dessert plates, six large size cups, six saucers, six sauce or fruit dishes, two large size vegetable dishes, six individual butter dishes, one platter, one cake plate, one bread plate, one gravy bowl. *We guarantee* that this Parisien China Dinner Set is exactly as represented and exactly as shown in the picture, with rose design in colors, gold initial, and edges traced in gold.

HERE is the Offer: Send no money. Just mail the coupon at the bottom of this page. You will then get 24 famous high-art pictures, richly colored, 16 x 20 inches, complete with facsimile lithographed gold scroll frames, for you to distribute, and two extra pictures for you to keep—a total of 26 pictures. The two extra pictures you hang up in your home. Invite your friends to see your pictures, and whenever a friend calls hand her one of the other 24 pictures at only 25c each. By giving away the 24 pictures at only 25c each you will take in $6.00. Send us the $6.00 and we will send you the aristocratic 42-piece monogram dinner set **free.**

As soon as people see the pictures decorating the walls of your room they will be *eager* to get a similar picture. But if for any reason you should not succeed, we will pay you for the number of pictures you distributed and besides *we want you to keep the two extra pictures anyway*, just for having made an honest effort. *The art pictures are fully described by the editor in the first column of this page.*

Mayor Grosse's wife writes us as follows:

"I received your beautiful monogram dinner set with initial in gold and it is certainly beautiful. The stores here do not carry anything like it. It is so artistic and elegant.

"Our dining room with the new set of dishes looks twice as good as before.

"I want to thank you also for the two extra pictures you allowed me to keep.

"I shall always be glad to recommend you for your fairness, promptness and generosity."

Sincerely yours,

MRS. MARTIN W. GROSSE.

Harlem, Ill., October 9, 1906.

Cultured and refined people appreciate the value of this offer. They know that this is no ordinary premium offer. We have thousands of letters like Mrs. Grosse's and when you send us the coupon we will send you our mammoth circular of testimonials and one thousand references.



Dining room of Mayor Grosse, of Harlem, Ill., whose wife earned the beautiful monogram dinner set and also the free pictures.

(From Photograph by Orville Hart, all rights reserved.)

Read This

Important!



EVERYBODY gets two of the beautiful 16x20-inch high-art pictures FREE anyway just for making an honest effort

Free Coupon

You need not bother with a letter. Just sign the coupon plainly and mail it in an envelope.

GEO. CLARK, Manager,
63-69 Washington St.,
Suite 1238 CHICAGO, ILL.

I would like to earn your Monogram Dinner Set. Please send me your art pictures at once, prepaid, as per offer above.

Sign this coupon and get the wonderfully liberal offer *before anybody else can get it in your town.* Do it now.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

.....

GEO. CLARK, Manager,
63-69 Washington St., Suite 1238, Chicago, Ill.
(Incorporated in Illinois for $60,000)



STEVENS

Shotguns and Rifles

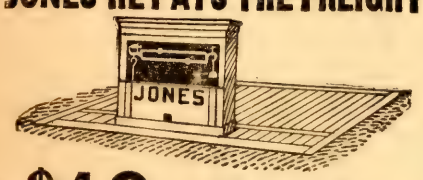
never fail to bring down the game—if *aimed right.* If it's a "Stevens" you can be sure it is always ready, accurate and safe.

Our 140-page Catalog FREE

tells all about the famous Stevens shotguns, rifles and pistols; cartridges, the care of fire-arms, notes on ammunition, sights, targets, cleaning rods, reloading implements, and much more valuable information. Send four cents in stamps and we will mail it free.
Order from us if dealers won't supply.

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$40. Will get one on trial from

JONES OF BINGHAMTON
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Made by the "American," the largest telephone factory.
Use our highest grade No. 36 **SAMSON**
Be an influential factor in your community. Organize farm telephone lines. It gives you a handsome profit. We send you instructions how to organize farm lines and how to build and operate them. Write for our free book, Bulletin G2811 It's full of telephone information.

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Hammer
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Screw Driver
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Nail Claw
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Leather Punch
Pinchers

Every Farmer Wants One at Sight

One of our agents says he will make $1500 next year. We believe he can. This is the best seller we ever saw. Write for Special Offer and plan to Agents. Make money now.
J. B. Foote (Dept. 530) Fdry. Co. Fredericktown, O.
The Great Agents Supply House.

[Note—We have used the "Eight tools in one" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—Ed.]

HUSK, CUT AND SHRED



Your Corn with the **ROSENTHAL CYCLONE CORN HUSKER** built for farmers own use. Only 6 to 8 H. P. required. Price reasonable. 8 years in the field. It pays to do your own shredding. Don't depend on others to do the work. SOLD ON TRIAL. Catalogue and prices FREE. Write to-day.
ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO., Box 4, Milwaukee, Wis.

Big Farm Paper

A WHOLE YEAR FREE

We will send you our great farm paper absolutely free for one year if you will do us a small favor. Just send us names and addresses of five good farmers and enclose 2-cent stamp. Address Valley Farmer, 568 Jackson street, Topeka, Kan.

LIGHTNING WELL MACH'Y
PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,
GASOLINE ENGINES,
AIR COMPRESSORS
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS.
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO, - DALLAS, TEX.



Kansas State Union

The Kansas State Union was organized Oct. 18, acording to schedule. The meeting was held in the court house at Hutchinson, Kan.

The officers elected are: President, L. P. King, Winfield, Kan.; vice president, R. H. Irons, McPherson; secretary, C. W. Peckham, Havens; treasurer, C. Stecher, Havens. Directors: P. D. Spohn, Inman; E. C. Prather, Oakley; J. W. Tanner, La Clede; Alex. Dietrich, Clayton; R. O. Stewart, Alden.

The following were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws and report it at the first annual meeting: R. A. Frederick, Lyonsdale; M. H. Markum, Hackney, and R. H. Irons, McPherson.

It was agreed to hold the first annual meeting at Topeka in January. The date is to be decided on later by the directors.

The following by-law was adopted in addition to the by-law of the National Union covering dues: "That the secretary of local and county unions in Kansas shall remit one dollar for each new member taken in, to the state secretary. Sixty per cent of this shall be placed in the State Union treasury and to be used for organization purposes."

Also it was ordered that local and general organizers shall be apponted by the board of directors, who shall also have charge of organization in the state.

L. P. KING, President.
C. W. PECK, Secretary.

Tennessee Peanut Growers Are Wide Awake

Editor Up-to-Date Farming:

The peanut growers of this (Humphreys) and adjoining counties are getting their eyes open to their opportunities. They realize that when they once become thoroughly organized nothing on the top side of God's green earth can defeat their honest purposes. We have always had the power, and now we have the determination and opportunity to use it, thanks to Mr. Everitt and the American Society of Equity. We believe that peanuts are worth as much today as they were thirty years ago, when we received from $1.00 to $1.60 per bushel. That we receive much less convinces us of something wrong somewhere. As long as we permit the buyers to dictate our prices, we give him all power to control our profits, and the men who control our profits, making them little or less or taking them from us altogether, make us their commercial slaves in spite of ourselves. We are merely working a part of our time to keep us in condition to work for them the rest of the time. We get the living (often a miserable one) while they get the profits. We are but little better than slaves.

The American Society of Equity holds the keys to commercial liberty and prosperity for farmers and it can open the doors of our thraldom, and make us the masters of our own affairs. And I want to say to the peanut growers of other states that we in Tennessee are going to take a hand in the pricing business, and turn it over—right side up—and deliver it to its rightful owners—ourselves. See if we don't.—W. T. Patterson, Cuba Landing, Tenn.

Condition in Pennsylvania

"Here we have a home market for farm produce but lack having a good system for marketing. In fact everything is chaotic. The retail merchants handle the bulk of farm produce but there is not a uniform price and they will only buy limited quantities when the price is fair for fear it will go down and they will lose. They prefer to be short part of the time, thus curtailing our markets rather than take chances.

We need the A. S. of E. here to help us in our marketing. Also there are many local questions we could dispose of if organized."

M. M. FAIRMAN.
Corsica, Pa.

(A few local unions would quickly set matters right in a neighborhood where the local demand takes the supply.—Ed.)

Resolution

Whereas, We believe that a new system of school taxation is necessary in the province of Alberta, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Spring Ridge Local Union No. 2374, of The American Society of Equity and other Local Unions of the A. S. of E. and of the A. F. A. jointly petition the provincial House of Parliament for Alberta at its next session held in Edmonton in 1907 to establish a general provincial rural school tax, taxing all rural lands held by any individual or company, whether by purchase or by lease, including any Indian reserves that are held by lease for grazing or any other purpose, the revenue derived from such tax to be used only for rural school purposes in the Province of Alberta.

E. TRAHORN, President; JOHN HOYLE, Vice President, Sp. Ridge Local Union No. 2374.

The Piano and Organ Man

We call attention to the large advertisement of J. B. Thiery, the piano and organ man, on another page. This man conducts a remarkable business—shipping his beautiful pianos and organs to hundreds of homes in every nook and corner of the country. Scores of our subscribers have purchased from him. We have yet to hear of any dissatisfaction. Mr. Thiery writes that five thousand Thiery Pianos and Organs will be sold by him during this fall and winter to homes in the west and middle west alone. All of these instruments will be shipped on 30 days free trial, which is one of the features of his buying plan.

Mr Thiery has just completed a new piano and organ catalogue. This book is a work of art, handsomely printed and contains full page illustrations of all the well known Thiery Pianos and Organs. The cover is 10x12 inches in size. All the illustrations were made from photographs and expensive drawings, showing all details.

We ask all our readers to send to Mr. Thiery for a copy of this beautiful catalogue. It will be gladly mailed to you with full particulars of his buying plan and special offers. Simply cut out the coupon appearing in his large advertisement and mail to him.

A most remarkable testimonial as to the value of cream separators has been written by Mr. R. A. Shufelt, R. R. 1, Cohoes, N. Y. Mr. Shufelt had used coolers to raise the cream and got 20 quarts a day from 20 cows. By using a U. S. Cream Separator he got exactly double the cream and paid for the separator from the profits ($75.00) in 30 days. All farmers and dairymen with only a few cows can afford to buy a separator because the extra profit soon pays for the machine. Send for catalog No. 187 explaining fully. Address Vermont Farm Mach. Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

HERE IS A BARGAIN FOR YOU

This issue of Up-to-Date Farming is being sent to a large number of farmers who have possibly never seen the paper before; for when an up-to-date farmer sees this paper, he generally subscribes.

Consequently in this issue some ideas are repeated with which our regular readers are familiar; but they, as well as those who now see this paper for the first time, can not get too familiar with the ideas which are the basis of the great movement for Better Prices for Farm Products and Equity for All.

No other paper was ever published so much in the farmers' every interest as Up-to-Date Farming. For up-to-date farming consists not only in raising farm products, but in marketing them at a living price. The farmers hold the balance of power in their toil-hardened hands. And this paper tells them, practically and directly, how to use it.

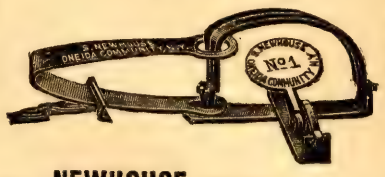
You would doubtless like to have a copy of the by-laws of the American Society of Equity, an association which is "doing things" for YOU. You should surely read "The Third Power," one of the world's epoch-marking books which fully and clearly describes the intensely interesting and thoroughly practical movement. This is a regular $1 book; but we will send you "The Third Power," a copy of the by-laws of the Society, and each issue of Up-to-Date Farming from the time of receiving your subscription to the end of 1907— all for only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS if you order NOW! Remember, the price of UP-TO-DATE FARMING alone for only a year will be One Dollar after January 1, 1907, so you have an exceptional bargain if you order now! The paper is going to be greatly improved, and will, at the first of the year, be published weekly instead of twice a month.

WANTED---AN ORGANIZER IN EVERY COMMUNITY

o organize farmers into local unions. Larger fields for capable people. This is the most commendable work you can do and is profitable. Write us now.

The American Society of Equity
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

ONEIDA COMMUNITY TRAPS



The **NEWHOUSE** TRAP is the best in the world. It is a perfect machine. Hand-fitted! Thoroughly inspected and tested!

The **VICTOR** TRAP is the only reliable low-priced trap. Don't buy cheap imitations. Be sure the Trap Pan reads as follows:

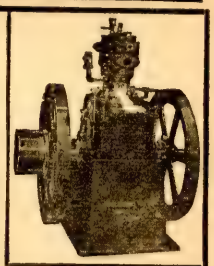


ASK ANY TRAPPER

THE TRAPPER'S GUIDE
Send 25 cents for the Newhouse TRAPPERS' GUIDE. *Tells best method of trapping and skinning game. Send to Dept. A. 1 Oneida Community, Ltd., Oneida, N. Y.*

HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER
The only MAGAZINE *devoted to the interests of the trapper. Send 10 cents for copy.*
A. R. HARDING PUB. CO., Columbus, Ohio

A High Grade Gasoline Engine FREE



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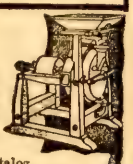
The Robertson Straight Line Engines have proved their superiority over others for Durability, Economy, Simplicity. Made in sizes from 3½ to 100 H.P.

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THE ROBERTSON MFG. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
High grade engine and machine makers.

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Will grind your stock feed and the table buckwheat, rye and graham flour. Our genuine French Buhr Stone Mill costs but little and lasts a lifetime without repairs.

A boy can run it. Write for catalog.

NORDYKE & MARMON CO., 1202 Ky. Ave., Indianapolis
America's Leading Flour Mill Builders. Estab. 1851

SCALES ALL STYLES LOWEST PRICES



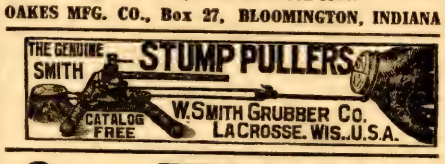
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321 FIDELITY TRUST BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO

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RURAL MAIL BOX FREE. To the first person sending us the addres of any one canvassing petitions for new route we will give an approved, galvanized, steel mail box free.

OAKES MFG. CO., Box 27, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA



Saw Mills The Good Kind The Best Kind—At Right Prices. Also Edgers, Trimmers, Lath and Shingle Mills. Send for Catalogue.
American Saw Mill Mch. Co., 135 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J.
New York Office 637 Engineering Building.



GAIN ACRES by clearing that stumpy piece of land. THE HERCULES Stump Puller pulls any stump. Saves time, labor and money.
Catalog FREE. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Ia.

Study the minimum prices for all farm products established and agreed upon by the delegates to the recent Society of Equity convention. Those delegates are farmers, just like yourself, and they came from every section of the country. They are well posted as to conditions regarding both supply and demand, and when they fixed those minimum prices they did so with the conviction that the various markets will soon be quite ready and willing to pay them. If you join forces with these men, and hold for what they assert and what you must admit to be a fair price, we are quite sure you will get it.

FOURTH ANNUAL A.S.O.E. MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., OCTOBER 23, 24, 25, 26, 1906

The only way to get a fair price for the product of your fields and your hard season's work is to not be one of the fellows who glut the market—they always get the worst of it. Remember that a market forced down by the dumpers doesn't stay down very long after they get through unloading. But don't get in a hurry. Give the market its own time, stand together with the other fellows who are waiting for the same fair price, and finally it will come up to your figure and establish there a new basis of values.

THE most successful convention of the National Union of the American Society of Equity, and the one most pregnant with exceptional promise, was the fourth annual convention held at East St. Louis on October 23 to 26 inclusive. It was felt as never before that the already vast number of members of the Society were there in spirit as well as being represented by delegates from all parts of the land. There men were not only gathered together to listen to the reports of their faithful officers, and decidedly not merely to commend the good work of the past year. They were there to share in the spirit and augment the enthusiasm of the great movement, now fairly begun, which is destined to restore to the American farmer his God-given rights and afford him commercial independence.

They met in a common cause, and a worthy one to preserve to themselves the just reward of their toil; to put an end to the dictatorial rule of board of trade manipulators who fleece both the producer and the consumer; in short to further make known their claims and make felt their power to fix their own fair prices for their individual products.

It was indeed a remarkable gathering, and every delegate present proved himself an able representative of the belief and the desire of a great army of detrmined men, and a credit to those who sent him there.

These men and the hosts of producers they represent have still a great work before them, which has been well taken in hand, and will be untiringly carried on. The field has been ploughed, the seed sown, and the young plants are being carefully cultivated. Soon the literal "golden harvest" will be in evidence.

Meeting called to order at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1906, by President J. A. Everitt.

Invocation by Rev. W. E. Archibald.

Welcome to city by Hon. Silas Cook, Mayor of East St. Louis.

Welcome to State by Hon. F. W. Rodenburg, member of Congress.

Response by Hon. H. B. Sherman, National Organizer of the A. S. of E.

Committee on credentials appointed: L. N. Robertson, Ky.; C. A. Speers, Ind., and T. S. Morrell, Minn.

General discussions.

Report of committee on credentials reported:

Mr. President—We, the committee on credentials, recommend that this convention recognize all delegates so far having reported and registered and that they are entitled to a vote on all matters that come before this convention. (The number registered at this time was 182.)

Signed by Committee.

Report was accepted and the committee was continued.

Meeting adjourned until 2 p. m.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 P. M.

The president announced the following as a committee on committees: C. O. Drayton, Ill.; N. C. Crawley, Wis.; S. C. Younger, Okla.; L. N. Robertson, Ky.; Jas. E. Jones, Ind.; J. W. Witham, Ia.; J. B. Hulsey, Mo.; O. B. Shafer, Neb.

The convention now took up the subject of "Field Work," and short speeches were made by the President, National Organizer, J. B. Whiting of New York; State Organizers Crawley of Wisconsin, Drayton of Illinois, Speer of Indiana, and General Organizers Sharp of Kentucky and Billings of Wisconsin, as per the program and others not on the program.

As far as our space permits these speeches are printed elsewhere in this issue and some will appear in future numbers.

Announcements.

Adjournment to 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION, 8. P. M.

Report of committee on committees:

Mr. President—We, your committee on committees, announce the following committees:

Committee on Organization—J. B. Whiting, N. Y.; C. O. Drayton, Ill.; Chas. A. Speer, Ind.; R. Sherod, Ia.; F. M. Wescott, Neb.; M. F. Sharp, Ky.; F. W. Ploetz, Wis.

Committee on Officers and Salaries—C. N. Luce, Wis.; G. M. Carnes, Okla.; W. S. Merritt, Ia.

Committee on Warehouses and Receiving Depots—N. C. Crawley, Wis.; J. H. Barney, Ky.; W. W. Rowland, S. Dak.; Ed. H. Williams, Ind.; L. P. Scritsmier, Wis.

Committee on Co-Operation and Affiliation—Ben Watson, Ky.; W. J. Matthews, Wis.; H. C. Potthast, Ill.; J. B. Hulsey, Mo.; H. L. Schmidt, Ind.

Committee on Official Paper—J. W. Witham,, Ia.; Rev. John T. Tuohy, Mo.; Wm. G. Hill, Wis.

Committee on Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Institutes—C. G. Billings, Wis.; L. N. Robertson, Ky.; F. M. Wescott, Neb.

Committee on Publicity—M. Wes. Tubbs, Ind.; W. M. White, Ill.; Chas. A. Speer, Ind.

Committee on Agricultural Press—A. J. McGee, Mo.; W. E. Bibb, Ky.; John A. Miles, Ill.

Committee on Resolutions, Constitution and By-Laws and Minimum Prices—Deferred until Wednesday morning.

C. O. DRAYTON, Chairman.

Report of committee accepted and appointees confirmed.

Motion prevailed that the regular evening program be suspended and general discussion on field work continued. Discussion opened by C. G. Billings, Wis. Continued by G. W. McIlroy, Ky.; J. S. Hayes, Ky.; S. C. Younger, Okla.; R. H. Elliston, Ky.; J. W. Dunn, Ky.; A. L. Wise, Wis.; T. S. Morrell, Minn.

Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 8 A. M.
(Special Session.)

Meeting of A. S. of E. Dept. of Fruit and Produce Growers.

On account of many delegates being on committee work, business was deferred until a later hour.

(Regular Session.)

Committee on committees continued their report:

Committee on Resolutions—R. H. Elliston, Ky.; Wm. Hammack, Ill.; Anton Hoing, Ill.; Geo. M. Carnes, Okla.; J. E. Worth, Wis.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws—J. W. Dunn, Ky.; Chas. A. Speer, Ind.; A. K. Fineout, Mich.; John T. Touhy, Mo.; O. B. Shafer, Neb.; W. W. Rowland, S. Dak.; C. O. Drayton, Ill.

Committee on Minimum Prices—W. W. Scott, Wis.; J. H. Burney, Ky.; S. C. Younger, Okla.; John A. Miles, Ill.; Jas. E. Jones, Ind.; P. M. Shaw, N. Y.; Gurley Taylor, Ind.

Report accepted and committee discharged.

Vice President J. B. Whiting assumed the chair.

Address of welcome to visitors by C. O. Drayton of Illinois.

President's address—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.

Although the president's address was inclined to make the convention serious and thoughtful, rather than demonstrative, he was frequently interrupted by applause and long applause was given at its completion. The convention was unanimous in pronouncing it one of the greatest addresses ever delivered, more accurately portraying the present condition of America, socially, industrially and politically, than any former utterances. It was considered that this address gave the first and only practical remedy for the many vexatious problems present today. It was ordered that copies be given the press, and that it be printed in pamphlet form, so that it might have the widest publicity possible.

"The Past, Present and Future of The American Society of Equity—M. Wes. Tubbs, secretary.

Announcements.

Adjournment to 1:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

This session was largely given to speeches and discussions.

Report of committee on Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Institutes:

The national convention of the A. S. of E., now in session in East St. Louis, Ill., do request that the Department of Agriculture of the United States, and the commissioners of each state grant us a lecturer in each Agricultural Institute of the several states, to present the best methods of marketing farm products at profitable prices, and the same to be recompensed the same as the lecturers on the other branches of agriculture.

C. G. BILLINGS, L. N. ROBERTSON,
Committee.



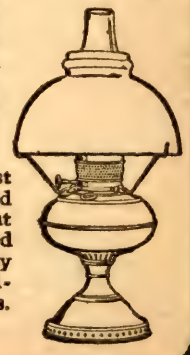
Have You A Cold Room?

In most houses there is a room without proper heating facilities—to say nothing of chilly hallways. Even though the heat of your stoves or furnace should be inadequate to warm the whole house there need not be one cold spot if you have a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

It will heat a room in no time and will *keep* it warm and cozy. Operated as easily as a lamp and perfectly safe. Wick cannot be turned too high or too low. Gives no smoke or smell because fitted with unique smokeless device. Can be carried about, which cannot be done with an ordinary stove. The Perfection Oil Heater is superior to all other oil heaters and is an ornament to any home. Made in two finishes—nickel and japan. Brass oil fount beautifully embossed. Holds four quarts of oil and burns nine hours. Every heater warranted. If not at your dealer's write nearest agency for descriptive circular.



THE Rayo Lamp is the safest and best all-round household lamp. Made of brass throughout and nickel-plated. Equipped with latest improved burner. Every lamp warranted. An ornament to any room whether library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. Write to nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is intended to bring Buyers and Sellers together at Moderate Cost

To bring buyers and sellers together there is no way surer or cheaper than thru Up-to-Date Farming's Business Exchange Department. This department is principally for subscribers, but anyone may advertise his wants or goods.

RATES The cost for advertising under this head is 5c a word each insertion.
Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. Cash should accompany order.

Agents Wanted

Agents Automatic self cleaning curry comb. $4.00 per day on trial. Costs you nothing. Write for introductory offer. Clean Comb Co., Dept. B, Racine, Wis.

Agents here is a corker; only pancake griddle in the world that bakes square cakes, turns them, bakes six each time. Canton Griddle Co., Canton, O.

Permanent Dignified, business proposition—$2,000 to $5,000 annually handling our Automatic Rain Water Shifter direct to property owners through sub-agents. Exclusive territory; no competition. Automatic Shifter Co., Dept. CC., Springfield, Ohio.

$25 per week and traveling expenses paid salesmen to sell goods to grocery dealers; experience unnecessary. Purity D. D. Co., Chicago.

Wanted Good man in every county to represent and advertise Hardware Department, put out samples, etc. Salary $21.00 weekly. Expense money advanced, Desk F. The Columbia House, Chicago.

Wanted in every county hustler who means business and has rig to make $18 a week advertising our Cough Syrup and Rheumatic Oil. Write at once to The Stover Remedy Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Commission Merchants

Poultry, Eggs, Game, sold highest prices. Apples, Potatoes, Onions by carload. T.J.Hoover, Produce Ave., Philadelphia.

Farm Lands

Buy a farm at $10—as productive as $100 land. Write "Farmer", care of Hastings Mfg. Co., Hastings, Nebraska.

Farm For Sale.
Wm. S. Coon, Osseo, Wis.

For good bargains we beat them all. We sell best of soil improved and unimproved from $4 to $40 per acre. Easy terms. We have 30,000 acres of fine soil that will double in price in less than one year. Can be handled with small capitol. Come at once. Will give price on a few. One section 10 mi. from town, ½ level; $4.50 per acre. 960 with $4,000 improvements, 70 acres in alfalfa, all second bottom running water 4½ mi. from town $16 per acre. Come at once and get the best of these great bargains. Platte Valley Land and Cattle Co., Kearney, Neb.

For Sale 192 acres in Missouri, all fenced, good repair. Land second bottom, limestone soil. 110 A under cultivation, very productive. 25 A blue grass. Balance in choice timber. Two good barns 30x36 and 48x50. Fine young orchard. Running water in barn yard all season. Six miles from county seat. ½ mile from school. 3 to 6 miles to most all churches. Title perfect. Price $5000. This is a bargain. Interested people write A. N. Barks, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

Go South and farm where you can make money. Address H.S.Ledbetter,Rockingham,N.C.

Henry County, Mo. Lands. We are closing out some large land interests of high grade farms—not cheap land, but good land cheap, at bankruptcy prices, in Henry, one of the best counties in Missouri. List free. The Kyle Land Agency, Clinton, Mo.

If You want to buy property, any kind, anywhere, send for our monthly. If you have property to sell, send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, C 313, Bank of Commerce Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Michigan Farms, productive soil, splendid climate, fruit, stock and grain farms. Write for list "H." C. B. Benham, Hastings, Mich.

Oconto County, Wisconsin. Best farming in state. Folder describing wild lands $10 improved at $30 and up for postal. R. A. Miniely, Oconto, Wis.

OKLAHOMA Farms. Write for prices. H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher, Oklahoma

Texas land for sale. 175 sections in West Texas and 100,000 acres in South West Texas in large and small tracts. W.L. Garvin, Jacksboro, Tex,

Texas improved hog ranch 1080 acres, 15 miles south of San Antonio. 840 acres under 7 wire hog proof fence; 240 acres under 4 wire; 200 acres in cultivation; every acre tillable; 4 sets of improvements houses, pens, windmill, surface tank, fine timber, grass, 35 head of Berkshire and Poland China sows, thoroughbred boars, 35 head Durham and Shorthorn cattle. Price including stock $15 per acre; half cash balance 6 years. Write for other bargains and booklets. TEXAS LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., Dept D. F. Dallas, Texas.

250 acre farm stocked with cattle, hogs and sheep. Price 4500. Address owner, R. P. Blodgett, Boyceville, Dum Co., Wis.

Ferrets

15,000 Ferrets. 48 page illustrated ferret book for 6 cts. telling how to breed and work these animals that exterminate rats; hunt rabbits. Price list free. Samuel Farnsworth, Middletown, Ohio

4000 Ferrets. Some trained. Small, medium and large. Prices and book mailed free. N. A. Knapp, Box 112, Rochester, O.

2000 Ferrets for sale. Can save you money. Booklet free. No combine. O.E. Hemenway. New London, O.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Berkshires for sale. The quick growing early maturing sort. Bred from the world's winners. Hammack and Sons, Pinckneyville, Ill.

For Sale Standard Delaine Merino Rams, Duroc male hogs, and Angus Cattle of both sex. Bargains if you want them. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Indiana

U. S. Cream Separators hold the worlds record for close skimming. Send for handsome catalog No. 187. Printed in colors and it's free. Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Machinery

Horizontal Air Cooled Gasoline Engines. In three sizes; 1½, 2½ and 5 H. P. Designed and built for business. Live agents desired throughout the country. Write for particulars. The Air-Cooled Motor Co., Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Inventions Tested and Defects Remedied. Ideas developed. Expert advice on value, practicability and methods of marketing. Best patent service procurable. Write for booklet. Mechanical Advisory board Co., (Inc.) Chillicothe, O.

Patents 48-page book Free; highest references. Fitzgerald & Co., Dept.H., Washington, D.C.

Patents Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest references.

Poultry and Supplies

A Thousand Dollar Hen is owned by U.R. Fishel, Box 18, Hope, Indiana. Send 2 dimes (20 cents) for 56 page catalogue containing 4 color plates and telling about the largest Poultry farm in the world.

Death to Lice. Lambert's "Death to Lice" kills all poultry vermin, lice on stock, ticks on sheep or vermin on plants. You get results immediately. Sample 10c; 15 ozs. postpaid, 40c; 100 ozs. by express $1.00. The O. K. Stock Food Co., 644 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Hens won't lay and be a breeding place for lice too. Leakes Lice Exterminator kills lice. Quart 35c; Gallon $1.00. Sprayer for applying 50 cents. SPECIAL OFFER: One gallon and one sprayer $1.00. Wm. H. Everitt, Indianapolis Ind.

20 Eggs $1.00. Leading varieties Poultry, Pigeons, Hares, Ferrets, Stock for sale. Catalogue free. Harry Musselman, Lox 50, Morwood, Pa.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Catalpa Speciosa, trees and seedlings for setting groves for fence posts, poles, etc. Get booklet. Wm. Robinson, Kokomo, Ind.

Land Owners—Let me send you free, my circulars on growing Catalpa trees for telephone poles. Some of the information will surprise you. H. C. Rogers, Box 13, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Potatoes for sale. Address all orders to Geo. T. Potten, Sec., Plainfield, Wis.

Salesmen wanted to introduce Burbank's wonderful stoneless Plum—Miracle, and sell our well-known hardy nursery stock. Big pay. Best proposition offered salesmen. Oregon Nursery Co., Detroit. Mich.

Seed Potatoes. I want to buy a carload of Early Mich. or "Crown Jewell" seed potatoes. From Michigan muck soil preferred. Thos. J. Whitefield, Suffolk, Va.

Wide-Awake agents wanted at 30, 40 and 50 per cent for selling our High Grade Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses and Vines. Business established 1846. Send references. The M. H. Harman Co., Geneva, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

Butcher shop, slaughter and ice houses for sale. Also farms. Chas. Chopot, St. Andrews, Washington.

Confessions of a Drone, by Joseph Medill Patterson and "What to Read on Socialism" mailed for six cents. Charles H. Kerr & Company, 264 Kinzie street, Chicago.

For 50c coin or money order and self addressed stamped envelope I will send receipt for making everlasting fence post out of any kind of wood for less than two cents a post. They will last in the ground longer than iron. Address J. H. Mintz, Brady, N. C.

Lodge paraphernalia of every description for all societies. Badges, banners, robes, uniforms, etc. The house that saves you money. Tell us your society and send for a catalog. E. G. Staats & Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

Postal Typewriter $25. Only real typewriter at low cost. Combines Universal Keyboard, strong manifolding, mimeograph stencil, cutting. Visible writing, interchangeable type, prints from ribbon. Imperfect allignment impossible. Will stand hardest wear; practically accident proof. Agents wanted. Write Postal Typewriter Co., Dept. 65, Norwalk, Conn.

Report of committee on warehouses:

We, the committee on warehouses, would respectfully recommend as follows: That the farmers, where organized, may without delay provide themselves with sufficient warehouses to hold their respective crops either on the farm or at the shipping points according to the conditions in the different localities. We also deem it wise and expedient where farmers are in a position to control a percentage of the supply of the perishable product to employ a competent salesman in the various consuming districts in the United States to dispose of the various products so controlled, as directly as possible, consistent with good business principles. We recommend that our official paper devote considerable space in educating farmers and assisting them to understand the improved system of marketing.

N. C. CRAWLEY, W. W. ROWLAND, J. H. BURNEY, P. L. SCRITSMIER.

Announcements.

Adjourned till 8 p. m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Address by Dr. John T. Tuohy, L. L. D.—"Economic Evolutions." Mr. Tuohy entertained and instructed the convention for about two hours.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING, 8 A. M.
(Special Session.)

Secretary's report.—M. Wes. Tubbs. The report was very exhaustive. It gave in great detail the statistical and financial condition of the society at present and for the past year. It showed the imperative necessity of some changes in the financial plan of the society and betterments in the payment of dues and their prorating. The report was supplemented by some explanations by President Everitt for the guidance of the committees and delegates. It was also fully discussed and finally adopted as a whole.

Report of committee on constitution and by-laws. The report was presented by Mr. Dunn, chairman, and read by Mr. Speers, secretary. This reading, with discussions, occupied the convention until the noon hour.

Announcements.

Adjournment.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Invitations were received to visit Armour & Co's., Swift & Co's. and the Independent packing plants.

Action on the invitations was deferred until it could be determined whether the business of the convention would allow.

Mr. Alexander Helper of North Caroline read an able paper, prepared by Wm. Barsodi of New York, entitled "Advertising, the Farmers' Aid in Purchasing and Marketing." It is expected to print this in Up-to-Date Farming.

Committee on constitution and by-laws continued its report. The report was read section by section, and after full and free discussion was adopted as reported or amended.

Final action on the constitution and by-laws was not taken until the next day, thus complying with the by-laws. (The constitution and by-laws are printed after this report.)

Majority report of committee on co-operation and affiliation:

We, the committee on co-operation and affiliation, report as follows:

Whereas, it is conceded that individuals standing alone are powerless against organized industries and classes in those times, to protect themselves in society or trade. And whereas, the larger the class of which an individual is a part, the weaker is the individual, and whereas, the farmers are the largest unorganized class, consequently the individual farmer is the weakest one in all our country, therefore, the members of the A. S. of E. invite the fullest co-operation with all individuals and all organized farmers, in whatever society, to make our association the stronger to secure our worthy object: viz, controlling marketing, profitable prices and equity in all dealings.

Also we desire the co-operation of organized labor and value their support in our demands for equity in price, so that one of our chief problems may be solved, viz, the labor problem, which will enable us to employ sufficient labor at market prices.

Also since we fully realize the unity of interest among all classes in a community, therefore, we desire close co-operation between the farmers and business men in every community, and we agree, as the natural results will be, that the farmer's trade will more largely remain at home, rather than go to distant cities.

BEN WATSON, Chmn., H. L. SCHMIDT
W. J. MATHEWS, J. B. HULSEY,
H. C. POTTHAST.

There was also made a minority report as follows:

Whereas, the object of the American Society of Equity is to secure equitable prices based on the cost of production for all farm products, and that in thus protecting the producer in the fruits of his toil, its purpose is to do equity by all;

Therefore, it is not the purpose of the Society to exclude any classes in the benefits of this movement; on the contrary the movement has been planned wide and deep to embrace ALL, and extend the benefits of equity to the consumers of farm products as well as to producers.

Should the time come when steps are taken by organizations, industrial or otherwise, to organize the consumers of farm products of our cities and towns on the lines of equity in the prices of commodities and necessities of living, the American Society of Equity will be willing under its constitution and in every practicable way and in accordance with strict business principles to co-operate with, sympathize with and promote the same.

While the American Society of Equity disapproves, and even condemns all violation of contract and all arbitrary breaking of plighted agreements on the part of associations of organized industry, nevertheless the American Society of Equity recognizes the right of labor to organize for its right and welfare, and that such organization has lifted up and dignified labor, guaranteed the excellence of its product, saved the working man from serfdom, secured him a fair proportion of wages for work done, lessened the hours of his toil, saved his children from unduly early toil and saved posterity thereby from becoming a race of degenerates.

Believing these assertions to be true, then should organized consumers in any of the labor organizations decide to cultivate friendly and trade relations with the producing classes—farmers—and for this purpose decide to establish agencies exchanges, etc., or other means of directly meeting the producing classes and receiving their products at first hands, the American Society of Equity will be more than willing to co-operate to the end that consumers may secure the necessities of life at equitable prices.

We recommend that a committee of three be chosen to visit the leaders of the labor unions of the East and West—and particularly those of St. Louis and Chicago—and explain our position, as stated above, and give evidence of our friendly interest in them to the ends that direct shipments may be made or orders received from them filled when they have established agencies and exchanges.

We believe this reciprocal benefit movement, once started, will result in an almost immediate outlet for perishible products, and moreover will prove a sheet anchor to the labor unions now organized and the greatest possible power for future organization work.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. POTTHAST.

The convention ordered the minority report made a part of the majority report and both were adopted.

Report of committee on minimum prices:

We, the undersigned committee, do submit to this honorable body the following minimum prices for principal farm crops for 1906 and 1907, for their careful consideration:

Wheat No. 1 Northern Spring, at Chicago, per bu., $1.00.

Wheat No. 2 Red Winter, at Chicago, per bu., $1.00.

Corn No. 2, until Jan. 1, 1907, at Chicago, per bu., 45 cents.

Corn No. 2, after Jan. 1 to April 1, at Chicago, per bu., 50 cents.

Corn No. 2, after April 1, at Chicago, per bu., 55 cents.

Oats No. 2 White, at Chicago, per bu., 40 cents.

Barley No. 2 or good Malting, at Chicago, per bu., 55 cents.

Rye No. 2, at Chicago, per bu., 75 cents.

Buckwheat, in country, per bu., 70 cents.

Potatoes, Irish, at Chicago, per bu, 65 cents.

Potatoes, Sweet, at principal markets, per bu., 75 cents.

Beans, White, Hand-Picked, at Detroit, per bu, $1.50.

Beans, Red, Hand-Picked, at Detroit, per bu., $2.00.

Cotton, Middlings, at New York, per lb., 12 cents.

Wool, in country, per lb., 30 cents.

Hogs, at Chicago, per cwt., $6.00 to $6.50.

Cattle, at Chicago, per cwt., $6.00 to $6.50.

Sheep, at Chicago, per cwt., $5.50 to $5.75.

Lambs, at Chicago, per cwt., $6.50 to $7.50.

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, at Chicago, per ton, $14.00.

Broom Corn, to farmers, per ton, $75.00 to $100.00.

Tobacco, the prices to be made later, when crop and conditions are known. This was the action of the Clarksville convention of the A. S. of E. Department of Tobacco Growers, which action we recommend this convention to indorse.

Respectfully submitted by the committee.

W. W. SCOTT, Chmn.; JOHN A MILES, Ill.; S. C. YOUNGER, Okla.; J. H. BURNEY, Ky.; GURLEY TAYLOR, Ind.; E. M. SHAW, Ill.; BEN NEWTON, Ky.; JAMES JONES, Ind.

The report was adopted.

Report of committee on resolutions:

Your committee on resolutions begs to report as follows:

Whereas, We are duly appreciative of

the cordial welcomes extended and of the efforts made by the institutions and citizens of East St. Louis to make our stay here pleasant, and our work effective, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we express to the city of East St. Louis and the State of Illinois our sincere thanks for their cordial welcome, through his honor, Mr. Silas Cook, the mayor of the city, and Representative in Congress Hon. W. A. Rodenberg. We further appreciate and extend our thanks to all the citizens of the progressive city for the cordial interest manifested in our behalf, and especially to Rev. W. E. Archibald for his opening invocation, and to the Merchants' and Real Estate Exchange for ample provisions made for our work and entertainment.

Be it resolved, further, that the thanks are due, and are hereby extended, to our national officers for their untiring zeal and enthusiastic and determined interest they have manifested throughout the year in and for the American Society of Equity. We are especially proud of the magnificent paper or message read by our president, so admirably conceived, so irrefutable in logic, so concisely stated in the exposition of the doctrines of this society that it must rank with any of the great state papers of today on economic questions, and we heartily recommend that some plan be devised to give it the widest circulation outside, as well as inside, our society.

Whereas the system and practice of the monthly reporting of crop conditions and yield by the National Department of Agriculture has often proved disastrous to the farming interests, causing millions of dollars to be lost to the producers, by playing into the hands of speculators and exploiters, and causing them to hammer down prices without regard to the cost of production. Therefore,

Be it resolved, that it is the sense of this body that all laws or regulations compelling the sending out of these monthly reports of growing crops should be repealed or modified to the extent that any and all crops should be reported only at the time of maturity of such crops.

Be it resolved further, that it is the sense of this meeting that the system inaugurated in many states, either by enactments of their legislatures or by the regulations of the agricultural departments of such state, compelling farmers to list the acreage of growing crops, is manifestly unfair and unjust to the producers, in that it furnishes weapons to the brokers, speculators and distributors to break down and destroy the equitable prices of such crops even before they are harvested, and that all laws, enactments or regulations of this kind should be repealed or modified.

Such laws are as unfair to the farmers as a similar law would be, requiring all the manufacturers of this country to file with our assessors and tax listers the names, kinds and amounts of raw material they expected to use during the year.

Whereas, our National Government has appropriated ten millions of dollars and our state governments various large funds to teach the modes and methods of increased production of all farm products by the most advantageous scientific methods known, and, whereas, schools and institutes are conducted, both national and state, and expert scientific men engaged to lecture upon these subjects, for all of which this society is duly appreciative.

But we steadfastly and unalterably hold to the idea that the question of regulation of marketing to secure fair prices for these farm products is even more important to farmers than increased production. This is a principle upon which this society is founded and is the cornerstone thereof, and in which we believe.

Therefore, we resolve, nay demand, of the nation and the states that the principles of this society be recognized and that on all the programs of such schools and institutes a place be assigned for a teacher or speaker to instruct and educate the people upon the subject of controlled marketing and profitable prices.

Resolved, further, that it is the sense of this national body and part of the fundamental principles of our society, as enunciated by its founder in his great book, "The Third Power," to enlist in our behalf all the trades, professions and business interests in every community having a common interest with our own, to the end that we may strengthen our own position by intelligent aid and co-operation and the dissemination of the principles of equity to all. Therefore, in a co-operative spirit we are equally bound by the same laws of equity to give our trade and influence to our local communities, rather than dissipate it to localities, cities and among people having no interest common with our own.

R. H. ELLISTON, Ky.; ANTON HOING, Ind.; A. K. FINEOUT, Mich.; WILLIAM HAMMACK, Ill.; GEO. M. CARNES, Okla.; JACOB WIRTH, Wis.

Report accepted.

Report of committee on official paper and German edition:

Mr. President—Your committee on official paper and German edition, beg leave to report.

1. While it might be desirable for the society to own the official organ, it is not now in a position to purchase the paper.

2. We approve the policy of requiring all members to become subscribers to the official organ.

3. We recommend to our board of directors that they co-operate with President Everitt in making Up-to-Date Farming a weekly paper as soon as practicable.

4. We recommend that a department under the head of "General Equity News" be created and special editions be issued covering our best organized states, and that each of said states select an editor for these editions.

5. That owing to the large number of German people embraced in our membership, a German edition of Up-to-Date Farming is extremely desirable, and should be provided for as speedily as possible, and until this shall be brought about we recommend to the favorable consideration of cur members the German paper, "Haus und Land," published by Otto Doederlein, Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.

We also commend the Polish weekly paper known as "Gospodarz," published by Stephen Napieralski, 1513 W. 22d street, Chicago, Ill., for members of that nationality—and in general all publications advocating the principles of equity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. WITHAM, Chmn., J. T. TUOHY, WM. G. HILL.

Report accepted.

Report of committee on agricultural press:

We, the committee on agricultural press, highly appreciate the encouragement that we have thus far received from the agricultural press in the developing of the agricultural resources of our great country and in the production of bountiful crops of every kind that are necessary for the sustenance and comforts of mankind. And especially to Up-to-Date Farming and its great and noble publisher are our thanks due for giving to the agricultural world the grandest ideas that were ever revealed to the agricultural classes. We mean the idea of obtaining better prices.

Now, be it resolved by the convention, that we request the co-operation of the press of the country in the obtaining of equitable prices for all products of the farm and to assist the American Society of Equity in establishing the same. We believe the time has passed for the press of the country to remain neutral on this important question.

Be it further resolved, that we, the members of the American Society of Equity, give our support to all such papers, and that we refuse to patronize all publications that are unfriendly or that are antagonistic to our association.

Be it further resolved by this convention that Up-to-Date Farming be made a weekly publication as soon as possible and the organizers and others be empowered to collect sufficient subscription price to pay for same, believing this step will be a great help in perfecting a complete organization in a short while and perpetuating the same. And further we recommend that it be published in the German language and other languages that represent any large class of our farmers.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. McGEE, Mo.; JOHN A. MILES, Ill.; W. E. BIBB, Ky.

The report was adopted.

There being no more committees ready to report, the convention proceeded to elect officers for the next year, with the results as follows:

For President—J. A. Everitt of Indianapolis was re-elected by acclamation.

For Vice President—J. B. Whiting of Interlaken, N. Y., was re-elected.

For Secretary—M. Wes. Tubbs of Indianapolis was re-elected by acclamation.

For Treasurer—John P. Stelle, Dahlgren, Ill.

For National Organizer—H. B. Sherman was re-elected.

For Directors—C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; M. F. Sharp, Narrows, Ky.; H. E. Wilson, Marena, Okla.; W. W. Scott, Plainfield, Wis.

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18

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positively sent on free trial in your own home; if it pleases you you can buy it on your own terms. Try the famous Columbia Graphophone in your own home, let it play the beautiful operatic airs, lovely waltzes, lively two-steps, old fashioned hymns, or any other pieces of your own selection, from our great assortment of records, and after hearing the true and remarkable tone of this instrument you are not satisfied, send it back at our expense and the trial is absolutely free. The Graphophone and Columbia Records in competition with *all other* makes of Talking Machines, was awarded first and highest prizes as follows: Grand Prize, Paris 1900—Double Grand Prize, St. Louis 1904. —Highest Award, Portland 1905.

FREE TRIAL

The Pioneer, the leader of all the Talking Machines.

Write At Once — for catalogue, which will tell you all about many handsome styles of Disc and Cylinder Graphophones; select the machine you want and it will be sent to you for FREE TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME.

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WRITTEN GUARANTEE *for a whole year given with every machine. No other company will give you such a guarantee.* Our great capital and wonderful organization enables us to guarantee all our machines fully for a whole year, and sell them on the most liberal and easy terms ever offered by any other company. We are the *Pioneers* in this industry and produced the first successful and practical talking machine, the famous Columbia Graphophone, which has been often imitated but never equaled.

We will exchange your old machines of any make in trade for the Graphophone. If you have a talking machine describe it to us, and we will make you a most liberal offer in exchange for one of our famous *Graphophones.*

Take immediate advantage of our liberal offer today, send for the catalogue, make your selection and let us send you the machine on *FREE TRIAL*—it will cost you absolutely nothing to do this—*do it now.*

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It may not SEEM much when only given a passing thought—but those who have TRIED bolster springs KNOW that it is considerable.

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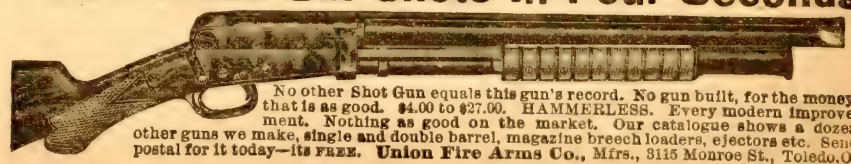
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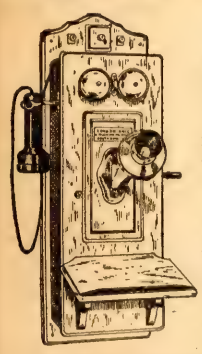
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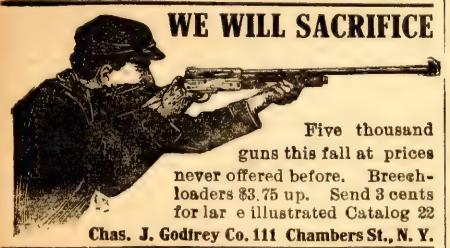
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HARD WEAR
is what the SECURITY BOOT was made for. Try it.

DURABILITY
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LYCOMING DUCK BOOT.
It has a Reputation to Sustain. They are made of Pure Rubber and the Best Duck and are

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HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO.
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HAMILTON-BROWN LARGEST IN THE WORLD SHOE CO.

Report of committee on officers' salaries:

We, your committee on officers' salaries report as follows:

We recommend salaries for the officers and directors as follows: President, $1,000 per annum; vice president, for actual time $3 per day and expenses, and for secretary, $1,200 per annum, including traveling expenses when engaged in the business of the organization, with all office expenses; board of directors, $3 per day while actually engaged, with traveling expenses.

C. N. LUCE, W. S. MERRITT, GEO. M. CARNES.

The report was amended as follows:

1. That the present by-laws remain as before, except that the secretary receive twelve hundred dollars instead of ten hundred dollars, with office expenses and necessary traveling expenses and assistants in performing the duties of his office.

2. That the salary of the treasurer be decided by the board of directors.

The amendments were adopted instead of the report.

THURSDAY EVENING.

W. H. Small of Evansville, Ind., grain merchant and seedsman, addressed the convention and made it clear that buyers of grain, when they understood the American Society of Equity's plan and objects, must favor the organization. He showed clearly how the society will be a blessing and benefit to legitimate grain handlers.

Report of committee on organization:

We, your committee, report as follows:

1. We realize the absolute need of an additional assistant in the organization department, and recommend that arrangements be made to secure a man specially qualified for the position, to take complete charge of the general work of organization outside of organized states, and also to co-operate with the state unions of such states. That he shall plan the work of organization, attend to the correspondence in connection with this branch of the work and be the central head of this department, but subject to the board of directors.

2. We condemn the promiscuous issuing of organizers' commissions, as such course is a great injury to the society, and recommend that no such commissions be issued by those in charge of the national or state work, until they have evidence to convince them that the applicant is qualified for such an important position. That organizers be promoted in accordance with results.

3. That the national and state unions make a special effort to get the membership record in perfect shape by the first of January, and that after that time a report of the number of members enrolled by states be reported in each issue of the official paper.

4. That we realize the great importance of an educational campaign to prepare the masses for organization, and urge that special funds be raised by local and county unions to place a copy of "The Third Power" book in every home possible. That the National Society make arrangements to send three copies of the national paper to every address that can be secured during the coming year, and that the lowest possible rate be placed on three months' subscriptions by the publisher, which may be sent to specially selected lists of persons by local, county or state unions.

J. B. WHITING, C. O. DRAYTON, L. M. WESCOTT, CHAS. A. SPEER, F. W. PLOETZ, R. SHEROD.

The report was adopted.

Report of committee on publicity:

We, your committee on publicity, report as follows:

1. We deem it wise to establish a press bureau at the national headquarters as soon as possible. And recommend that the board of directors do this as soon as funds will permit.

2. That all local, county and state unions elect a press correspondent, who will prepare news and educational matter relating to our society, receive news articles from others and submit same regularly to as many papers as will use such matter.

3. To stimulate activity among the local press correspondents we recommend that the county union give a quarterly prize to the local correspondent within the county securing the greatest amount of and best publicity. The contest to be decided by a committee and based on clippings submitted.

4. We recommend that more attention be given in our official paper to reports of progress and that the number of new members admitted be reported by states at least once a month.

5. Organizers should give especial attention to reporting all new locals organized by them to the local papers, through the local press correspondent.

M. WES. TUBBS, Ind.; CHAS. A. SPEER, Ind.; M. F. SHARP, Ky.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 8:30 A. M.

The report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was taken up for final action.

The report as amended was unanimously adopted and is printed following this convention report.

A committee was appointed to carry out the provision of minority report on co-operation and affiliation, as follows: Otto Doederlein, Chicago; Dr. John T. Tuohy, St. Louis, and N. C. Crawley, Baraboo, Wis.

The following resolution commending organizers was offered:

Whereas, the various general and state organizers have since the beginning of the organization made many personal, pecuniary and other sacrifices, and have disinterestedly advanced the membership and purposes of the society.

Be it therefore resolved, that we, the delegates to this fourth annual convention of the American Society of Equity, put on record our appreciation and gratitude for the same; ask that the society in convention assembled, "do now accord them a rising vote of thanks."

Respectfully submitted,
DR. J. T. TUOHY.

The resolution was heartily adopted in spirit and act as recommended.

Mr. Sherod of Iowa now spoke of conditions in Iowa and recommended a plan of action on the part of the A. S. of E. and the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association.

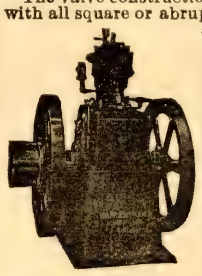
Place of next meeting was left with Secretary Tubbs and Director Drayton.

There being no further business before the general convention, prayer was offered by Member Chas. A. Speer and the fourth annual convention of the American Society of Equity closed at 11 a. m., Friday, Oct. 26, 1906.

Immediately following the closing of the general convention, the A. S. of E. Department of Fruit and Produce went into session. Full report given on page 14.

The cut here shows the Robertson Vertical Straight Line Gas and Gasoline Engine, made in sizes from 3½ to 50 H. P. The design shows a very handsome and compact machine, being a four cycle engine with the latest improvements known.

The valve construction is on the French order, with all square or abrupt corners dispensed with, allowing the fuel and burnt gases to move without the least resistance. The intake is on one side of the cylinder and the exhaust on the opposite. The cylinder is cast separate from the bed and full water jacketed. The crank is a steel forging turned and true.



The exhaust valve is operated by a special lift cam of very simple and durable design, the bases are provided with doors for convenience in getting at the inside. The igniter is electric spark, the governor is a ball pattern, operating a very sensitive and simple lock, regulating the speed and controlling the fuel according to the load, producing a power machine to the point of perfection in economy, simplicity and reliability.

These engines are well adopted for all power purposes, having close regulation in speed, easy to start and very few working parts.

They are the ideal power for farmers for pumping, sawing, grinding, dairy machines, etc., makes ideal portable power in fact for every and any power required, always ready to start and all expense ceases when engine stops.

The company has a large factory equipped with all modern machinery for their production and have built up a large trade through the merits of these machines and for this month are offering a special inducement to purchases in new districts for advertising. Parties anticipating putting in power will do well to write for proposition, addressing The Robertson Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A special wireless telegram from the North Pole advises us that Santa Claus is loaded down with guns, not only for boys and girls, but for the larger growth—in fact for all those who enjoy a life in the open and who desire to train the hand and eye to accuracy in the wholesome sports of hunting and target shooting.

We presume that Santa Claus has been stirred up particularly by the advertising of the Stevens Rifles and Shot Guns that are appearing in our advertising columns. If you will take a look at them you will not wonder why Santa chooses Stevens Firearms for his presents this year.

If you are interested to learn about the wide range of manufacture in Stevens Firearms, their high grade quality, popular prices and suitability for young or old of either sex, read the advertisement and send for the handsome Christmas Catalogue which they offer.

STEVENS SHOT GUN FREE

GENUINE BREECH LOADING TAKE-DOWN STEVENS.
Shell Ejecting, Choke Bore, Perfect Gun for Shooting Ducks, Rabbits, Quails, Etc.

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Description.—Single barrel, take-down, choke-bored, automatic shell ejector. Case hardened frame, top snap action, rebounding lock, walnut stock, hard rubber butt, reinforced breech, 12 gauge, 28 or 30 inch barrel. Shoots any shell made Winchester, U. M. C., Etc. SPLENDIDLY finished, can be taken down instantly into two pieces.

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TESTIMONIALS.
Shot gun is a Daisy. Thank you for kindness and honesty.—Wesley McKeever, Fremont, Ohio.
Find it a very close and strong shooter—Carey Fish, South Haven, Mich.
Am well satisfied with gun.—R. L. Beyer, Columbus, O.
Gun is much better than I expected.—M. G. Baker, Skowhegan, Mich.

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We have bought a number of these guns and are giving them away for a very little work any boy or man can do for us. We guarantee you can earn one in a day. Many have earned one in an hour. No cheap pictures or jewelry to sell. Our plan does all the work. Simply say you want a gun. Send No Money, just your name and address. Write today.

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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

The Constitution and By-Laws are not published complete, but only such sections as were amended. Every officer and member should obtain them in pamphlet form. Send five cents for one, or twenty-five cents for one dozen.

ARTICLE I.

Name and Membership.

This organization shall be known as the American Society of Equity of North America, and it shall consist of farmers and other persons who favor and are willing to assist in the accomplishment of the purposes of the society and who shall be accepted therein according to the prescribed rules of receiving members; also wives of members and their children not under fourteen (14) years of age and residing at home with their parents, who may become special members, with the benefits as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE II.

Purposes and Objects.

The purpose of this society is to secure equity and fair dealing in all the business relations of human life, and its objects are fully set forth in the Articles of Incorporation, the chief of which is to secure equitable and profitable prices for all products of the farm, garden and orchard, including live stock and dairy products and poultry.

ARTICLE III.

Organized Forms.

The organized forms of this society are Local Unions, County Unions, Section Unions, State Unions, Department Unions, District Unions and a National Union, whose membership and powers are fully defined herein.

ARTICLE IV.

Local Unions.

Section 1. Local Unions shall consist of farmers and others as heretofore specified, accepted into the society according to its rules and usages. Each local union shall have exclusive control of its own affairs and may adopt special by-laws, subject only to this constitution and the laws enacted there under, and to official rulings in accordance therewith, by the National, State or County Unions.

How Organized.

No change.

Fees and Dues.

Section 3. The membership fee to join the American Society of Equity shall be $2.00 after January 1, 1907. In organized states this shall be forwarded to the State Secretary, who shall send 75 cents of the same to the National Secretary, which shall be used for extending the society, meeting the expenses of the National Union and paying one year's subscription to the official paper. The remaining $1.25 to be retained by the State Union to further the work in the state. Where a State Union has not been organized the full fee is to be forwarded to the National Secretary.

Note. Previous to January 1, 1907, the membership fee is $1.00.

Section 4. The dues to be paid by each member of a local union shall be $1.20 per year, payable in advance in January of each year. If not paid in January a penalty of 10 cents shall be added the first of each quarter of a year that the same remains unpaid, which when collected shall be placed in the Local Union treasury. The dues shall be apportioned as follows: 20 cents shall remain in the local treasury, 20 cents forwarded to the county secretary, if county is organized, and the remaining 80 cents to be forwarded to the State Secretary, if a State Union has been organized, and the State Secretary must forward 60 cents to the National Union Secretaory for general expenses and organization and to pay for the official paper the next year. Where no County or State Unions exist the entire dues (less the Local Union's share, 20 cents), $1.00 shall be sent to the National Union.

Special Members.

No change.

Charter, How Granted.

No change.

Changing Place of Membership.

No change.

Officers and Election.

Section 8. The officers of a local union of the American Society of Equity shall be a President, a Vice President, a Cecretary and a Treasurer, together with such other officers as local unions may decide to elect or appoint. The official term shall be twelve months, and the regular election shall be held at the first meeting in January, by ballot, except that in case of only one candidate for an office, election may be had by acclamation. All officers serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

Duties of Officers.

No change.

Meetings.

No change.

Executive Session.

Section 11. In case it should be considered desirable to hold an executive session, a doorkeeper may be appointed, whose duty it will be to close and attend the door when required to do so by the president, and to admit no one except members, without the president's permission.

Grievances.

No change.

Arrearages.

Section13. A member twelve months in arrears for dues or other charges shall stand suspended without action of the union, but the secretary must report the same to the local, county, state and National Unions and correct the membership roll. A member suspended for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the payment of arrearages, and penalties.

ARTICLE V.

Members at Lerge.

Members not convenient to a local union, or where no local union has yet been organized, may become members-at-large of the American Society of Equity, on payment of the membership fee of two dollars ($2.00) and may maintain their membership by payment of $1.20 dues, to be paid, the same as local members. Payment to be paid to the state secretary if there is a state union, otherwise to the National Secretary.

ARTICLE VI.

County Unions.

Section 1. County unions shall consist of their regular officers, standing committees and representatives from local unions.

How Organized.

No change.

Regular Meetings.

No change.

Officers and Elec ion.

Sestion 4. The officers of county unions and their election shall be the same as those provided for local unions, the official term shall be one year and the annual election shall take place at the meeting in January of each year. Delegates to the State Union meeting shall be elected at the July meeting each year as hereinafter provided for.

Work of County Unions.

No change.

ARTICLE VI.

State Unions.

Section 1. State Unions shall consist of their regular officers, standing committees and representatives from county unions.

How Organized.

No change.

Officers and Elections.

Section 3. The officers of state unions and their election shall be the same as those provided for local unions, the official term shall be one year, and the annual election shall take place at the meeting in October of each year.

Regular Meetings.

Section 4. The regular annual meeting of state unions shall be held the first week in October of each year and immediately after the meeting the secretary of the state union shall send to the secretary of the National Union a carefully compiled statistical account of the work of the previous year, to wit: The number of county unions in the state, the number of new county unions organized during the year, together with such other information as may be at any time called for by the National Union.

Work of State Unions.

Section 5. State unions are charged with the general supervision of the work of the society in their respective states, and they are, therefore, expected to complete and maintain the organization therein. In organized states, local and county unions shall send all state and National dues to the State secretary, and the national dues will be forwarded by him to the National Secretary. It shall be their duty to take up all the duties coming under the head of state unions, and shall elect delegates to the National Union at the regular October meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

Department Unions.

A Department union shall be organized for each special crop or class of crops. Its function will be to meet the special requirements of that crop or class of crops in producing, handling and marketing. Its members shall consist of members of the American Society of Equity who produce that particular crop or class of crops and members who do not produce such are not elligible.

A Department Union shall adopt its own Constitution, make its own by-laws, and provide for representative at its conventions, and have its own officers, all subject to the constitution and by-laws of the National Union.

It shall be chartered by the National Union.

ARTICLE VIII.

District Unions.

District unions may be organized as subordinate unions to Department Unions and under the order and direction of such Department Unions. They will be necessary only when the crop is of much diversity in types, classes and grades. An example is the tobacco crop. They shall be chartered by the National



We make fence better and better. Why.

Tell you why.

The manufacturer that makes any article better than anyone else, sooner or later will enjoy the biggest trade in that article.

If he is wise, he will strive always to improve on the best, to *keep* it the best—to keep it the *biggest seller* in his line.

And because of his greater volume of sales, he can make improvements at less cost per gross, or ton, or rod, as the case may be.

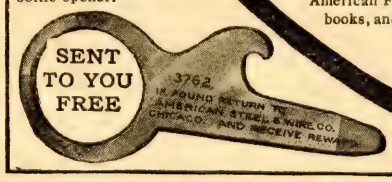
Eighty per cent of all the wire fence made and sold is

AMERICAN FENCE

The reason is—*better* fence. The best fence brains in the world are constantly at work striving to make American Fence better, stronger longer-lived—to *keep* it best. Recent improvement—better galvanizing—adds to the life of the fence, decreases its cost per rod per year.

Drop me a postal and tell me how much fence you will need this year.

I will write you a personal letter about American Fence and send you this combination key-ring, screw-driver and bottle-opener.



NOTE—I want to send you the combination key-ring, shown in the corner, *with our compliments*, as a continual reminder of American Fence. We register your name and number on our books, and return keys, without cost, if found and sent us.

FRANK BAACKES
Vice-President and General Sales Agent
American Steel & Wire Co.
Chicago, U. S. A.

COILED SPRING FENCE



Closely Woven. Can not Sag. **Every wire and every twist is a brace** to all other wires and twists full height of the fence. **Horse-high, Bull-strong, Pig-tight.** Every rod guaranteed.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL and sold direct to farmer, freight prepaid, at lowest factory price. **Our Catalogue tells how Wire is made—how it is galvanized—why some is good and some is bad.** Its brimful of fence facts. You should have this information. Write for it today. Its Free.

KITSELMAN BROS.
Box 289 MUNCIE, INDIANA.



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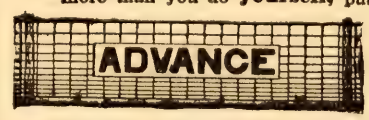
Made of **High Carbon** coiled wire. We have no **agents.** Sell direct to user at **factory prices on 30 days free trial.** We pay **all freight.** Catalog shows 37 styles and heights of farm and poultry fence. **It's free.** Buy direct. Write today

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
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I SAVED $15 ON 100 RODS

buying Advance Fence.—John Nierste, Westphalia, Ind.

You can **save** just what the fence dealer in your town would **make** if you bought your fence of him. It is a large item. If you love the fence dealer more than you do **yourself,** put your money in his till.



Advance Fence is sold only by the maker direct to you on 30 days FREE trial at wholesale prices, freight prepaid.

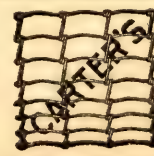
Advance Fence is **scientifically** constructed. It is made of **best** galvanized steel wire throughout. The top and bottom strands are **double** strength. The stay wire is continuous being twisted with the selvage from one stay to the next and wrapped **twice** around each line wire as it passes across the fence. The slight crimp at the intersection of the stay with the strand wire prevents the stay from slipping and also provides for expansion and contraction. It is the **simplest** fence on the market, easily put up, **durable** and dressy. Made in **26 STYLES** for all Farm, Poultry, Stock and Park purposes. Send today for **Free Fence Book** and Wholesale prices.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 7655 Old Street, PEORIA, ILLINOIS

BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

HEAVIEST FENCE MADE

All No. 9 Steel Wire. Well galvanized. Weighs ⅓ more than most fences. **15 to 85c per rod delivered.** We send **free sample** for inspection and test. Write for fence book of 133 styles. **The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio.**



$10 A DAY

You can make $10 a day weaving fence with a **Carter Wire Fence Machine.** Costs but $10. Wire in quantities at wholesale prices. Free Catalogue—tells how to build fence and why you should use *Coiled Steel Spring Wire.* **Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.**

Page Fence Strongest and best. Write for catalog. Page Fence Co., Box 792, Adrian, Mich.

New Cure For Rupture

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women and Children

I Send It on Appoval—You Wear It—If You Are Not Satisfied, I Refund Your Money

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip and yet is cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. I have put the price



C. E. Brooks, the Inventor

so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it. I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success.

Write me today and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks, 2048 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

CIDER MAKING

Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used.

WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.

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STARK TREES ARE FAMOUS wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown. Free Catalog of superb fruits—Black Ben. King David, Delicious, etc.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo

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TELEPHONES
Write for booklet explaining cost and how to organize, build and operate telephone systems among your neighbors. CADIZ ELECTRIC CO., 50 C. C. C. Bldg., Cadiz, O.

Big Salaries Men and women of every age are making big salaries with us. Work honorable, easy and agreeable at home. We want some one in your neighborhood. Are an old established firm. Write to-day. Big money for you. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO. Box 874 Detroit, Mich.

Stop Wash-Day Drudgery

You are tired of the work it causes and poor results a washboard gives. Why slave away for hours on ashday, with all its tired arms and backaches? DON'T DO IT.

Perhaps you have already decided that a washing machine is made for your convenience. Good. Then let us advise you to not pay an exhorbitant price for pretty talk and "mechanical wonders." Perpetual motion has not been invented or discovered.

The Pedigo Perfection Washer is the machine for you, reader. Here is a picture of it. Nothing complicated. It will not get out of order and give a mechanic gray hairs to keep it running. The Pedigo is just a washing machine. A slight forward and back movement of the arm runs it without tiring the back Thousands have been in use for years. Strength saved in running it. It will wash to perfection a lace handkerchief or a carpet. Made of galvanized iron and will last indefinitely. The most wonderful part of our proposition is the price, only 3.00. Why pay $10.00 or more for a complicated machine? Your money back if not satisfied is the way we sell Pedigo Perfectfon Washers. Try one on our guarantee. If you send 50 cents extra, or $3.50 in all, we will pay freight east of the Rockies.



COONER & FORTUNE CO., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Union on request of the Department union to which they shall be subordinate.

ARTICLE IX.

Section Unions.

These will be unions organized to carry out the plan of The Society in securing reports of supply, of demand and in directing the marketing of members' crops. They will each comprise several states (about seven section unions to the country). They will be chartered by the National Union. The organization of section unions await sufficient development of the society to undertake marketing on the complete plan.

ARTICLE X.

The National Union.

No change.

Meetings.

Section 2. The National Union shall meet once each year at a time and place to be previously determined.

Officers.

No change.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

No change.

The duties of the National Organizer shall be:

First. To answer calls and fill engagements for special meetings of the American Society of Equity, or other farmers' organizations according as the interest of the society may demand or the Board of Directors may direct.

Second. To engage in the work of organization—local and general—in such states as do not have State Organization.

Third. And on the call of States having state organization to respond to calls thereto, provided, however, that organized states making such call compensate him for the services thus rendered, and in which case the usual per diem as provided in this constitution be not also paid him, provided furthermore that states having such state organization and needing the future aid of the National Organizer may do so under the direction of the Board of Directors and this per diem and actual expenses be paid by the National Union.

Director of Organization.

A Director of Organization, created by the 1906 convention shall take complete charge of the general work of organization outside of organized states. He shall plan the work of organization and provide the necessary force of general field and local organizers, attend to the correspondence in connection with this branch of the work and be the central head of this department, but subject to the Board of Directors.

Official Salaries.

Section 5. The president of this society shall be paid $1,000.00 per annum and all necessary traveling expenses while in actual discharge of his duties and office expenses as allowed by the Board of Directors.

The Vice-President shall be compensated only when called upon to perform the duties of the President, when he shall be paid at the rate of $3.00 per day and traveling expenses.

The Secretary of this society shall be paid $1,200.00 per annum with office expenses and necessary traveling expenses when in the field with such assistants as the Board of Directors may deem necessary.

The compensation of the treasurer of this society shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

The compensation of the Director of organization shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

All other officers and members of the Board of Directors not already provided for, shall receive for their services $3.00 per day while in actual performance of their duties, together with traveling expenses in connection with meetings of said Board.

ARTICLE XI.

Powers Conferred.

Section 1. Department, State, County and local unions are given full power in the management of their own affairs, and are expected to be vigilant in carrying out the purposes of the society, and securing benefits to their members, by co-operation in all practical and profitable ways. They are the guardians of the society in their respective jurisdictions, are expected to build up and maintain the organization to its greatest possible strength, and they are hereby granted all necessary powers to accomplish such purposes as they may legitimately undertake in the line of the objects of the society, but on all questions of levying per capita assessments or making appropriations, full and free discussion must be had, with due regard to the rights of all the members, but the right of majority rule must be recognized.

State Unions shall have the general charge of organization in their respective states, and are entitled to the full co-operation of all local and county unions and of the entire organization.

ARTICLE XII.

General Provisions.

No change.

Section 13. This Constitution and By-Laws as amended shall go into effect January 1, 1907.

Respectfully submitted:

Chas A. Speer
J. W. DUNN, Ky., Chairman,
CHAS. A. SPEER, Sec., Ind
W. W. ROWLAND, S. Dak.,
C. O. DRAYTON, Ill.,
J. T. TUOHY, Mo.,
A. K. FINEOUT, Mich.,
ALEX A. ARNOLD, Wis.,
Committee.

Officers for 1906-07.

President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Vice President—J. B. Whiting, Interlaken, N. Y.

Secretary—M. Wes. Tubbs, Indianapolis.

Treasurer—Jno. P. Stelle, Dahlgren, Illinois.

National Organizer—H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind.

Directors—President, Vice President and Secretary (ex-officio) also, C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; M. F. Sharp, Narrows, Ky.; W. W. Scott, Plainfield, Wis.; H. E. Wilson, Marena, Okla.

FIRST REGULAR MEETING

Of the Fruit and Produce Department of The American Society of Equity, East St. Louis, Oct. 26, 1906

Meeting called to order at 11 a. m. by Vice President of the National Union J. B. Whiting of New York.

Report of committee on constitution and by-laws read and accepted. By-laws were unanimously adopted as read and are as follows:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Name and Members.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as "The American Society of Equity Department of Fruit and Produce."

Section 2. The members of this department shall consist of members of the American Society of Equity who are producers of any perishable products raised on the farm, or in the garden or orchard.

Section 3. The headquarters of this department shall be wherever the Secretary may be located.

ARTICLE II.

Purposes and Objects.

The purposes of this department are to market the perishable crops of its members direct to the consumers as is consistent with good business principles. bnchhptx Aeo dwelcomera

ARTICLE III.

Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this department shall be a President, a Secretary-Treasurer and three Directors, the President and Secretary to be Ex-officio members of said board. The board of Directors shall have full charge of the Prudential concerns of this department.

Section 2. The officers and directors of this department shall be elected by its members at the annual meeting of the National Union of the American Society of Equity by ballot, or (in case of but one candidate) by acclamation, for the term of one year, and until their successors are elected and qualify by giving sufficient bond.

Section 3. The duties of the officers shall be such as usually fall to them in similar organizations.

ARTICLE IV.

Finances.

Section 1. The expenses of this branch shall be met out of a fund created by adding a small charge above the minimum prices agreed upon for the crops, and if the minimum prices cannot be secured in the early stages of this branch's existence, the small charge shall be set aside for the expense fund from the best prices that can be secured.

Section 2. All acounts and business done before the annual meeting shall be audited by a committee appointed at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The Fruit and Produce Branch of the American Society of Equity shall meet annually with the National Union, and it shall be represented by the regularly elected delegates to the National Union meeting, such as represent the particular crops covered by this branch, such as potatoes, fruits, hay, dairy and poultry products.

Section 2. Special meetings may be provided by a majority call of the board of directors, or one hundred members, representing five States, may call a special meeting. Such calls to be published at least thirty days before the date of the meeting and published in at least two issues of the official paper.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting, by a majority of the delegates present, representing this Branch of the Society.

Section 2. The compensation of the officers of the Board shall be three dollars $3.00) per diem, and necessary traveling expenses for actual time and service rendered.

P. L. Scritsmier, Wis. chairman; Thos. Emmerton, Wis. Sec.; J. B. Whiting, New York; A. K. Fineout, Mich.; F. W. Ploetz, Wis.; N. C. Crawley, Wis.; C. O. Drayton, Ill.; W. J. Mathews, Wis., committee.

Election of officers followed with the following results: President, C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Thos. Emmerton, Bloomer, Wis.; directors, president and secretary (ex officio), also A. K. Fineout, Barryton, Mich.; J. B. Whiting, Interlaken, N. Y.; T. S. Morrell, Cedar, Minn.

Time and place of next meeting and general management of the department was left for the action of the officers and directors.

Meeting adjourned.

NEW ZEALAND

IS THE LAND FOR
THE TRAVELLER,
THE HEALTH SEEKER,
THE H ME SEEKER,

A Beautiful Fertile Country Down In the South Seas, Sixteen Days' Steam from San Francisco.

There is room in New Zealand for Thousands of Settlers. Rich Soil, Temperate Climate, Abundance of Water—**THE IDEAL LAND FOR THE FARMER.**

A pleasant country winter and summer. No snow-bound winters. No droughts.

As an **Agricultural, Meat-raising and Dairying Country,** New Zealand has no superior. Its Farm Produce commands the **Highest Prices** on the world's markets.

Cheap Transit for Farmers' Produce, Government-owned railways.

Government land is obtainable on easy terms; principal form of tenure, long leasehold. **Government loans to new settlers at low rate of interest.**

Government and municipal ownership of public utilities. Government telegraphs, insurance, savings banks, government trust offices, etc., etc. Government Sanatoria and Hot Mineral Water SPAS.

New Zealand's death rate is the **LOWEST** in the world. Its wealth per head of population is the **HIGHEST** in the world.

A country of strange and beautiful scenery. Marvelous geyserlands. Hot Lakes. Lovely Rivers. Magnificent Mountain Lakes. Grand Alpine Scenery. A splendid resort for Americans who wish to escape the winter of North America.

When it is **Winter** in the United States it is **Summer** in New Zealand. Summer-time is cool and pleasant for travel in New Zealand.

Excellent trout fishing and deer stalking. New Zealand's fishing waters, thousands of miles in extent, carry the largest trout known to anglers.

NOW is the time to visit this new and interesting country. The **New Zealand International Exhibition,** in the city of Christchurch, is now open, and will remain open until April, 1907. Good hotels. Cheap Transportation Rates.

Mail steamers from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand, **every three weeks.**

Write for information and free literature concerning the Colony. Address **T. E. DONNE** Superintendent Government Department of Tourist and Health Resorts, **Wellington, New Zealand.**



Post Cards Free!

16 kinds such as Everybody Works but Father, Papa Keeps a Bulldog Now, I'm Laying for You, I'm Sorry we Met, I Got Mine, Why Do the Girls Refuse Me? You MUST get a set of these IMMENSE HITS to mail to your friends. Everybody going Post Card crazy. All NEW, sure to please. Send TEN cents for our new story paper 1 year and get 16 fine colored Post Cards free. HOME SWEET HOME, Dept. 91, CHICAGO, ILL.

Get This Gold Pair Free!



Listen! I want to prove to every spectacle wearer on earth that the Dr. Haux Famous Perfect Vision Spectacles are the finest made—and that is the reason why I am making the following very extraordinary proposition.

Send me your name and address and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free.

Then when you return me the Eye Tester with your test I will send you a complete five dollar family set of the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision Spectacles for only $1, and this will include a handsome pair of Rolled Gold spectacles absolutely free of charge.

I also hereby positively agree to return you your dollar willingly if you yourself don't find them to be the finest you have ever bought anywhere, at any price.

Send for my free Eye Tester today. Address,

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., St. Louis, Mo. ***I WANT AGENTS ALSO.***

(NOTE—The above is the largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the world, and absolutely reliable.)

FARMERS' STRIKE IS RESUMED

THE POLICY OF HOLDING IS THE HIGHWAY TO INDEPENDENCE

IT GUARANTEES FAIR PRICES FOR THIS YEAR'S CROPS

(SEE FIRST PAGE ILLUSTRATION)

THE time is not "coming" but is actually at hand when you and your neighbor, and all the farmers in your county, and in all the counties of your State, and of every other important producing State, must resume the great strike for fair prices. The strike this year can be carried on with better results than ever before, and next year will show an improvement over this season, and so on—always improvement. But to consider our immediate work is enough for us NOW.

The latter part of last month the delegates of the farmers comprising the American Society of Equity met at East St. Louis and agreed on the minimum prices for the products of your farm and of every other fellow's farm. That was the first step in the fight. There are some farmers, however, who will not hold for these prices, and we want to say to you right now: Don't let this fact worry you in the least. Let them go ahead and dump, if they want to. As for yourself, simply stand pat. Just remember that the fellow who laughs last has the best laugh. And remember, too, that the farmers of this country don't have to be constantly "holding a convention" in order to stand by their guns. The convention has been held, and is over with; but the determination expressed in the faces and in the words of the delegates sent to that convention shows that the farmers have some deep set ideas of their own, and they are going to "hold" with a bulldog grip.

Take your stand in this class, make yourself the kind of a fighter that the world has learned to fear—and let the fools sell. When they get through stampeding, the mills, and the exporters, and the Board of Trade "short" sellers will have to come to you, and ASK what your price is—not TELL you what it is, as they tell the dumpers. You have within your grasp now the greatest victory ever scored by the American farmer. Stand together, boys, and when the time comes give it a final twist.

Wheat And Other Grains

It is not to be doubted that we have raised a good sized and also a good quality wheat crop this year, but this does not necessarily mean low prices. The visible supply has a good deal to do with the making of the price, and the more wheat is bottled up on the farm the smaller will the visible supply become. It should be the aim of every level headed farmer to assist in *cutting down* the visible supply for that is the only way to get dollar wheat.

Of course, if you depend on the other fellow, and he at the same time is depending on you, and each of you are scheming to "cut in ahead" of the other, you can kiss good-bye to your legitimate profits, and to dollar wheat, and to everything else that is square and fair—because when wheat does sell at a dollar you won't have any left. It is apparent that the wheat, corn and oats crops this year, bounteous as they have been, are not capable of any more than supplying the demand for actual consumption, and consequently the farmers who stand together and hold for slow and late marketing are bound to get their fair price.

Wherever American wheat and corn are used, at home and abroad, prosperity is the universal rule. For example, the manufacture and sale of breakfast foods is increasing enormously, and the public at large is actually becoming extravagant in the use of flour—simply because it can afford to.

If "hard times" were abroad in the land, the poorer classes might do away with the breakfast foods, and everybody would use flour more economically, but let us not consider the hard times bug-a-boo until we at least see the shadow of it.

You, as a farmer who reads and studies conditions, ought to have foresight enough to observe that there is no occasion this year to rush your grain to an early market. Possibly your neighbor will dispose of his wheat on a basis of about 75 cents, Chicago, and maybe he will make some money on it at that. But when you remember that, after all, there is only just enough to go 'round, what is the sense of selling now at 75 cents when you can easily get a dollar a bushel for it by holding for a little while?

And the beauty of the whole thing is, that it doesn't prevent YOU from getting a dollar for YOUR wheat later on, even if your neighbor does sell his now at 75 cents. He is simply throwing away a quarter of a dollar on every bushel he sells, yet his loss does not make the price of flour a bit cheaper to the consumer—the go-between gets the two bits.

This fact ought to sink deep enough into your soul to stir up your pride, even if you had no desire to make the extra 25 cents that you will make by holding for a market that suits. If you have the grit and the backbone to bide your time you will get this legitimate extra large profit for yourself, instead of letting the parasite grab it.

And another thing. We have harvested six big, bumper crops in succession, and each of them has been used in turn. A good start for our next crop will not "bear" the market, but you may depend on it that a hard winter and a bad spring will send prices jumping in a sensational manner. It is always well to take into consideration the law of averages. In short, it is about time for a legitimate crop scare, and if it comes with the breaking of Spring the position of the holders will be just that much stronger. Look for dollar wheat soon. This paper is after it and when we say we'll do a thing we do it. Watch the visible supply and the price. But don't be satisfied with watching, but join the army and get others to join.

Tobacco Strike Is Won

Getting fair prices is no longer a problem with the tobacco raisers of the South, and especially in Kentucky. The Society of Equity organization is so strong in this state now that no combination of capital trusts, government reports or manipulators can beat down the price. It is in operation now, and a success from every point of view. On Burley leaf the price has been fixed, for this year's crop, at 15 cents per pound, and on Dark the price will probably be 10 cents although this figure has not yet been definitely decided upon.

The growers are in command of the situation, and their good fortune is due entirely to their adoption of the A. S. of E. system of marketing and to the thoroughness with which its organization campaign has been conducted all over the State. It is just about the most popular thing in Kentucky—so very popular, indeed, that a cigar known as the "A. S. of E." is being manufactured at Owensboro, and its sales are breaking all records.

Straws show which way the cider goes, and little things like this cigar incident testify to the whirlwind success and popularity of the Society and its system of marketing wherever it is given a fair test.

These southern tobacco growers are jubilant over their success in finally being able to name the price for their own product. They certainly have achieved something worth talking about, but it is an outrage that it should be necessary to make any effort at all in order that a man who produces a thing may have a right to name the price at which he will sell it.

The farmer is practically the only producer who is not allowed to do his own thinking. He is expected to always ask at what price he may sell and also at what price he may buy. When at the request of his wife he stops in at the general store for a few yards of muslin he asks: "What do you want for it?" and pays the price. And when he drives with a load of wheat or potatoes he asks: "What are you giving for it?" The farmer, it seems has come to be a perpetual question mark.

But he is getting tired of this "heads you win, tails I lose" game. He is actually getting busy right now on a square deal proposition, and is bound to win out. The potato raisers of the north, the wheat growers of the west and the tobacco growers of the south are proving that it can be done. The growers of fruit, other grains and cotton will soon follow their lead. The movement is gaining headway, everybody is catching the step. The idea is now invading the cotton fields of the south in particular, where the situation is ripe for a wonderful organization.

Two years ago they raised an almost miraculous crop of 13½ million bales, and the market licked it up. A year ago they raised 11 million bales, another very fair crop, and the market licked that up. This year's crop, still in the gins, is undoubtedly a good one, and yet cotton is selling at what, 18 months ago, was regarded as a famine price.

These high prices, due mainly to the cotton growers' determination, may perhaps be temporary, but if they had organization they could add stability to these prices, for again the demand will consume every bale they have raised. No getting around it, "organization" is the secret of success, and the sooner every community of farmers gets its organization, the higher will be the prices received for their products.

Let the cotton growers; the potato growers; the wheat growers and the growers of every crop in fair America take a lesson from the tobacco growers and win their strike as completely and in the same way. If the producers of this one comodity, which is a luxury, have won the others, who had the absolutely necessary, surely can and will win.

The Potato Grower's Power

Farmers in those sections where the ground is mainly or largely planted to potatoes have a chance this season to make more money than they have at any time during the last ten years, in spite of the fact that the prospective yield in some parts has been heavily cut down. It looked for a time as though we would secure a very large crop, even when compared with the naturally increased consumption, but Jack Frost and otherwise unfavorable weather conditions took a hand in the game toward the close of the growing season, so that our estimated crop, revised to meet recent deterioration, is only 264 million bushels.

Twenty per cent of the country's potato crop is raised in counties that entirely consume their own production, so that they have no surplus to throw into the general market. Thirty-five per cent, or more than 92 million bushels, is raised in 67 counties, in many of which the American Society of Equity organization is already in force. Long before the next crop is in the ground every one of these 67 counties will undoubtedly be swept by the potato raisers' organization, and every one of the farmers in these counties who refuse to sell for less will get the minimum price—65 cents per bushel, basis Chicago.

Of course, even in these counties there will be exceptions to the rule. Some farmers are now selling at low prices either because the organization has not yet reached them, or for the reason that they are natural born dumpers. In the latter case they will have to learn by observation, but in the former case they will not be given an opportunity to fall into line, as Minnesota, Michigan and New York states are now being vigorously campaigned, and in Wisconsin almost every county is now standing together in a universal demand for fair prices. Growers have agreed that 65 cents a bushel is the minimum fair price—and you can bank on it that they are going to get it, too.

It is well to remember that three hundred thousand people besides yourself are reading this article, and on the average, every fellow who reads it will talk it over with two or three others. It is safe to say that at least one million farmers have made up or will make up their minds to get fair prices for their products, and, just at present, this means "holding" for a little while, until the dumpers get through falling over one another in their mad rush to market early and at prices dictated by the buyers.

In another year or so it will mean marketing exclusively on the system and under the direction of the Society of Equity, but if the Society has no organization at present in your immediate locality, you need not suffer while you are waiting for it to come.

Our reports—reliable as a farmer's honor, and we don't know of any better guarantee in the world—indicate that the potato crop this year cannot not possibly exceed the consumptive demand, and may even fall considerably short of it. In either case we are absolutely sure that the people must have the potatoes and will buy them at the farmers prices if farmers will not sell at the buyers prices. If this reason is correct then it amounts to the simple question, will I hold a while and get the price? Consequently if you have any potatoes for sale and are as level headed as we think you are, it isn't likely that you will dump them on the market at prices now prevailing. This is a case where it's easy for a man's foresight to be as good as his hindsight.

(Continued on Page 22)

The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Supply can waist low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-oiling—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



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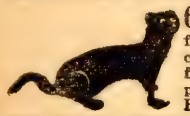
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The Hog As Required Today

A few years ago there was a demand for heavy lard hogs. Now the tendency is toward smooth, even hogs of medium weight, of from 225 to 300 pounds of early maturity. Hogs of this weight should be free from surplus fat, possess smooth shoulders, well laid in with the line of the body, hams moderately heavy, a firm flesh with flanks well down so as to furnish a large development of belly meat. The back should be of good length and width and smooth, showing an absence of large patches of fat above the hams. The best cuts of the hog are taken from the back, loin and sides, hence the importance of good length and depth to the sides are desirable. The careful breeder of pure-bred swine keeps informed on just such points, and aims to produce in his herd those qualities that most nearly produce the market demand. The scrub hog has no place on the farm, and, since the packer and his trade have called for a certain type of hog, it stands the hog raiser well in hand to meet the demand through careful breeding and feeding. Medium weight hogs, through the demands of trade, have disposed of the old-time 500-or-more-pound lard hog.

Carriage Horses

There can be no question of the demand for heavy-harness horses in this country, and that this demand is in excess of the supply, is attested by the prices which qualified horses bring.

While the coach horse is pre-eminently the horse of fashion, in which only people of means can be interested, his production should more particularly concern the agriculturist. An intimacy with this class of men and discussion of the subject among them reveals three striking facts, viz: First, the average farmer has very little idea of what constitutes a heavy-harness horse; second, he can see nothing of interest to him in a horse for which men pay from $3,000 to $5,000, only to drive in the parks or win ribbons on the tanbark; and, third, he has not the means to produce such a horse should he so desire.

In order then to place the American carriage horse in the same relation to the farmer as is borne by the Hackney in England, the German horse in that country, three preliminary steps are essential: First, the farmer must be taught the market requirements for a horse of this type; second, he must be shown that, although the greater part of the price ultimately paid for these horses goes to the man who fits and manners them, still the producer can dispose of them in the rough at a price highly remunerative to him; and, third, sires must be made available to his mares.

It would seem that the production of the American carriage horse in any great numbers, whether as a distinct breed or not, depends directly upon one factor: Starting the rank and file of farmers and horse breeders aright. In France and Germany these conditions are met by Government subsidy or ownership of approved sires, which stand for service at a reasonable fee in districts where they may be most largely patronized.

To Examine and Buy a Horse

There is nothing more difficult than to find a horse technically sound. In general phraseology a horse is considered sound if he is serviceably so. A good deal depends on the way and the manner in which it is stated. Blemishes are not always indicative of unsoundness.

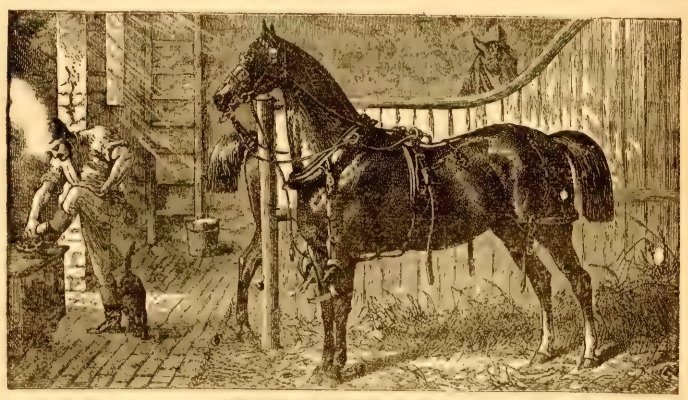
In a legal sense, no rule can be laid down, as juries have so disagreed amid conflicting evidence that few authorities can be quoted, and it is more difficult to tell just where the warrantee ends and fraud begins. If a man specially warrants a horse to be gentle and true, and he proves not, he must give redress. If it be proven that he knew the facts, it is a fraud, and should be treated as such. It is always best to ask very particular questions and insist on direct answers.

Many a horse, when fitted for the market, has a fine look to a common eye, when in fact it is second rate, or perhaps nearly worthless. So, also, a horse in its natural state, especially if it is in flesh, may look well to an inexperienced eye, and be at the same time an inferior animal. Probably in no article of trade are persons so often deceived as in the purchase of horses. So risky is this that many prudent buyers never purchase except on a trial of a week or more, and we would advise all who do not know how to select a good horse to adopt this course. By grooming and using a horse a few days almost anyone can tell about what manner of horse it is.

HOW TO EXAMINE A HORSE.

In buying a horse particular attention should be given to the eye. It should be clear, stand out round and full. The eyebrows and lids should be free from bunches, and there should be no swelling under the lower lids.

We would turn from a horse that has a dull, sunken, flat eye. In nine cases out of ten there is trouble connected with it. Either the disposition of the horse will be bad, or he will be lazy, or his eyes will fail. A good way to test the present condition of sight is to lead a horse out of a dark stable into a strong light. If he knits his brow, throws his head up as if to get more light, acts as if he wanted his glasses to see clearly—stand from under; you may be sure he has bad eyes. The feet should also be carefully examined. A horse with bad feet is worth little. A good foot is smooth, tough and solid. The heels firm (not spongy), the frogs dry and the soles shallow. See that the foot is a good one. The shoulders should be of medium size for common use, as then you have good speed and durability.



A GOOD CARRIAGE HORSE

The limbs should be clean, free from splints, wind-galls, spavins and tumors of all kinds. Should look as if made for the body. In movement, the forelegs and shoulders should seem to have but one action. If you want a good horse, look well to this.

The body should be well formed, back straight, and the hips lower than the withers. See that the breathing is natural, and that there is no uncommon motion under the short ribs. A broken-winded or heavy horse, unless resined, nearly always shows this. A horse with a large, fleshy head and thick neck, also one with fleshy legs, should be rejected. A lame horse, that "has been lame but a day or two," from running in the pasture, or from the prick of a nail, should be looked well to. Better wait till he gets well before you buy.

Save the Best

At this time when the farmer is disposing of surplus stock, it is well to adopt some plan that will leave that best adapted to the locality on the farm. The breed will depend upon the uses for which intended. In this selection the future should have more consideration than the present, getting, if possible, always something a little better than the last, to always keep the herd advancing in purity of breeding, in strength and in value. One step backward is hard to regain.

In reducing the herd for the winter, do not dispose of animals that may detract from the integrity or best use of the herd, which should be kept intact. Do not yield to a tempting offer against better judgment. The average farmer and dairyman usually has some animals that it were better for their purpose to dispose of, and this should be done for the benefit of the herd, even though the sale price be small.

This rule does not alone apply to dairy and beef production, but also to horses, sheep, swine and poultry. The best should be obtained and kept.

Cattle Feeding Experiments

(See November 1 for Experiment No. 1)

Experiment No. II, as described in Bulletin 93, recently issued by the Nebraska Experiment Station, deals with the feeding of wheat bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal and alfalfa, each with corn and prairie hay, to test their rela-

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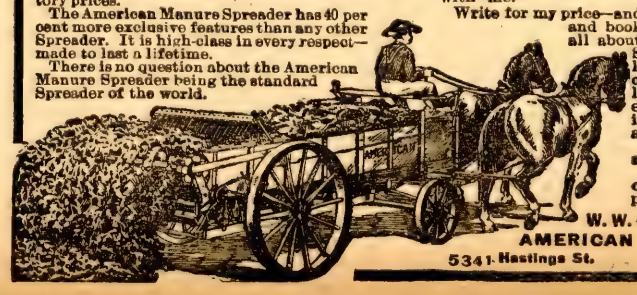
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tive efficiency as supplementary foods.

The cattle were two-year-old grade Shorthorns and Herefords, averaging about 1,150 pounds each. They were in a half fat condition owing to their having been used in an earlier experiment where grain was fed sparingly for three months. The lots were redivided to give uniformity throughout.

The rations fed were as follows:

Lot 1, shelled corn and prairie hay.

Lot 2, shelled corn 75 per cent., bran 25 per cent. and prairie hay.

Lot 3, shelled corn 90 per cent. oil-meal 10 per cent. and prairie hay.

Lot 4, shelled corn 90 per cent, cottonseed meal 10 per cent. and prairie hay.

Lot 5, shelled corn and equal parts of alfalfa and prairie hay.

Lot 6, corn-and-cob meal and equal parts of alfalfa and prairie hay.

It may be said in explanation of Lot 6 that this ration was introduced in order to secure data on the value of corn-and-cob meal as compared with shelled corn.

As the cattle in the experiment had previously been fed as high as seventeen pounds of grain per day, they were started on that amount in Experiment II, February 15, 1906. Near the close, eight weeks later, the steers in the several lots were each receiving a daily allowance as follows: Lot 1, 22 1-4 pounds; Lot 2, 27 pounds, and Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, each 25 pounds. All lots except 1 and 6 could have been fed 27 pounds. The steers in Lot 1, given corn and prairie hay, were not as hearty feeders as others, which has also been true in former experiments, no doubt because of the one-sided nature of the ration. The presence of ground cob in Lot 6 seemed also to prevent that lot from eating as much corn as they might otherwise have done. The bran lot was purposely fed two pounds per day more than Lots 3, 4 and 5, because the larger proportion of bran, 25 per cent. of the ration, would have reduced somewhat the actual amount of corn fed that lot had all been fed the same number of pounds of mixture.

The largest daily gain was made with oil-meal, 2.52 pounds per day, while the smallest was made on corn and prairie hay without a supplemental food, 1.27 pounds per day. Lots 4 and 5, the former cottonseed meal and the latter alfalfa, each gained 2.29 pounds per day, while the lot fed bran gained 1.98 pounds per day and that fed corn-and-cob meal gained 1.95 pounds per day. While a smaller daily gain was made on corn-and-cob meal than on shelled corn, less of the former was consumed for each pound of gain. The corn fed as corn-and-cob meal proved in this experiment to be worth 2 1-2 cents per hundred more than shelled corn, not enough difference to pay for the grinding.

With wheat bran costing $15 per ton, oil-meal and cottonseed-meal each $32 per ton, and alfalfa and prairie hay each $6 per ton, with all other expenses except labor included, the net profit or loss on each steer by lot is as follows:

Lot 1, corn and prairie hay, loss $0.46.

Lot 2, corn 75 per cent., bran 25 per cent. and prairie hay, profit $0.57.

Lot 3, corn 90 per cent., oil-meal 10 per cent., and prairie hay, profit $1.43.

Lot 4, corn 90 per cent., cottonseed-meal 10 per cent., and prairie hay, profit $0.47.

Lot 5, corn and equal parts of alfalfa and prairie hay, profit $2.53.

Lot 6, corn-and-cob meal and equal parts of alfalfa and prairie hay, profit $2.05.

It should be stated in this connection that the cattle were worth $4.15 per hundred at the beginning and all lots except Lot 1 $4.60 at the close, eight weeks later. The market value of Lot 1 was $4.50 per hundred.

In comparison with corn and prairie hay without a protein supplement, the bran returned a value of $20.80 per ton, the oil-meal $59.60, and the cottonseed-meal $45.60. The fact that oil-meal returned a value nearly three times as great as bran may be partly accounted for by the higher protein content of oil-meal, which amounts to nearly that difference. On the other hand, cottonseed-meal is richer in protein than is oil-meal, and in tests elsewhere it has sometimes proved the equal of oil-meal. In this experiment the pigs behind the cottonseed-meal lot made much smaller gains, which accounts for a part of the difference in favor of oil-meal, inasmuch as the pork was included in the net profits on all lots.

This experiment, as has been true with former tests, emphasizes the importance of using a protein supplement with corn and prairie hay, but it indicates in a very pronounced manner that alfalfa at its present market value may be used instead of a protein concentrate with greater profit.

The writer does not feel justified in drawing conclusions concerning the relative values of bran, oil-meal, cottonseed-meal, until more data are secured, though the difference found between bran and oil-meal is entirely consistent.

H. R. SMITH.

Nebraska Experiment Station.

Live Stock Notes

We are not at a standstill; we are running a good race in the mad rush for perfection and better things. The last three years our swine breeders have made great advancement in the hog industry.

More people are thinking seriously about sheep than ever before in the history of this country.

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If the consumption of mutton increases as it has in the past ten years or even five years, there will be no danger of getting an oversupply of sheep.

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Damaged feed should not be fed to horses, as it will produce inflammation and other bowel troubles and skin diseases.

The kind of farm we have, nearness to market and our likes and dislikes are all to be taken into consideration when determining the kind of cattle we handle.

Water and plenty of it is absolutely necessary in fattening cattle.

In high grade dairy herds, raise heifers from good cows sired by good bulls. In any herd the quantity of the calves must be maintained or the herd will decline.

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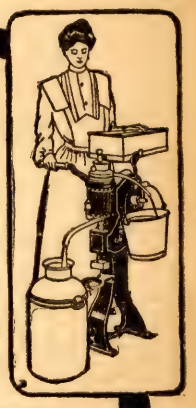
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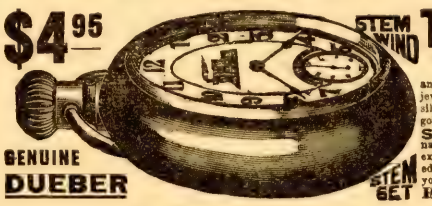
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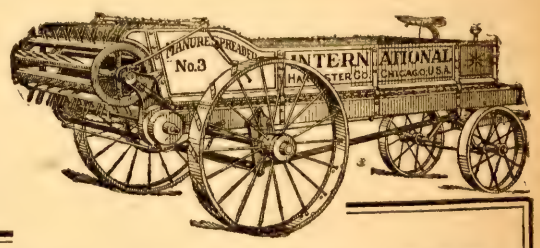


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HENS WILL LAY

twice the eggs, more fertile, produce better hatches, heavier fowls, earlier broilers and bigger profits if fed green cut bone, rich in protein and all other egg elements.



MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

Sent on 10 Days Free Trial. No money in advance. Never clogs. Cuts fast, easy and fine. Cat'g free.

F. W. Mann Co., Box 119, Milford, Mass.



Send for free Catalogue.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

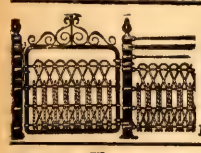
Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

BRED for EGGS and MEAT

Business White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Single Comb White Leghorns. We use trap nests and breed only from our best laying stock. Eggs for hatching: Wyandottes and Leghorns—$1.50 per 15; $4.00 per 50. Light Brahmas and selected brown Wyandotte eggs—$2.00 per 15; $5.00 per 50. Circulars free.

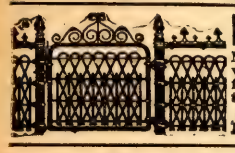
MICHAEL K. BOYER HAMMONTON, N. J.



LAWN FENCE

Made of Steel. Lasts a lifetime. We have no Agents. Sold to users at Wholesale Prices. **7 cts. a foot up.** Cheaper than wood. Catalogue Free.

KITSELMAN BROTHERS, Box 384 Muncie, Indiana.



LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address

COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 418 Winchester, Ind.



Fun! MUSICAL PIG. Blow him up and he sings, squeals, grunts and then dies; made of rubber; creates roars of laughter.

DEVELINE WHISTLE; loudest whistle ever blown: can be heard a mile and will keep the whole neighborhood stirred up. Sounds like a fire alarm. To introduce our catalog of Tricks and novelties we send both for only 10c. STAR NOVELTY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS SELL FARMERS TOOLS



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Wanted for our Forged Steel Combination Hatchet, Wire Cutter, Staple Puller, etc., 8 tools in one. Remarkable seller. You can sell more than you have any idea. *It is simply a wonder.* Agents sell as high as fifty a day. Get a sample quick. Why work for small wages when you can make big money? Sample case also contains Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined for repairing harness, one Sticktight Buttoner Machine, 1 box Lice Killing Nest Eggs. Write today for catalog of novelties, special prices, plans to agents.

J. B. Foote Foundry Co., Dept. 620, Fredericktown, Ohio.



PATENT YOUR IDEAS

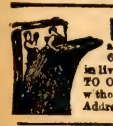
$100,000 offered for one invention; $8,500 for another. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.

Chandlee & Chandlee, Patent Attorneys, 936 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

USE OUR MONEY

We helped **10,000 Agents** last year. Goods ship't on **30 days' credit**; deliver and collect before paying. Portraits **35c**; frames **15c**; sheet pictures 3c; stereoscopes 25c; views 1c; all art goods at lowest wholesale prices. **Big catalog & sample outfit FREE**

CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT & FRAME CO. 290—52 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

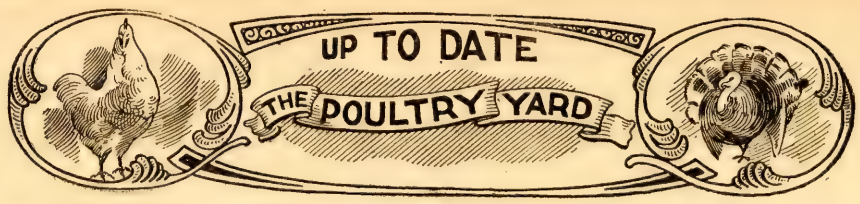


Kinetoscope showing life-like pictures famous GAN-NELSON and other Prize Fights from start to finish; knockout blow; 60 scenes. They dodge, sidestep and hit each other in lifelike manner. We send two with the STAR PHOTO OUTFIT—makes perfect pictures in one minute without chemicals. ALL for TEN cents postpaid.

Address STAR TRICK CO., 417 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

WANTED Lubricating oil agents; good reliable men to sell our high grade lubricating oils, greases, &c; also barn, roof and house paints on commission; either side line or full time. Address Allen Tibbitt, Mgr., Reliable Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland, O

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79 PARSONS, KANS.



"In Union There is Strength"

The secret of success of trusts lies in the fact that the different interests combine. Knowing that "in union there is strength," they pull together. Now, while Up-to-Date Farming is opposed to trusts, it does admit that the general principle of combining and working together carries with it an important lesson.

If the poultrymen of the country will combine and form a "humanity trust"—excuse the term—they will realize a profit without making the consumer pay for it.

How so?

The plan will be for the producers to hold the poultry and eggs until the demand comes for them. They will be held in storehouses in the country or in cities. A minimum price will be agreed upon, or, with eggs, two minimum prices—one for the summer and one for the winter. The minimum price to the consumer, we will say, is 20 cents for summer and 26 cents for winter (or whatever advance will pay for storage, loss and handling). By this plan the consumer will save more on the winter consumption than he pays extra on the summer consumption, and on an average will pay less in the year, while the consumption will be larger on account of the steady and reasonable prices.

Artificial Hatching and Brooding

The regulator needs watching.

Eggs for hatching should be uniform in size, age and of the same breed, for best results.

Never fill a brooder acording to its advertised capacity; no flock of chicks should number over fifty.

It is necessary that the air of the incubator room or cellar be dry and pure.

A thermometer in the brooder is unnecessary. The actions of the chicks themselves will solve the heat and ventilation question best.

Lamp trips are good so long as they work smoothly, but they very easily get out of order.

Good eggs, good chicks; stale eggs, weak chicks; fresh eggs, strong chicks; chilled eggs, no chicks.

Low temperature, slow hatch; high temperature, quick hatch.

Eggs for hatching should be kept in a cellar where the temperature will not go lower than 50 degrees, nor higher than 70 degrees.

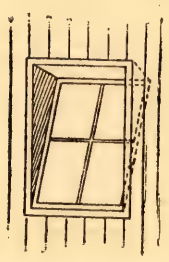
Do not allow the temperature to get too high in the brooder, or the chicks may "steam," which will bring a chill—and death.

Always run a new incubator several days before placing eggs in it. Be sure you understand all the workings first.

It is better to start the hatch at a low temperature and gradually increase it, than to begin high and drop down.

A room that is heated during the day and allowed to cool off at night is the worst place to run an incubator.

Ventilation For An Incubator Room



The writer has an incubator room above ground. It is strongly built, and lined inside on the sides, ceiling and under the floor boards with heavy building paper. For ventilation the windows are hinged on the bottom, and board sides placed on each side, so that when the window is open there is no danger of the air striking the machines. By this method we are enabled to carry off all the foul air. The illustration given in this issue explains itself.

Market Poultry Culture

In shipping poultry to market, pack closely after having sorted carefully.

Line the boxes with clean paper, and never use straw in packing. Never wrap the birds in paper.

For safe transit, never pack more than one hundred pounds of dressed poultry in one package.

In dressing poultry, pull out the wing and tail feathers first, while the body is still warm.

A small, plump carcass is more in demand than a heavyweight scrawny-looking specimen.

Never pack dressed poultry until the carcasses are thoroughly chilled, or they may start to turn green in spots.

Leghorn cockerels do not make desirable broilers on account of their large combs.

Repeated experiments have proved that cutting off the heads, or taking the entrails out of poultry shipped to market makes them more susceptible to taint, as the air has a chance of getting inside the carcasse.

The Boston market prefers the head taken off at the throat, in which case the blood is stripped out of the neck, the skin peeled back a little; then a portion of the neck bone is removed, and, just before packing, in warm weather, the skin is drawn over the end and tied and trimmed neatly.

Food and Feeding

There is poor economy in feeding burnt wheat.

Be sure that the mash is mixed crumbly, not sloppy.

Sour or sloppy food will bring on sickness.

Clover or alfalfa cooked, and mixed with the mash, is relished better than when steamed.

There is no better scratching material than unthreshed millet straw.

Do not feed too much mash for breakfast, or the fowls will adle about until it is digested. Give them enough to partially satisfy their hunger and give them an incentive to work for more.

It pays to wash out the drinking vessels every week. The man who allows scum and filth to accumulate in his drinking vessels is inviting sickness to his flock.

Stale bread, soaked and mixed in the mash, is a great treat for the poultry.

Burr Knapp says a pint of linseed meal to twenty-five hens, given with the soft feed every third day, produces both eggs and health, and makes the feathers of a finer luster.

About as good an evening feed as any is an equal mixture of wheat and corn. This is especially desirable during winter.

Disease--Remedy and Prevention

There is no better cure for real roup than the hatchet.

It is the lazy hen that becomes an easy victim of disease.

Allowing the fowls to eat snow is pretty sure to cause bowel troubles.

The hen that scratches and sings is the one that is enjoying good health.

A sick fowl should be kept in a warm dry room while being treated.

Charcoal and grit are the best preventatives of indigestion.

The three standard remedies for colds are quinine, aconite and kerosene.

A too closely built house is apt to produce colds among the fowls in winter.

Cases of indigestion have been reported where the fowls have been kept on a raw oats diet. It is better to scald or cook them.

Overcrowding on the roost at night will cause the fowls to "sweat," and than coming in contact with cold, frosty morning weather is sure to bring on colds.

Eggs and Egg Farming

All successful egg farms believe in trap nests.

Why should we keep other than business hens? The trap nests tell us which are the ones.

We save money by getting rid of the poor layers, those not able to pay their board.

The old idea that a nest egg was necessary in a nest to make the hens lay has long since been exploded.

It pays to study the whims of your retail custom, and to cater to them. The people who pay the money should have the say.

You can fool an egg customer once with a bad egg, but you will hardly be able to do it a second time.

Breed, feed and care are all essential in successful egg farming.

Careful breeding, proper feeding and the right kind of care will produce heavy laying in any breed.

Sudden frights or excitement does a great deal to cripple egg production. A strange dog on the premises will soon create a panic.

It is a fact that the first few eggs laid by a brown-egg hen are of a rich color, but as she continues on laying out her litter, the eggs become more pale. All this is owing to a certain pigment from which the coloring comes and which in its first strength is of good color.

A GENUINE 21 JEWELED $50.00 GOLD WATCH. $3.75



$3.75 buys an elegantly engraved Double Hunting Case Watch fitted with an accurate Stem Wind and Set, high-grade Ruby-Jeweled movement,

GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS

and a handsome "Gold" watch chain and charm. Send us this ad and write if you want Ladies or Gents Watch & watch chain, & we will send them for Free Examination & after you examine the watch & watch chain at your express office & find it is equal to a 21 jeweled $50.00 Gold Watch pay $3.75 and express charges and they are yours.

RELIABLE WATCH CO. Dept. 61 Chicago

$100 GOLD! PIANOS! FREE!

Here are the Letters:

E Y C P S L
E R O M H E
B X N S E N
A Y M O I N
S E S A I M
N L E N

Use only the letters above and only as many times as they appear above.

All the above prizes will be given away. Here is a test to try your ingenuity. You have seen the old word building contests. Our offer is not to see **how many** but **how few words** you can make. It don't mean all night going through a dictionary to find how many, but it means sitting right down and **using your head.** Prizes will go to the bright ones. You are as likely to win as anybody. Surely you can arrange these letters in as few words as anybody. Any English word may be used. No foreign words or proper names. Every letter left over counts as a word.

OUR OFFER We will give $50.00 to the person who arranges these letters in the fewest English words. $25.00 cash to the next nearest. $10.00 cash to the next, and $1.00 each to the next ten. Send in your lists. There are no conditions in the contest for these prizes. They are ABSOLUTELY FREE and it does not cost you one cent to compete for them. Send in your lists at once.

An example! For instance the following words can be made: Hens, money, ample, come, bin, lay, is, and eight letters left over, s-r-s-n-e-n-e-x, making the same as fifteen words. Take "is" and add "n" makes "sin", leaving fourteen, so reducing the number. See how few you can get. The words we have given are just a suggestion. Just to explain the idea. Of course you should use as long words as possible so as to use up all the letters. Go to work at once. We have given you a big jumble of letters. Don't expect to get them in too few words. The person winning first prize is likely to have over a dozen words in the list. If you can get that few, send in your list sure,

SUCCESSFUL FARMING, 502 Tenth St., Des Moines, Iowa.



EARN $80 TO $150 A MONTH

WANTED—Young Men for Firemen and Brakemen

On all Leading Railroads and on New Railroads building in the west. Experience unnecessary; rapid promotion to the post of Engineer or Conductor. Positions secured as soon as competent. If you want to be a Railroad Man, cut out Coupon and send in today to our nearest office for full particulars. Write name and address plainly. Hundreds of positions now open. Address

NATIONAL RAILWAY TRAINING ASSOCIATION

OMAHA, NEB., OR KANSAS CITY, MO.

Name..... Town..... State..... R. F. D..... Age.....



Queens may be mated from several stories of the same hive tiered upon each other and separated by queen excluding zink. An entrance must be made to each story or compartment.

One pound of honey is said to be equal in food value to five pounds of pork.

Hold the smoker between your knees when you are not using it while working over a colony, so it is always handy.

When making increase on the nuclei plan, do not make a lot of small ones at a time, but build up one after the other.

Keep a small note book and pencil handy to jot down good things which you hear or read about, and refer to this book from time to time. You will find it an ideal suppliment to your memory.

Honey must be well ripened before it is extracted, otherwise it will sour, unless ripened by artificial means. Honey is ripe when sealed, but it improves in flavor if left with the bees longer.

Prepare your bees for winter early. All colonies should have vigorous queens to insure plenty of young bees for winter. If feeding must be done for winter stores it should be done in September to allow the bees time to ripen their stores well and arrange their home for winter under natural conditions.

In working with bees beware that the order of the combs in the brood nest is not changed too much.

Remove all unnecessary supers during the time that no honey is coming in.

It is a nice thing to have a locality with a fall flow, especially when the summer flow failed, as was the case in many parts of the country this year. We are at present (Sept. 11th) having a heavy honey flow from Spanish Needle.

Look out for robbers when no honey is coming in and all hands lie idle. "Satan finds some mischief still, for idle hands to do." When robbers are bad feeding should be done after sundown and during the night. Feed in an upper story or by some other inside arrangement which does not tend to attract the attention of the bees outside.

Be careful to put your honey up in as neat and cleanly shape as possible when marketing it to make it appear palatable and inviting to everybody.

FARMERS' ADVERTISING

(Read at the A. S. of F. Annual Meeting by A. Helper.)

THE readers of Up-to-Date Farming have been constantly advised that the most important part of their business consists of a wise marketing of their products.

It is not enough to know how to tickle the soil so that it may bring forth an abundance. Getting rid of that abundance so as to bring an equitable profit to the farmer is the grand test of the farmer as a business man.

If Up-to-Date Farming has had one especial message to give to farmers, it is this: To consider themselves men of business in a business age.

Advertising is one of the most important factors—in many cases the prime factor—in most businesses today.

It has taken some businesses a long time to realize this fact. But now that they are awakened to the truth, it would be hard indeed to keep them from advertising.

Many and many a class, which, for a time held off, have joined the ranks of advertisers during the past few years. Take, for instance, real estate men, banks, laundries, coal merchants and many others, all of whom have entered the ranks of advertisers during the past few years. In fact at the present time the farmer is almost alone among the business men of the country in not being to any great extent, an advertiser, though he has shown surprising up-to-dateness in getting into close touch with other modern methods of increasing his income.

The new-fashioned farmer is not a mere tiller of the soil—he is a thoughtful, alert business man. If this were not the case the American Society of Equity would not have reached its present very remarkable proportions and would not be about to develop to such an extraordinary degree that the really thoughtful and up-to-date farmer who is not enrolled therein will be indeed a rara avis.

The farmer who dwells near a town or a city has an excellent chance of dealing directly with the consumer of his products, without the loss of time or unpleasantness induced by a house-to-house canvass. The middleman can largely be eliminated from his calculations in many cases, to the farmers' profit. A farmer has really more need to advertise the products of his farm in the columns of the newspapers published in the cities and towns within reach than has the local merchant, whose store is well known to everybody and whose windows attract passersby.

A dairy farmer of my acquaintance used—and is still using—the newspapers to tell of the quality of his milk. The advertisements he inserted told of its purity and freshness, guaranteed that no brewers' grain was ever used, that his cows should not be "kept up," and that wholesome grain and meal as well as grass should be fed. He changed the wording of his advertisements from time to time—or rather, a bright young man in the advertising department of the newspaper was glad to do it for him. He spoke of his cream and other dairy products, and spoke entertainingly, the wording bearing the hall-mark of truth. He spoke of his stock, which were not the common "scrubs" which some of his competitors believed answered well enough. His milk wagon, too, was attractive, for it in itself formed a splendid complement to the kind of newspaper advertising he was doing. The consequence—the natural consequence—was that he readily received considerably higher prices for his products, and had to build additional stables for additional cows.

As with dairy products, so with eggs and vegetables and many other products of the farm. Get the people to know your farm by some attractive name; stamp it on your eggs, and have a distinctive print to your butter; see that the quality of what you have to sell is kept up; invite people to come and see the farm; get people to talking about it, etc. All these things are supplementary to newspaper advertising; it surely does not pay for any length of time to advertise anything inferior. That's the mistake many an advertiser makes, and he blames the advertising for it.

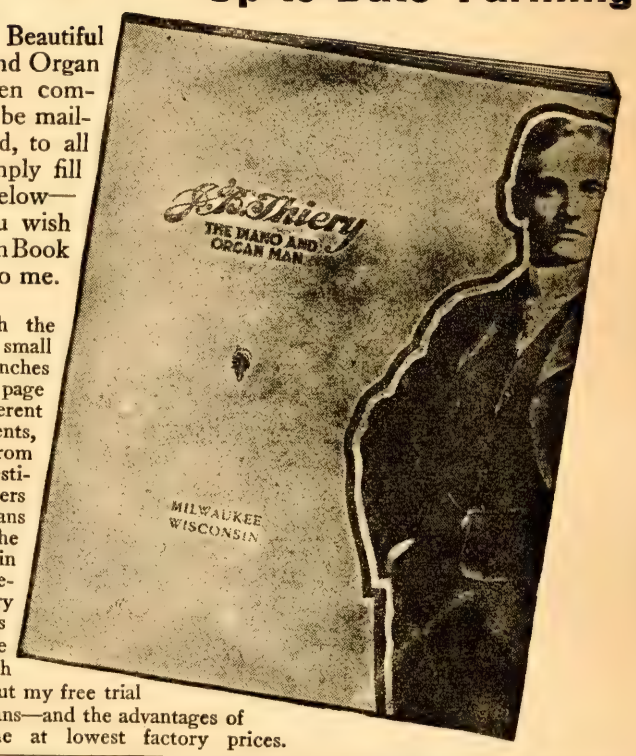
Co-operative advertising is a new force in publicity that has proven a great success in regard to so many things, I believe a plan could easily be matured by which farmers could combine with retail merchants in a city, to the mutual benefit of all concerned. There are other ways in which farmers could advertise with as much profit as any other man of business, and it is pleasing indeed to note that progressive agriculturists are giving the subject such thorough consideration.

It does not require any remarkable gift of prescience for a close student of publicity to predict a magnificent future for marketing the products of the farm through newspaper advertising, which will sell anything, sell it quick and at a fair price.

In short, publicity largely helps to solve the problem of the farmers' market, and a fair price for the products of his knowledge and toil.

If you take up each job as you come to it, opportunity will be chasing after you, intsead of you chasing after opportunity. It is not a single opportunity which comes to a man; it is a train. It is a never-ending procession, some small, some large, growing perhaps smaller and more insignificant as the years flow on, but ever and always opportunities too numerous, too great and too large for us to utilize fully. It is not opportunity that is lacking. It is lack of power on our part. If you take up each job as you come to it, throw yourself into it with your full powers, before long you will be getting ready for the next higher opportunity; before long you will find yourself among the most efficient people of your generation. Opportunity will be chasing you instead of you chasing opportunity.—Edmund I. James, president of Illinois University.

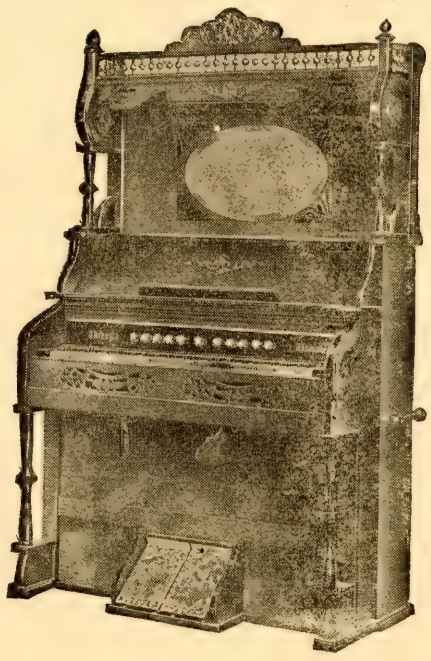
A Copy of the Beautiful
New Thiery Piano and Organ Book
MAILED, POSTAGE PAID
FREE
to any reader of
Up-to-Date Farming



100,000 of the Beautiful New Thiery Piano and Organ Books have just been completed. A copy will be mailed, free, postage paid, to all who ask for it. Simply fill out the coupon below—mention whether you wish the Piano or the Organ Book—and send coupon to me.

The book of which the picture to the right is a small reproduction, is 10 x 12 inches in size—contains full page pictures of all the different styles of Thiery Instruments, drawn and engraved from photographs—prints, testimonial letters from owners of Thiery Pianos and Organs located in every state in the Union. It is printed in colors—gives complete descriptions of every Thiery Instrument—explains thoroughly all about the special buying plans which I offer—and tells all about my free trial offers—easy payment plans—and the advantages of dealing direct with me at lowest factory prices.

Let me send you this book, postpaid, and all my buying plans and special offers. If you ever intend to supply your home with a Piano or Organ—this year or next—this book and my plans of buying in your hands will show you the way to save $25.00 to $50.00 on an organ and $100.00 and more on a piano. Just send the coupon.



I supply more homes with pianos and organs than any other man in the country.

I ship any Thiery Piano or Organ to any home anywhere, on 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. I cheerfully take it back AT MY EXPENSE if not exactly as I represented.

I trust any reliable home for my pay.

I will give you over a year to pay me for any Thiery Organ you wish. And from TWO to THREE YEARS to pay for any Thiery piano. I guarantee to save you money.

I guarantee you a better instrument in every respect than you can secure elsewhere at anywhere near my prices.

I ask no deposit—no security—no advance money. These are only a few of the reasons why scores of the readers of this paper have dealt direct with me. My book and plans explain all. Send coupon to me today.

J. B. Thiery
The Piano and Organ Man
Milwaukee - - Wisconsin

J. B. THIERY, The Piano and Organ Man, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Please send to me by return mail, postage paid, your new Piano-Organ Book, with full particulars of your special plans and offers, as per your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming.

I wish the..... .....
Mention if you wish the Piano or Organ Book

Name.. .....

.....

.... I am Cash or Credit Buyer.....?

Ladies Suitings and Dress Goods. Save retail store profits by buying from us. Latest New York styles and colorings. We offer you a chance to buy suitings from the largest and best manufacturer in the world, thereby saving the large profi you have to pay in purchasing from a retail store. We will sed you samples of dress goods free of h arge upon request. A COMPLETE LINE OF STYLES.
E. V. KNOWLTON CO.,
Room 223 529-533 Broadway New York City

$3.75 BUYS A Railroadman's WATCH which has a genuine United States registered Dueber, Solid Silverine, extra heavy, 4 oz. case, which is guaranteed by the manufacturer to wear and keep a perfect silver color a lifetime. This case is screw back and screw bezel, dust and damp proof, and has an accurate stem wind and stem set high grade ruby jeweled movement, and is therefore just the watch for railroad men and those who require a substantial watch and reliable timekeeper. Send us this ad and we will send this watch which is guaranteed to last forever, and a "Gold" watch chain and charm, for Free Examination and after you examine the watch and watch chain at your express office and find it the greatest bargain ever offered, pay $3.75 and express charges and they are yours. AMERICAN JEWELRY CO., Dept 38 CHICAGO.





FREE TO BOYS, PRINTING PRESS AND OUTFIT. Iron Press, Ink, Ink Roller, Type, Gold and Silver Bronze Powder, and Type Case. $5 a day easily earned. Prints Cards and Notices, etc., better and faster than any other boys' press. This whole printing office Free for selling 24 Packages Never Fail Corn Cure at 10 cents. Never was a Corn Cure that sells like it. You can sell all in a day, sure. We trust you with goods until sold. Write to-day. Address
WORLD SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 150, BOSTON, MASS.

"Children Teething"
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents.



POST CARDS ALL THE RAGE—Set of 16 MOST COMIC CARDS on Earth in colors, all illustrated with titles such as these: Everybody Works but Father; I Miss the Babies; You Can Put Your Shoes in My Trunk; Absence makes the Heart Grow Fonder; Just Arrived; Am Getting Tanned; You Make Me Tired; Who Am I For? etc. Mail them to all your friends. They tickle immense. Prettiest cards you ever saw. Full set of 16 sent FREE if you send TEN cents for our Story Magazine one year. Address
HOME SWEET HOME, Dept. 6, Chicago, Ill.



Gold Watch AND RING FREE
We positively give both a Solid Gold Laid STEM WIND American movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring, set with a Famous Congo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain, Ladies or Gents style. ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 11 Chicago.

Splendid Xmas Gift For Your Boy
The "Gas Cannon" will delight him. No powder, no smoke, no odor. Electrically ignited. Splendid for indoor use. A loud report. Costs only 1 cent for 500 shots. Great for war games, toy soldiers and forts. Shoots accurately. ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED. Agents wanted everywhere. Price complete $5.00, or $3.50 and this ad gets it today. Free descriptive booklet will convince you of its absolute safety and merit.
Warner Motor Co. Inc. Dept 97, Flatiron Bldg. N. Y.



Gold Watch AND RING FREE
An American Movement Watch with beautifully engraved Solid Gold Plated Case equal in appearance to a 25 year Solid Gold Filled Watch. Fully warranted to keep correct time. Also a Solid Rolled Gold Ring set with a rare Cisco Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2, and we positively send you both the watch and ring, and a chain, ladies or gents style.
ERIE MFG. CO., DEPT. 36, CHICAGO.



CORNS cured. You don't need to cut them or put poison on them. A-CORN SALVE takes corns out by the roots, without pain or danger. 15c at your druggists or by mail. Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia

ONE MINUTE LIQUID TOOTH KLENZ
Instantly removes all discolorations without injury to the enamel. 35 cents per bottle (stamps or silver) with valuable receipt for dentifrices and directions for care of teeth. C. & N. SUPPLY CO., 21 Maple St., Providence, R. I.



FREE Nickel plated BUTT-IN BADGE. Just cut this Pin on your coat and you can butt in to all kinds of sport and have a high old time. Also one Gold Shell Tooth. Fools everybody; fits any tooth. Both SENT FREE to introduce our Big Novelty Catalogue of 1000 Tricks, Puzzles, Games etc. Fun and amusement all winter. Enclose 2c stamp for postage.
STAR CO., 417 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.



FIGHTING ROOSTERS. These 2 little game fighters have real feathers and red combs and will fight to a finish. The secret of their movements is known only to the operator. Price by mail, 10c.
Gates & Co., Dept. C, Box 1540, Boston.

CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope and Calling Cards for 1907. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. UNION CARD CO., B13, Columbus, Ohio.

294 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

916 CARDS NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe 20 New Songs, 100 Rich and Racy Jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards, 1 Escort, 1 Acquaintance Cards Enlarged Beau Catcher, &c. All for 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.

991 CARDS Silk Fringe, Envelope, Gold Bevel Edge, Hidden Name Cards, etc. 200 Love Verses, 125 Rich and Racy Jokes, 1 Pack Acquaintance and 1 Pack Escort Cards, New Bean Catcher and Big Sample Book all for 2 cts. COLUMBUS CARD CO., 148 F. St., Columbus, Ohio.



A Word About Thanksgiving

Close upon the Halloween sport comes the Thanksgiving season. These two form a striking contrast—the boisterous fun of Halloween and the quiet joy of Thanksgiving, when the family gathers home. The origin of the one is in the vague olden days of the Norse and German legends, when each saint had his day and each day its saint, and all saints had the one day which we still observe on the 31st of October. The origin of the other is so familiar, too sacred a memory ever to forget—how the Puritan fathers, after a long winter of starvation, sickness and death, gathered their crops in preparation for another winter, met together at church, stacked their guns at the door and devoutly gave thanks to God for their blessings. It was grim reality to them, then; it is poetry to us now. In itself, it is a blessing to us to remember that time of sadness and quiet joy and compare our blessings with theirs, and our spirit of thankfulness with theirs. In material blessings the scales weigh heavy with us; in thankfulness they weigh heavy with them. Stand off and consider. Which should you rather have weigh heavier on your side; which is going to do your father, mother, children or neighbors more good, your manifold blessings or your sincere thankfulness of heart for what blessings you have, whether many or few? We generally believe that those who are richest in friends, pleasures, opportunities or possessions are the least appreciative. I don't believe so, necessarily. I will not think so of the jolly piety that sets down to dinner when the day comes. True thankfulness is not long-faced sobriety, but sober joyfulness, happy faces, glad hearts and good will. Let us encourage these in our families and friends, and be glad and happy this coming Thanksgiving time.

Tomato Fritters

Stewed tomatoes left over from a meal may be prepared nicely in the following way: Add to the tomatoes one egg, a little milk or cream; thicken with bread or cracker crumbs until thick enough to fry. Do not get too thick. Fry as fritters. These are delicious.

German Endive

Slice into bits one large onion. Break endive. Mix onion and endive in a dish. Fry out bits of ham; add pepper, salt, sugar and vinegar; heat all together; pore over endive while warm. Serve warm.

this method of preparing endive can also be used for lettuce. Break lettuce with fingers; never cut with a knife.

Lemon Custard

Bake pie crust. Separate one egg; beat the yolk; add one tablespoonful corn starch; sugar to taste (a small cupful); juice of one lemon; beat together; add one piepan of hot water; boil until it is of the thickness of paste. Put into pie crust; beat the white of the egg; add a little sugar; spread on pie; place in oven and brown.

Cream Puff Pie

Bake pie crust. Measure one piepan of milk; separate one egg; put aside the white; add to the yolk one tablespoonful of flour; sugar to taste; beat thoroughly; add the milk and butter the size of hickorynut; boil until thick; flavor with vanilla; pour into pie crust; beat white of egg; sweeten; spread on top of pie; place in oven to brown.

Apples As An Article of Food

Few people appreciate apples. No fruit is more wholesome, especially for those inclined toward constipation. To use them freely, both cooked and uncooked, is a sure method of keeping down doctor bills, and an excellent preventative against, and possibly cure for, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.

Although apples are high-priced and scarce in the cities, due to the intervention of exploiters between the producers and consumers, in the country they are plentiful, and easily available to most of our readers. You know, of course, that they may be stored in barrels. But they may also be canned for winter use. A good, firm, slightly under-ripe apple may be pared, quartered and cooked very slowly on the back of the stove for two days, when it will be found that the apples are thoroughly cooked, while the quarters are still firm enough to be placed carefully in glass jars, the juice poured over, and sealed up. They look as nice as peaches, and are just as good. With less careful handling and less careful selection of fruit, a good sauce may be canned, also, for winter use. There is no nicer sauce than apple sauce. There is very little trouble about keeping fruit of this sort.

For Burns

The very best thing for burns is glycerin and epsom salts. Lime water and linseed oil is most widely used, but glycerin and epsom salts is superior. Moisten the salts with water enough to dissolve, add an equal amount of glycerin as of salts used. Soak cotton in the liquid, place on burn, bandage so as to keep out the air, keep moist, and the injured part will be well in a remarkably short time. Relief from pain is almost immediate.

The first farmer was the first man, and all his toric nobility rests on possession and use of land.—Emerson: Farming.

The life of the husbandman,—a life fed by the bounty of earth and sweetened by the airs of heaven.—Douglas Jerrold: The Husbandman's Life.

In ancient times, the sacred Plough employed
The Kings and awful Fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared your insect-tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the Scale of Empire, ruled the Storm
Of mighty War; then with victorious hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The Plough, and, greatly independent, scorned
All the vile stories corruption can bestow.

—Momson; The Seasons.

November

Still November, like a Quaker
In her grab of silver gray,
Glides along the silent reaches
Shadow-like, as dawn of day.
Gay chrysanthemums she carries
From the garden lands abloom,
And the bracing air is laden
With the spice of their perfume.

She is full of tender fancies,
As she wanders here and there;
Standing underneath the branches
That are shadowing and bare.
And we feel a silent something
In our heart of hearts increase,
And I think the definition
Of its meaning might me—peace.

—Ida Scott Taylor.

Thanksgiving

"We're thankful for the winter frost,
That made the snowflakes fall,
For every snowball that we tossed,
And sleds and skates and all.

"We're thankful for the flowers we found
In May time, long ago;
Spring beauty peeping from the ground,
And bloodroot white as now.

"We're thankful for the holidays,
That came with summer heat,
And all the happy summer days
In grandma's garden sweet.

"We're thankful for the autumn's store,
When fields are bare and gray,
And all the year that brings once more
Our dear Thanksgiving day."

Pumpkin Pie

The season's almost on us,
When from the russet field,
We'll bring the yellow pumpkin,
The autumn's choicest yield.
We'll put it in the cellar,
And mother, by and by,
Dill stew it, then she'll bake it
In good old pumpkin pie.

There's nothing more delicious
That I could ever find
Than pie made of the pumpkin,
The yellow, mellow kind.
The sort which has its filling
An inch thick, just about,
The sort of which you never
Stop eating till it's out.

The autumn gives us melons,
The peach, the pear, the plum;
O, from the fields and orchards
A world of sweet things come.
I'm fond of all, you bet you,
But I must say that I
Like most of all the pumpkin,
In good old pumpkin pie.

—Bide Dudley.

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Surprising what beautiful dresses can be made from these economical fabrics. Their fadeless color, durable material and artistic designs have given them the reputation "Prints of Quality."
Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites.
Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.
The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia



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Useful as a sausage cutter at butchering time—as a food cutter all the rest of the year.



WEARS WELL
The wearing parts of the Enterprise Chopper—the knife and perforated plate—are made of finely tempered steel and are wonderfully durable. If they ever *do* wear out, they can be replaced at trifling cost. The chopper itself will wear forever. Be sure the name "Enterprise" is on the machine you buy. Sold by dealers.
Write for the "Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps. Sent FREE.
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226 DAUPHIN ST., PHILAD'A, PA.
Meat and Food CHOPPER

$100.00 IN GOLD FREE

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CAN YOU NAME THESE FRUITS?
Arrange the 22 letters in the four different groups of letters so as to make the names of 4 fruits. Use only the letters given and no letter more times than given. Can you do it? If so, you may win a large cash prize. The following cash prizes will be given for the neatest solutions received. First prize, $50.00 in gold; second prize, $25.00 in gold; third prize, $5.00; and 10 prizes of $2.00 each. Try to win one of these prizes. It is surely worth a little effort. Don't send a cent when you answer this advertisement, as there is absolutely no other condition to secure any of these cash prizes. If you make out the names send them at once. You may win a large cash prize if you are careful and without costing you one cent. This contest closes December 1906. Try to win.
WE ALSO GIVE AWAY MANY OTHER PRIZES AT ONCE including watches, Diamond Rings, etc., aside from the above contest to those who answer this advertisement right away and help us introduce our family Magazine in their locality. Send the names to-day. Address
FRUIT PUZZLE EDITOR, Dept. 45, Box 3693, Philadelphia, Pa.

Indian Summer

These are the days when the birds come back.
A very few, a bird or two,
To take a backward look.

These are the days when skies put on
The old, old sophistries of June,
A blue and gold mistake.

Oh, fraud that cannot cheat the bee,
Almost thy plausibility
Induces my belief.

Till ranks of seeds their witness bear,
And softly through the altered air
Hurries a timid leaf.

Oh, sacrament of summer days,
Oh, last communion in the haze,
Permit a child to join.

Thy sacred emblems to partake,
Thy consecrated bread to break,
Taste thine immortal wine!

Emily Dickinson in "Successful Farming."

The Way of the World

"What legions of friends always bless us
When golden success lights our way;
How they smile as they softly address us,
So cordial, good humored and gay;
But oh, when the sun of prosperity
Hath set—then how quickly they frown,
And cry out in tones of severity,
'Kick the man; don't you see he is down!'

"What though you knew not a sorrow,
Your heart was as open as day,
And your "friends" when they wanted to borrow
You'd oblige and ne'er ask them to pay;
What though not a soul you e'er slighted
As you meandered about through the town,
Your "friends" become near-sighted
And don't seem to see you when down.

"When you're 'up' you are loudly exalted,
And traders all sing out your praise;
When you're down you have greatly defaulted
And they really 'don't fancy your ways.'
Your style was 'tip-top' when you'd money,
So sang every sucker and clown,
But now 'tis exceedingly funny,
Things are greatly altered because you're down.

"Oh, give me the heart that forever
Is free from the world's selfish rust,
And the soul whose high and noble endeavour
Is to raise fallen men from the dust.
And when in adversity's ocean
A victim is likely to drown,
All hail to the friend whose devotion
Will lift up a man when he's down."

A Potato Parody

Yankee Doodle drove to town,
A load of spuds behind him.
Wouldn't sell at thirty cents;
Their stories didn't blind him.

Yankee Doodle drove back home
With all his spuds undaunted,
Swearing that he wouldn't sell
Below the price he wanted.

Yankee Doodle drove again
To town, some two months later,
At sixty-five per bushel he
Sold every last potater.

Yankee Doodle drove back home,
No longer was he scolding.
In his jeans he had the cash
That came to him by "holding."

Thanksgiving

By Pearl Ulilla Davis.

Oh, the turkey's in the oven and the tables set for nine!
I'm in the highest of spirits and just afeelin' fine.
My pa, he's tellin' stories to all the other folks,
And baby Ned he laughs and cries and very nearly chokes.
I've seen the pies—they're beauties, and all the Cakes, you see,
Are iced straight across the top in word of "EQUITY."

The day before, my pa, he said, "Now, Sarah, just you mind,
I want that word Equity all done up brown and fine.
On ev'ry cake you bake today, and on the butter, too,
Fer it it wasn't just fer that, I'd be afeelin' blue.
But Equity, it raised the price of wheat a notch, you see,
An' 'stead o' feelin' like a slave, I feel great Liberty."

And when we all sat down before that table decked out fine,
As pa, he said, "Now let's give thanks," his eys began to shine.
"Oh, Lord," he said in humble voice, "we thank thee, one and all,
For the blessings given us, and although Words seem small,
We've got the feelin' in our hearts so deep, and full, and strong,
It thrills us so we want to sing out loud in joyous song."

And then pa paused and wiped his eyes and looked around and smiled,
Said he, "I hope now while we eat all these good things today,
We'll feel thanksgiving in our hearts that comes right there to stay;
For if it hadn't been for Dan who spoke of Equity,
Who showed me Up-to-Date, and said, 'You see the farmer's free,'
I still would be dispairing of a hopeless liberty."

A Psalm of Thanksging

Thenksgiving all the county round
On Glory's highway set,—
Not for the joy that I have found,
But joy that's coming yet!

Not only for this great store
In wintry storm and blight,
But for the Hope that asks for more,
And sees that more in sight.

Thanksgiving for Love's strength and grace
New labors to begin;
A little life—a little space
Just to be happy in!

Thanksgiving for all kindly deeds—
The starlight of Life's night;
And for the strong, true hand that leads
A brother to the Light.

For Faith that points to realms above
The sinning and forgiven;
And sweetest still,—for human Love
That makes the world a heaven!
—F. L. Stanton.

A Place For the Boys

What can a boy do and where can a boy stray
If he is always told to get out of the way?
He can not sit here, and he must not stand there.
The cushions that cover that fine rocking-chair
Were put there, of course, to be seen and admired.
A boy has no business to ever be tired.
The beautiful roses that bloom
On the floor of the darkened and delicate room
Are not made to walk on—at least not by boys.
The house is no place, anyway, for their noise.
A place for the boys, dear mother, I pray,
As cares settle down round our short earthly way.
Don't let us forget by our kind, loving deeds
To show we remember their pleasure and needs.
Though our souls may be vexed with the problems of life
And worn with besetments and toiling and strife.
Our hearts will keep younger—your tired heart and mine—
If we give them a place in their innermost shrine.
And to life's latest hour 'twill be one of our joys
That we keep a small corner, a place for the boys.
—Boston Transcript.

We Are Coming

By E. D. Gee.

Tune, I am waiting for the Morning.

We are coming to the conflict,
Men who dare to claim their own;
From the valleys and the hilltops,
All usurpers to dethrone.

Chorus.

We are coming, yes we're coming,
Soon we'll be a million strong.
Equity will be trumphant,
Keep up courage for it won't be long.

We are coming from the work shops,
Armed with chisel, saw and plane,
Come to join the Farmers' Union,
For we know 'twill bring us gain.

We are coming, say the Merchants,
Glad a helping hand to lend,
To the efforts of the Farmers,
For on them we must depend.

We are coming, say the Miners,
With our shovel, pick and drill,
For we know when Farmers prosper,
It will help us; yes it will.

We are coming, say the Doctors,
With a full supply of pills,
For when Farmers' price their produce,
They can pay their doctor bills.

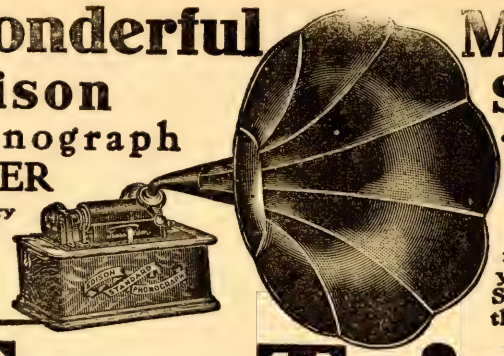
We are coming, say the Preachers,
Night and morn our Prayers go high,
For the Farmer and his chickens,
That are large enough to fry.

We are coming, say the Lawyers,
Glad, with Farmers, terms to make,
For their plan of arbitration,
Soon will leave us in their wake.

See the greedy speculators,
See them try to put on airs,
When they hear the Farmers saying
We've no use for Bulls and Bears.

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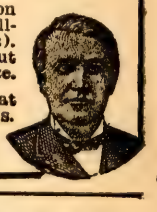
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*What kind of a Stove have you been using?*_____

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in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to
WILBUR McCOY, Agricultural and Immigration Agt., Jacksonville, Fla.

FARMERS' STRIKE RESUMED

(Concluded from Page 15)

Are You in the Strike Zone?

Below you will find a list of all the wheat, potato and tobacco raising counties in which the American Society of Equity,s great strike movement for fair prices will be vigorously carried on. Look and see if YOUR county is in the list, and if it is, take advantage of your good fortune, join your nearest local union and HOLD for the fair prices demanded by your fellow members, who have agreed upon the following scale of quotations, based on your nearest principal marketing point as printed on first page.

WHEAT COUNTIES.

Nebraska—Adams, Boone, Boyd, Cedar, Clay, Cuming, Custer, Dawson, Fillmore, Kearney, Knox, Madison, Platte, Valley, Wayne, York.

North Dakota—Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Lamoure, McIntosh, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Steele, Stutsman, Towner, Traill, Walsh, Wells.

South Dakota—Day, Deuel, Douglas, Edmund, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hanson, Hutchinson, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, McPherson, Marshall, Miner, Minnehaha, Beadle, Bonhomme, Brookings, Brown, Campbell, Charles Mix, Clay, Codington, Davison, Moody, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink.

Wisconsin—St. Croix.

Minnesota—Becker, Bigstone, Blue Earth, Brown, Carver, Chippew, Clay, Cottonwood, Douglas, Faribault, Freeborn, Goodline, Grant, Hennepin, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Lacqui Parle, Lesueur, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Marshall, Martin, Meeker, Morrison, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Norman, Ottertail, Pipestone, Polk, Pope, Red Lake, Redwood, Renville, Rice, Rock, Scott, Sibley, Stearns, Steele, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Traverse, Waseca, Watonwan, Wilkin, Wright, Yellow Medicine.

Indiana—Knox, Gibson, Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Pike, Daviess, Dubios, Bartholomew, Hancock, Henry, Randolph, Rush, Shelby, Wayne.

Delaware—Kent, Newcastle.

Illinois—Jackson, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair, Washington, White.

Iowa—Crawford, Harrison, Lyon, Plymouth, Pottawattamie, Woodbury.

Kansas—Barber, Barton, Clay, Cloud, Cowley, Dickinson, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, Lincoln, Marion, McPherson, Mitchell, Osborne, Ottowa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rocks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Sedgwich, Stafford, Sumner.

Maryland—Frederick, Kent, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Washington.

Michigan—Calhoun, Eaton, Huron, Ingham, Jackson, Kalamazoo.

Missouri—Franklin, Greene, Jasper, Lawrence, St. Charles, St. Louis.

New York—Genesee, Monroe, Ontario.

Ohio—Auglaize, Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Drake, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Hardin, Huron, Logan, Madison, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Pickaway, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Seneca, Stark, Wayne.

Oklahoma—Canadian, Dewey, Garfield, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Noble, Oklahoma, Woods.

Pennsylvania—Berks, Chester, Franklin, Lancaster, Westmoreland, York.

Virginia—Augusta, Rockingham.

Total of 252 counties that produce 60 per cent of all the wheat of the country.

TOBACCO COUNTIES.

Maryland—Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George, St. Mary.

New York—Cayuga, Chemung, Onondago, Oswego, Steuben.

Virginia—Halifax, Hanover, Henry, Louisa, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nelson, Nottoway, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Powhattan, Prince Edward, Warren, Amelia, Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, Brunswick, Buckingham, Campbell, Carolina, Charlotte, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Fluvianna, Franklin, Goochland.

North Carolina—Warren, Wayne, Wilson, Alamance, Beaufort, Caswell, Davidson, Duplin, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Johnson, Lenoir, Martin, Mash, Orange, Person, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Vance, Wake.

Ohio—Adams, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Drake, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Warren.

Kentucky—Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Hopkins, Jessamine, Kenton, Lewis, Logan, Lyon, McCracken, McLean, Madison, Marshall, Mason, Mercer, Montgomery, Muhlenburg, Nicholas, Ohio, Owen, Pendleton, Robertson, Scott, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Todd, Trigg, Trimble, Union, Warren, Washington, Webster, Woodford, Anderson, Ballard, Barren, Bath, Boone, Bourbon, Bracken, Breckenridge, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Carroll, Carter, Christian, Clark, Crittenden, Daviess, Fayette, Fleming, Franklin, Gallatin, Graves, Green, Hancock, Harrison, Hart.

Massachusetts—Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire.

Connecticut—Hartford, Litchfield.

Indiana—Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Switzerland.

Pennsylvania—Bradford, Clinton, Lancaster, Tioga, York.

Tennessee—Cheatham, Dickson, Henry, Montgomery, Obion, Robertson, Smith, Stewart, Weakley.

158 counties that produce 85 per cent. of the tobacco of the country.

POTATO COUNTIES.

Colorado—Weld.

Maine—Aroostook, Penobscot.

Michigan—Genesee, Grand Traverse, Kent, Lapeer, Leelanaw, Macomb, Mecosta, Monroe, Montcalm, Oceana, Ottawa, Saginaw, Tuscola, Wayne.

Minnesota—Chisago, Hennepin, Isanti,

New York—Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Erie, Franklin, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Nassau, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Oswego, Queens, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Steuben, Suffolk, Tioga, Tompkins, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming.

Ohio—Cuyahoga, Portage.

Wisconsin—Adams, Barron, Chippewa, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Fond Du Lac, Juneau, Milwaukee, Portage, Sauk, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara.

67 counties that produce 30 per cent. of all the potatoes raised in the country.

Don't Be Fat

My New Obesity Food Quickly Reduces Your Weight to Normal, Requires No Starvation Process and is Absolutely Safe

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE



The Above Illustration Shows the Remarkable Effects of This Wonderful Obesity Food---What it Has Done For Others it Will Do For You

My new Obesity Food, taken at mealtime, compels perfect assimilation of the food and sends the food nutriment where it belongs. It requires no starvation process. You can eat all you want. It makes muscle, bone, sinew, nerve and brain tissue out of the excess fat, and quickly reduces your weight to normal. It takes off the big stomach and relieves the compressed condition and enables the heart to act freely and the lungs to expand naturally and the kidneys and liver to perform their functions in a natural manner. You will feel better the first day you try this wonderful home food. Fill out coupon herewith and mail today.

FREE

This coupon is good for one free trial package of Kellogg's Obesity Food with testimonials from hundreds who have been greatly reduced, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

F. J. KELLOGG. 3843, Kellogg Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

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German Paper

A German edition of Up-to-Date Farming will be printed in a very short time. Preparatory to this we want a report from all our present subscribers who prefer the German edition so we can separate our list. Let all subscribers take notice and attend to this at once. Also in the future secretaries and organizers must indicate on their reports those who want the German paper otherwise the English edition will always be sent.



THE THIRD POWER BOOK

(By J. A. Everitt, Prest The American Society of Equity)

By the people and press admitted to be one of the greatest books ever written. It tells of the farmers' power—the greatest power of all—which will be the Third Power. This Third Power will compel the trusts and corporations to deal with the people in equity. Through the Third Power will come solutions for all the great vexed problems. This book clearly shows how; besides it puts the Third Power in operation wherever read.

In this space we will print the beginning of every chapter. When you get interested in this work cut out the coupon and send and get the complete book and read it. It will do you more good than any other book.

Chapter VI.
AN EQUITY SOCIETY.

A little further elaboration of the general helpfulness of the proposed plan may aid to a better understanding of it. It has been said that the farmers could not be prosperous without benefiting all classes, and that the prosperity of the country depends on the prosperity of the farmer. No one doubts the truth of these statements. They have a very important bearing on this argument. For, since they are true, it must follow that a movement to better the condition of the farmers is in the interest of all. And this is precisely the point that I desire to emphasize. For, unless it is made clear, the impression may prevail that we are making war on other classes and trying to seek an advantage at their expense. The further we get into the case the more obvious it will become that this is not the purpose at all.

What do the stock speculators mean when they say that the prosperity of the country depends on the well-being of the agricultural class? Simply that all others depend on it, that our farm produce is our greatest national asset, and that a bad condition there is a national calamity. Foreign trade, railroad earnings, the price of stocks, bank deposits, wages, and of course the welfare of all the industries directly dependent on the farm, are all affected by the condition of agriculture. Prices are largely regulated by the ability of the farmers to buy. Thus, all our business and industry is based on the farm—which is the foundation on which the whole structure rests. Is it not clear that it is to the interest of all that that foundation should be solid and substantial?

Look at the matter in another way. The farming class is the greatest consuming class in the country. When it, through stress of circumstances, is driven to rigid economy, sales fall off, stocks accumulate in factory and store, prices decline, collections are bad, there is less available capital to loan, money gets tight just when it is most needed, and we all feel the pinch. Luxuries are dispensed with. There are fewer pianos and organs in the houses of the farmers, fewer

This book contains 320 pages, size 5x7 inches. It is bound in handsome and durable cloth. The price, $1.00.

Special Offer--To educate the people a copy will be sent postpaid for 25 cents and this coupon. Remember, send the 75c coupon and 25c in cash and a book will be sent postpaid to you.

THIRD POWER BOND | 75c
Coupon No. 1

The American Society of Equity, of Indianapolis, Ind., will accept this Coupon for *Seventy-Five Cents*, in payment on a Third Power Book.

J. A. EVERITT, *President*. No. 229

GERMAN EDITION.—The Third Power book is being translated into the German language. Orders for the German edition should be sent now. Special price, 50c postpaid. Address

The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

THE RIPEST HARVESTS.

The Call for Help to Garner.

Frequently organizers inquire: Where is the best field to organize the A. S. of E.? We will reply to all. The grain growing districts are dead ripe for organization and a person able to present the plan of the A. S. of E. need never fail in his attempt to organize. The lower the price of grain goes the louder do farmers cry for help. The fruit districts—apples particularly. There is promise of a large crop of apples and prices offered are ruinously low. If the orchardists were organized and working on the A. S. of E. plan to market, we are sure every bushel of apples would find a market at profitable price to the producers. But without the A. S. of E. hundreds of thousands of barrels will spoil in the orchards and lovers o apples will do without on account of high prices and scarcity. As we showed in Sept. 1 number, the small fruit and peach business this year was very unsatisfactory. There are thousands of fruit growing and trucking localities south and north where the A. S. of E. will be gladly received. It is fruit growers only salvation. Also in the potato growing districts, a large crop and low prices are prospective. There is no plan on earth that will get good prices for large crops but this plan. There are over 100 counties producing potatoes heavily who will welcome organizers with open arms and listen to them as they propound the gospel of industrial salvation. Then there are the buckwheat, essential oil, bean, hop and peanut districts where special work is being done and where organizers will find the harvest ripe for the reaper. In the tobacco district we will again mention the Burley district. There is no better field.

Thus we see the great need of organization and we have pointed out the great opportunities. The whole country, we might say, anywhere, is a good field and organizers will get multiplied results now for the same effort that they ever realized before. Truly the harvest is great but the laborers are few. The call goes to the remotest corners of the country for workers in the great field and for the grandest cause ever promoted by men.

But brown comes the autumn and sear grows the corn,
And the woods like a rainbow are dressed,
And but for the cock and the noontide horn,
Old Time would be tempted to rest.
The humming bee fans off a shower of gold
From the mullein's long rod as it sways,
And dry grow the leaves which protecting infold
The ears of the well-ripened maize.
—From "The Maize."



Songs & Music Free !

Yankee Doodle Boy, 45 Minutes from Broadway, So Long Mary, Not Because Your Hair is Curly, Wait Till the Sun Shines Nellie, Everybody Works but Father, Cheyenne, Can't U See I'm Lonely, Dreaming Love of You, Mary's a Grand Old Name, Why Don't You Try?, In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree, You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May, Teasing, Blue Bell, Holy City, OVER 200 SONGS, with MUSIC for piano, latest hits, 500 new JOKES, 12 Acquaintance Cards. All sent FREE if you send 10 cents for our [illegible] HOME SWEET HOME, Dept. 33 CHICAGO ILL

ORDER A BUNDLE

Dear Reader: You, having read this paper to this point, are ready to give your verdict as to its value.

We want to ask you, in all seriousness, should not Up-to-Date Farming, and particularly this number, be read by every farmer, every business man, every preacher and every professional man in the country? If you are ready to say yes, then, in the name of common sense, how can we accomplish this? I cannot send the paper to your neighbors, because I don't know them. But I can send you a bundle of papers and you can pass them around. In this way the circulation of this number can be multiplied and many of the people will become steady readers. I appeal to each reader to help in this way.

For this purpose the price is 10 for 25 cents, 25 for 50 cents, 50 for 75 cents, 100 for $1.00.

EXTRA SPECIAL—For each paper ordered as above we will also mail a copy of President Everitt's speech delivered at the annual meeting of the A. S. of E. It was printed in November 1 number and is now ready for distribution in pamphlet form. For an estimate of it, read report of Committee on Resolutions, first column third paragraph of page 11 in this number.

ADDRESS UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rheumatism Cured
Through the Feet

Don't Take Medicine—External Remedy Which Gives Immediate Relief Mailed Free On Approval

We Want Everyone who Has Rheumatism to Take Advantage of Our FREE COUPON OFFER Below

Return mail will bring you—free to try—a Dollar pair of the famous Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan cure for rheumatism. They are curing very bad cases of every kind of rheumatism, both chronic and acute, no matter how severe. Hundreds of thousands of persons have tested Magic Foot Drafts without paying us a cent in advance---You have the same opportunity. No other remedy ever stood such a test---there is no other remedy like Magic Foot Drafts, which cures after doctors and baths and medicines fail---after, in many cases, 30 and 40 years of suffering.



Send us the coupon today. When the Drafts come, try them. If you are satisfied with the benefit received---then you you can send us One Dollar. If not, we take your simple say so, and the Drafts cost you absolutely nothing. Can you afford not to accept such an offer? You can readily see that we couldn't afford to make the offer if the Drafts didn't cure. We earnestly believe they will cure you. The coupon below will entitle you, if you have never used Magic Foot Drafts, to a dollar pair free to try. Cut it out and mail it today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., HA46 Oliver Bldg. Jackson, Mich. A valuable book (in colors) on rheumatism comes free with the trial Drafts. Send no money---just this coupon with your name and address plainly written.

FREE $1. COUPON

Good for a $1 pair of Magic Foot Drafts, to be sent Free on Approval

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Only one trial pair to one address.

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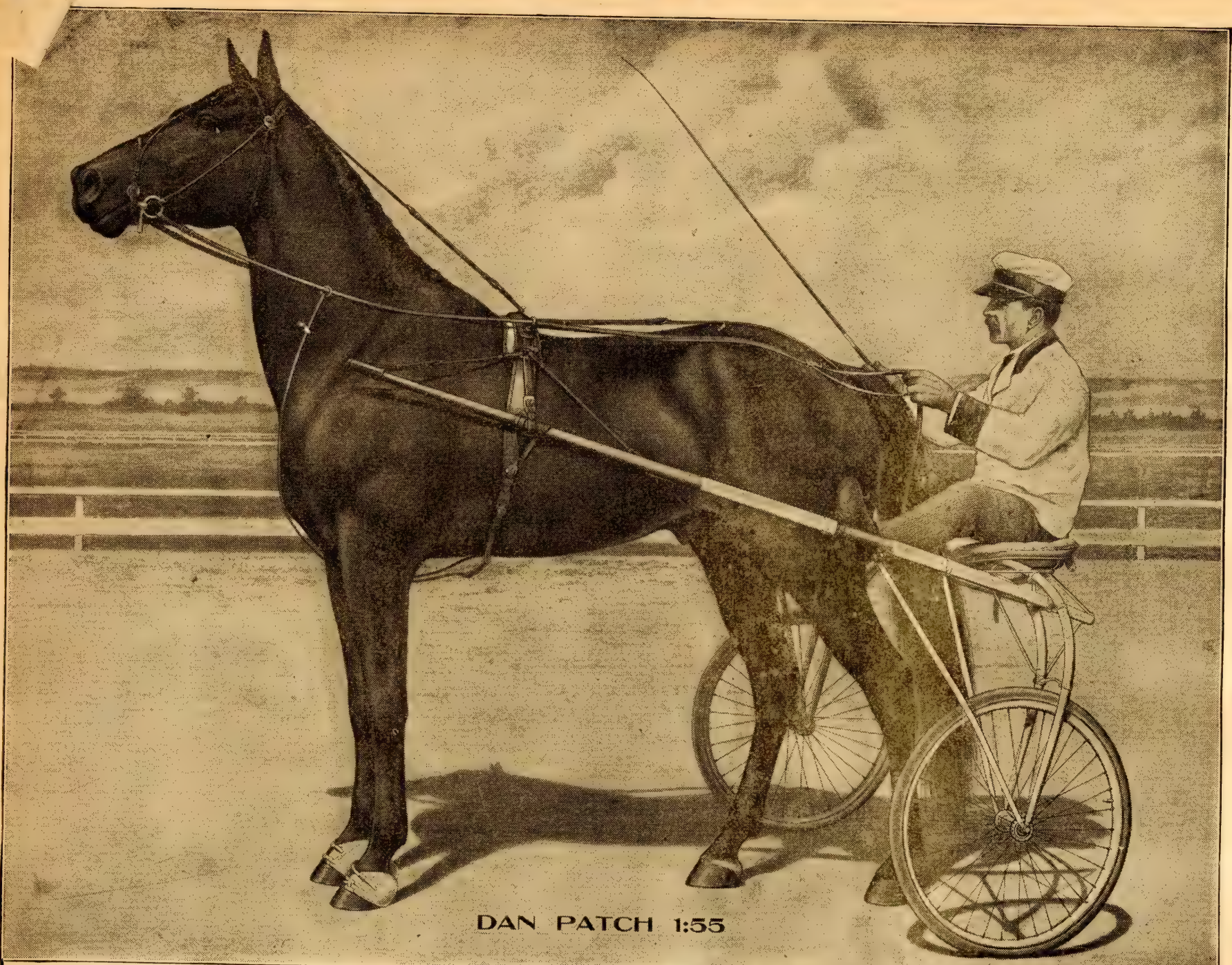
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56 PIECES FULL SIZE FOR FAMILY USE

IF SO, write and tell us HOW MANY TIMES the letter "E" is used in this advertisement. With your answer send your name, Post Office Address and nearest freight Office. Address: ... ...

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$250.00 CASH! This sum will be distributed in prizes. Do you want a share of it? Then answer QUICKLY. Open to all, young or old of either sex. COSTS NOTHING TO COMPETE. .. ..



DAN PATCH 1:55

DAN PATCH 1:55, THE PACING KING.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE IN BRILLIANT COLORS MAILED TO YOU FREE.

We have just published a large, colored picture of the above Photo-Engraving, which shows Our World Famous Stallion, Dan Patch 1:55. The picture is 16 inches by 21 inches and shows Dan in his natural color and as life-like as if you saw him on the track. It is a picture that would sell for $2.00 if gotten out in a small edition. You can have one of these large and beautiful colored pictures of the fastest harness horse the world has ever seen and champion of the world, Absolutely Free and we will prepay the postage. This picture was made from life and every lover of a wonderful horse should have one.

WRITE FOR IT AT ONCE

1st, Name the paper in which you saw this offer. 2nd, State how much live stock you own or care for. We will then mail the picture with postage prepaid. ☞Picture will not be mailed unless you give us this information. Write to

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International Stock Food Factory

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Covers Over a City Block and Contains Over 18 Acres of Floor Space.
We Also Own a Large Factory at Toronto, Canada.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN $2,000,000.

Ask Your Dealer for Anything We Manufacture.

International Stock Food	Dan Patch Stable Disinfectant
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International Compound Absorbent	International Worm Powder
International Pheno Chloro	International Hoof Ointment
International Distemper Cure	International Sheep Dip
International Foot Remedy	International Cattle Dip
International Colic Cure	International Hog Dip
International Louse Killer	International Harness Soap
International Gall Cure	
Silver Pine Healing Oil	Also the { Jewel Incubator, Jewel Brooder
International Heave Cure	

Sold by 125,000 Dealers on a Spot Cash Guarantee.

International Stock Food Co.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

AFTER EATING "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" EVERY DAY FOR FOUR YEARS DAN PATCH HAS BROKEN 14 WORLD'S RECORDS. FOR THE FOURTH TIME IN FOUR CONSECUTIVE YEARS DAN AGAIN LOWERED THE WORLD'S RECORD, PLACING IT AT 1:55.

HIS FIRST FOUR STARTS IN 1906 FOLLOW:

First Start, Galesburg, 1:57¾. Second Start, Dubuque, 1:58.
Third Start, Minnesota State Fair, 1:56½. Fourth Start, Minnesota State Fair, 1:55.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

My stallions, Dan Patch 1:55, Cresceus 2:02¼, Directum 2:05¼, Arion 2:07¾, Roy Wilkes 2:06½, Buttonwood 2:17 and my one hundred high-class brood mares and their colts eat **"International Stock Food"** every day. Dan Patch has eaten **"International Stock Food"** every day for over four years and during this time has broken Twelve World Records and his physical condition has been marvelous. It will pay you to use it for your Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Race Horses, Show Horses, Carriage or Coach Horses and Work horses because it gives more nerve force, endurance and strength. **"International Stock Food" Is Prepared From Finely Powdered Medicinal Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks** that animals eat freely when running wild and is fed in tablespoonful amounts as an addition to the regular grain feed. It is equally good and very profitable to use for Horses, Colts, Fattening Cattle, Cows, Calves, Hogs, Pigs, Sheep or Lambs, because it Purifies the Blood, Tones Up and Permanently Strengthens the Entire System, keeps them healthy and Greatly Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten. In this way it saves grain and will make you a large extra profit. It sharpens the appetite and will make any horse a good feeder. We do not claim any per cent of protein or fat but base our claims on strictly medicinal qualities. We have thousands of reliable testimonials on file in our office, and every pound of **"International Stock Food"** is sold by over 125,000 dealers, on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to refund your money if it ever fails. If you desire any further information I will be pleased to have you write me at any time.

M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.
Proprietor of International Stock Food Co., and also of International Stock Food Farm.

Danger in Accepting Cheap and Inferior Substitutes; Insist on Your Dealer Giving You What You Ask For. There is Always a Personally Profitable Reason For a Dealer Trying to Sell You a Substitute By Claiming It Just As Good.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT Our Plan, CONTROLLED MARKETING
Our Object, EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS

Vol. IX INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 1, 1906 No. 23

THE GREAT FARMERS MOVEMENT

They Meet In Convention to Name Minimum Prices For Their Products

The accompanying illustration and the sketch beginning on page 5 of this paper were prepared by a New York newspaper man and have been published in many of the leading daily and weekly papers of the United States and Canada. It is an unbiased writeup of that great meeting of farmers and their friends and will no doubt be as interesting to readers of Up-to-Date Farming, as showing how their society impresses the outsider, as to those people who, through this article, hear of it for the first time.

(See page 5)





(1) J. A. Everitt, Founder and President of the American Society of Equity. The other sketches express a St. Louis cartoonist's ideas of some of the men in the movement as follows: (2) J. B. Whiting, National Vice-President, Interlaken, N. Y. (3) Geo. W. Shute, Illinois. (4) H. B. Sherman, National Organizer, Indiana. (5) G. W. Cole, Kentucky. (6) Frank Trefftzs, Illinois. The large picture represents a gathering of some of the delegates in front of the City Hall, East St. Louis, where the convention met.

Announcement for 1907

During the year 1907, there will appear in UP-TO-DATE FARMING the following extremely Important Articles:

Crop Insurance. A feasible plan to insure crops so the farmer may have protection against drought, floods and all natural causes that operate to make his business uncertain.

Railroad Regulation. A plan that will solve all the railroad problems in equity to the railroads, the people and industries.

Rational Education for American Youth. New ideas in education. This system will do more than anything else to fit the coming generation of men and women for the reign of equity in social, business and political activities. It will also prevent "misfits" in life.

The American Peril. This will show farmers that a readjustment of the tariff will be of little benefit to them. It will show how farm crops may find freer entrance into foreign countries at better prices to producers.

The Weed Curse in America. How to Cure It. This article will give a solution of one of the greatest troubles to American agriculture.

Currency and Banking. A system that the country needs to guarantee equity to all citizens, meets the requirements of twentieth century business, and not least, guarantees safety to depositors.

Good Roads. This article will explain how good roads can quickly be had throughout the country and all the people will contribule equitably to build them, as will be benefitted.

These articles will each be more than discussions or suggestions. They will each contain a plan for accomplishment and the way to accomplish. They will be to the subject considered what the plan of the American Society of Equity is to profitable prices for farm crops. They will be written by J. A. Everitt, except on the currency and banking articles, a man who has made the subject a study for many years, will assist.

These articles which will be different from any in print before on the great questions will make the 1907 volume of Up-to-Date Farming the most valuable of any year's issue of any paper. No farmer, in fact no citizen, can afford to miss them. Any one will prove a revelation, and all will work a revolution in political, industrial and social America.

Subscription price now 50 cents a year. Weekly and $1.00 after the first of the year. Tell all your neighbors and write to all your friends about this paper.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Daisy Christmas Present 35 Cts.



The most acceptable gift out. Boys, the question is solved—get one for your sweethearts for a Christmas Gift. Fathers, get one for your children. They will all be pleased. The best Fountain Pen in quality, considering price, ever made.

A handsomely chased, black, hard rubber barrel and cap, screw section. It has an excellent feed which insures an even and steady flow of ink. The holder has a hard rubber cap to cover the pen when not in use. Not a cheap toy, but a standard size, perfect fountain pen in every particular. The reservoir holds enough ink for over 5,000 words with one filling. Can be refilled in a moment's time. Can be carried in the pocket and is always ready for use. As handy as a lead pencil and in reality costs less, as one will last for years. It has heavily gold-plated point.

In workmanship, appearance and **durability** it compares favorably with many higher priced pens. **Money back if not as represented.**

ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS WRITES: "I received the fountain pens today and they give excellent satisfaction."—J. H. Hockman Strasburg, Va. You will say the same thing after buying.

Not a luxury, but a necessity. No up-to-date farmer can afford to be without a Good Fountain Pen, especially when the price is as low as we are making this. You cannot get a pen as good as this of your dealer for anything like the price. We challenge you to equal it anywhere.

Just think, the price of seven lead pencils; and it will last you twenty times as long, and is a hundred per cent. handier and better than any pencil.

Pen comes packed in a neat box, a glass filler and complete instructions free. At 35c postpaid it is indeed a bargain. ORDER TODAY. AGENTS WANTED.

CLAUDE PALMER & CO., 2020 Lexington Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

ORDER A BUNDLE

Dear Reader: When you have read this paper carefully we want your verdict as to its value.

We want to ask you, in all seriousness, should not Up-to-Date Farming, and particularly this number, be read by every farmer, every business man, every preacher and every professional man in the country? If you are ready to say yes, then, in the name of common sense, how can we accomplish this? I cannot send the paper to your neighbors, because I don't know them. But I can send you a bundle of papers and you can pass them around. In this way the circulation of this number can be multiplied and many of the people will become steady readers. I appeal to each reader to help in this way.

For this purpose the price of this number or any number is 10 for 25 cents, 25 for 50 cents, 50 for 75 cents, 100 for $1.00.

EXTRA SPECIAL—For each paper ordered as above we will also mail a copy of President Everitt's speech delivered at the annual meeting of the A. S. of E. It was printed in November 1 number and is now ready for distribution in pamphlet form.

ADDRESS UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

MY CONVERSION

Following is an extract from an address by Hon R. H. Elliston, Williamsburg, Ky., before the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Equity:

"I accidentally heard of this society only a few weeks ago. I was passing our court house and heard the voice of a speaker within whose ringing tones and earnest manner attracted my attention, and I went to see and hear a man, who I soon learned was the Hon. H. B. Sherman, national organizer of this society, expounding a new gospel of justice and equity, specifically applying to the farming and agricultural class, and generally to all mankind. He was doing it in a manner captivating and convincing, and he soon had my attention rivited to the elucidation of the plan and to the fairness and justice of its teaching.

He likened his own conversion to the doctrine he was teaching to the sudden conversion of Saul of Tarsus, through the teaching of a book he had read, denominated "The Third Power." I said to myself, "I must have that book. Any book that could convince a man like Sherman, and fire his soul with the enthusiasm, and his brain with the clear conception of the sublime doctrine he was enunciating, was worth making a great effort to procure." I procured the book and read it carefully. I have been more or less a book buyer all my life, and, while this book only cost 25 cents, I have not a single volume in my library that I regard as the equal in value of this one. I will not repeat in the presence of the distinguished author of this book and to his face the exalted opinion I have of it, but I will say what I said to my County Union after reading it, that if our people could be educated to carry into execution its beautiful, equitable and sublime doctrine, so as to reap the benefit of its full fruition, as I believe they can and will be, this little book will become unto our nation a second declaration of independence, more valuable for relieving us from wrong and oppression than even the first one."

THE THIRD POWER

By J. A. Everitt, founder of the American Society of Equity and its President. A book that is revolutionizing farming methods and shaping the industrial, political and social destinies of the country.

In the space below we print the beginning of each chapter. When you get interested in this work cut out the coupon and send and get the complete book. A reading of it will do more good than any other book or all farm papers.

Chapter VII.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

It is, of course, obvious to all that the price of farm products bears little or no relation to the cost of producing them. Wheat may range in price from $0.50 to $1.00 a bushel, and yet it costs the farmers as much to raise it in years of low as in years of high prices. Fifty-cent wheat may even cost more to produce than dollar wheat. For the lower price indicates an abundant crop, and this means that the demand for labor is great, and that consequently wages of farm laborers are high; but the point is that there is no fixed relation between the cost of production and price. Surely there should'nt be. The consumption of farm products is reasonably uniform from year to year, and there is not often any great decline in consumption that would account for low prices. There is little or no fluctuation in demand, no real surplus, and the cost of production is a fairly constant quantity. Yet the prices have a wide range.

Of course, it will be regulated by supply and demand—and how often have we heard that phrase; it is used very glibly by many men who have no knowledge whatever of its meaning. Let us try and find out what it does mean. Demand and supply are really the same thing—or at least they are the two faces of the same fact. Money in the hands of the man wanting wheat is the supply, while wheat is what he demands. The farmer, on the other hand, demands money and supplies wheat. This would be clear if there were no money in the world, and if all trade were carried on by barter. Then all the goods in the country would be both supply and demand. It is only when we measure goods against money that we come to look on money as demand and goods as supply. So the farmer demands money and supplies wheat, while the miller demands wheat and supplies money. So the law of supply and demand describes the working of a force that is not so simple and easily understood as we may at first think.

Again, we talk of demand equaling supply, or supply equaling demand. This means absolutely nothing unless we take into account the question of price. An increase of price

The Third Power book contains 320 pages size 5x7 inches; bound in cloth; price $1.00 and 10 Cents extra for postage.

Special Offer: To educate the people a copy will be sent postpaid for only 25 cents and coupon. Remember, send the 75 cent coupon and only 25 cents in cash and a copy of this great book will be sent postpaid to you.

THIRD POWER BOOK Coupon No. 2 **75c**

The American Society of Equity, of Indianapolis, will accept this Coupon for Seventy-Five Cents, as full payment for a Third Power Book when accompanied by 25 cents cash.

J. A. Everitt, President.

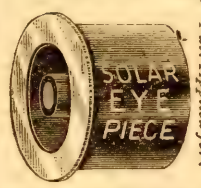
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The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana

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AND JUST THINK!—ONLY $1.10



Pat. Applied for.

This large, powerful achromatic telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This telescope is provided with an adjustable solar eye piece. By this wonderful attachment you can look the sun square in the face on the brightest and hottest day and study its face as you do the moon at night. You need one; everybody needs one

FARMERS to watch his hired man in the far off field, and his stock in the distant pasture.

TRAVELERS to enjoy the wonders of the earth as they gaze from the mountain top.

STUDENTS to study the sun, moon and stars and the radiation of heat and light.

WORTH MANY TIMES THE PRICE

Never before sold on any Telescope for less than $8.00 or $10.00. Now is a chance to secure one for $1.00.

A customer writes from The Saxon, New York, Nov. 4, 1905:

Gentlemen:—I had on my recent European trip, one of your Excelsior Solar Telescopes, with which I had the pleasure of observing an eclipse of the sun at the Austrian Tyrol; it was almost 80 per cent concealed. It was fortunate I had the Excelsior Solar Telescope with me, otherwise I would have missed the opportunity of studying an eclipse which was the most remarkable I ever saw. Your solar eye-piece is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many times greater than the entire outlay for the telescope. Yours truly L. S. HENRY.

Positively such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe, measures closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet in 5 sections. They are **Brass Bound, Brass Safety Cap** on each end to exclude dust, etc., with **Powerful Lenses,** scientifically ground and adjusted. **Guaranteed by the maker.** Heretofore, telescopes of this size have sold at from $8.00 to $10.00. **The Eye-piece** alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope, to all who wish to **behold the sun in its tranquil beauty.** Remove the solar eye-piece lense and you have a good practical telescope for land observations. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. **Sent by mail postpaid for $1.10.**

This is a grand offer and you should not miss it. We warrant each telescope just as represented or money refunded. Remit by Registered letter, P. O. Money Order or Bank Draft, payable to our order. **A Beautiful Present For Chrisimas.**

R. C. IRVING & CO.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

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—o—

When we help ourselves we help others, and in the same way others help us. This is the spirit of the A. S. of E., and benefits are realized in all directions.

—o—

If Equity had prevailed in all business relations thirty years ago, Standard Oil and other monopolies would have been impossible. Farmers should see to it that their power be promptly organized in equity, in order to keep what remains of our coal, mineral, oil and gas lands out of the hands of monopoly, and to preserve them for the people of future years.

—o—

Notwithstanding there is now unusual development of coal and oil lands, the price of coal tends steadily upwards. Why? Because those who own and operate the mines practice controlled marketing—they sell only to meet the demand at prices made by themselves.

—o—

Did you ever wonder why the prices of manufactured articles and store goods are so steady—sometimes get a little higher, seldom any lower? It is because the producers of these articles practice controlled marketing; they make the price and keep the goods until somebody pays it.

—o—

Per contra, have you wondered why the price of farm products is always in a flutter, sometimes up and sometimes down, the change in a single day, often hours', working serious loss to the producers? It is because farmers allow others to make the price and then tumble over each other to all get to market on the same day!

—o—

Farmers know they are the most useful class on earth, the only class the rest of the world could not do without. Wonder if they don't sometimes feel very much below their station when they enquire of others what they may have for the things they produce and, in the next breath, what they must pay for things they buy? That looks like they constitute a small block in the world's great human edifice instead of being its whole foundation! Don't blame anybody else; it is your own fault.

Speaking of the absorption of public interests by strong individuals and corporations, if the masses had been wise in the past, at least one-half our forests might now be standing. Each acre of cultivated ground might just as well produce double what it is now producing, and with little more than half the work, yielding the producers as great an income, and supplying the world just as well. Half the work? Yes, but employing as many people, and relieving the pressure upon those who are now compelled to toil their overburdened lives away. This is not visionary. Concentrated effort will do it. Intensive farming brings such results and proper education would lead to them, whereas the past practice, if not the past education, has been to get all possible out of the land and then hew down the forests to get more, thus denuding the earth and spreading feeble efforts all over it.

—o—

In line with the above, the government estimates that there are in the western States about 100,000 square miles of coal lands. Recent investigations show that these lands are rapidly and *fraudulently* being taken by private persons and corporations. We demand, and the farmers should enforce the demand, that fraud be ousted from these lands and that the public, the people, the government, retain possession of them. Better that the mining privileges be leased to operators on a royalty and under government supervision. A revenue would thus come to greatly diminish taxation, the surface would largely remain for homes for our expanding population, and, until so actually needed, the forests would be preserved.

—o—

The Farmers' Strike is for good and not for evil; it does not disturb either the labor or business of the country. It is simply an appeal to the Nation's producers of farm products to hold their goods until they get a reasonable price for them. This strike is attended by none of the evils of labor strikes, and were the farmers organized as the laborers are, the strike could be won in a week, and the business and the consuming world would scarcely know it. But it would mean millions to the farmers.

—o—

Farmers, your business is worth talking about, not part of it but all of it. You admit you are powerful when it comes to production, but in marketing you feel feeble and helpless. Nonsense! Get rid of the idea. You may be as powerful in marketing as in production, if you will only stand up like men and exercise your power. Is there a power on earth that could have made you sell a bushel of wheat for less than a dollar or a pound or bushel of anything else below the minimum price? You know there is not, but you did it, and you chased yourself like mad from your home to the market to get it. All this talk about foreign countries and enormous crops and overproduction, are the most tranparent scarecrows that were ever put up to frighten timid birds. Many an American mill would stop before wheat could be got from Russia or Argentina, even if it were there. But we don't want them to stop; we want them to grind and to make money, but we want them to pay us a price that will compensate us for our labor. Then our product is at their service.

—o—

If God had made man with one leg instead of two, what a family of "hoppers" the human race would have been! But he made two legs on which to balance the body and taught graceful steps instead of ungainly hops. Our agricultural schools and papers have not been so wise as that. Their teaching has put the Farmers' business on but one leg, and he has to hop through the business world with no support for his marketing side. This readily accounts for why the farmer "halts" in business. Is it not time for the schools to revise their curriculum, and the press to enlarge its sphere? Keep the production side strong, and make it stronger if you will, but add the marketing side, and give the farmers a balanced education. Stop this one-sided business.

BUSINESS MEN SEEING IT

A prominent member of the National Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., writes us regarding what may, and should be accomplished by The American Society of Equity:

The writer is not much of a politician, and knows but little about organization and controlling large bodies of men. However, I want to say that if it is possible to get the farmers into an agreement that they would keep up concerted action, they would be absolute masters of the situation, and the price of wheat and corn, instead of being dictated to them by the Chicago Board of Trade, and the price of cotton by a band of speculators on the New York Cotton Exchange, it would be the farmers who would tell these gentlemen at about what prices these staples, which they raised and controlled, should go into consumption.

Please send me full particulars of The American Society of Equity as I want the farmers to remedy the evils affecting their business and I may be able to help.

—o—

"Doubtful things are mighty uncer tain" is an old preverb that applies to the entire distributing side of farming. But this side of farmers business can be made as certain for results and profits as is found in the best regulated business in the country.

—o—

Following our prediction of a denatunized alcohol trust comes now the announcement of "an eighteen million corporation to make denaturized alcohol." Strange, that a club of farmers cannot, or dare not, make this alcohol. But farmers are expected to only do the hard work, raise the stuff and let millionaires do the easy work and rake in the big profits.

—o—

Don't get the idea that this paper is, exclusively, the champion of the Society of Equity. We do champion this society, because it is working for fair prices, and because it has worked out a system that will establish fair prices. But in lending our aid to this movement we are working for EVERY farmer, whether or not he is a member of the society, for even the "dumper" is bound to benefit by the spreading of the Society of Equity's organization.

—o—

It looks like a "whirlwind campaign" all over the country now. The success of the great East St. Louis convention is doing it.

—o—

Get the convention number (Nov. 15) out in great numbers. See to that. The Equity press has made them; help us send them out.

—o—

And this number, too. That write-up of the convention by an experienced reporter, and the picture acompanying it, will open the eyes of the doubting and stir up the indifferent. It is snowballing time in the North—pelt both farmers and business men with Up-to-Date; it is thinking time in the South, with the winding up of cotton picking—send the people Up-to-Date to give them something to think about.

—o—

An Equity ten-story office and banking building with an Equity hall and an Equity bank, are early possibilities for Evansville, Ind.

—o—

The Equity farmers and the union laborers are getting friendly. The great confederation convention at Minneapolis welcomed, almost lionized representatives of the A. S. of E. that attended the meeting.

—o—

In every great movement there is something for everybody to do. What is your part? Have you a neighbor that does not receive Up-to-Date? Ask him to take it—take his subscription and send it in. Keep the Equity press going.

—o—

"The Iowa Idea," as expressed by Mr. Sherod, is a good idea. If the car load after car load of apples that perished in the orchards, could have been got to where they were needed, every one would have been used at an equitable price. And those potatoes that scarcely pay for the digging up in Iowa, are every one needed by people who would be only too glad to pay an equitable price for them. May the good genius and sterling common sense of the American people hasten the completion of the fruit and produce branch of the A. S. of E.

—o—

The editor and publisher is working like a Trojan to make Up-to-Date the best and most useful paper in the world. He is now maturing plans that will open the eyes even of Our Up-to-Date People.

—o—

Secretary Tubbs is well pleased with his reception at the American Federation convention at Minneapolis, and believes great good will result from his going there.

—o—

The A. S. of E. State secretary of Oklahoma writes that the greatest obstacles to getting the equitable price for cotton there, are: "Government reports, false or fake gin reports, misstatement of daily sales, and last, our own insane selling."

—o—

The Equity Press!
It is easy to guess
The light that is flowing from it.
Then open the gate
Wide to Up-to-Date—
The million we're going to get.

—o—

People say Up-to-Date is a great paper; it will be much greater when plans now maturing are carried out.

Look to the Profits

After all, success in any business depends upon the profits. Suppose farmers were taught to uniformly make one hundred bushels of corn per acre, and other things in proportion. If it cost as much per bushel to make it as it did per bushel to make fifty, what would be the gain beyond the quantity used by the producer?

The reader at once begins to figure that if he gained ten cents per bushel in producing 50 bushels, his gain per acre would be $5. Then at the same cost per bushel for production his gain per bushel would be the same, and his gain per acre if he produced 100 bushels, would be ten dollars instead of five.

That is exactly the way the schools, the agricultural press and the institute lecturers figure it. But there is another factor that must enter into the

problem. If a production of 50 bushels supplies the demand at a profit to the producer of ten cents per bushel, a production of 100 bushels per acre would double the supply without increasing the demand, and would, therefore, cut the price in half, and wipe out the PROFIT entirely!

This is not guess work or suppose-so; it has actually occurred many seasons with several crops, and it is why the teaching of the schools, the agricultural press and the institutes, has fallen so far short of their aim, the independence and prosperity of the farmer.

Henceforth the farmer will look to the PROFITS rather than to the numbers of his acres and the yield, and he will set his crops so as to meet the demand at an equitable, and therefore profitable price, rather than to a great yield without regard to price.
HE MUST HAVE PROFITS.

Brazil "Catching On"

The papers gravely tell us that the coffee raisers of Brazil are distressed over the state of the coffee market. The price of coffee to the outside consuming world is no lower than usual, but the combined exporters and shippers have forced the price so low to the home producers that they cannot live upon what their product brings them. Since coffee is the chief product of Brazil, to impoverish the coffee producers is to impoverish the government.

But Brazil is away down in South America, and has not yet learned the "science of government." It, therefore, proposes to raise $75,000,000 with which it will take control of the market, declare a minimum price, and say to the foreign (American and others) trust price makers, exporters and shippers: "Gentlemen, you are big fellows, it is true, but in this coffee business you must henceforth reckon with the Brazillian government. We have the coffee, and it is for sale; but there is our price, pay it or let it alone. If we have produced more than you can use at that price, we will reduce production."

That sounds mightly like A. S. of E., doesn't it? And if it is really done, it will bring the speculative magnates to terms, and save the Brazillian coffee growers from being plundered by selfish and greedy price makers who make unreasonably low prices for producers and unreasonably high prices for consumers, just as the same class does on farm products in this country.

But the United States government is too big a thing to bother with matters of that sort, and keeps itself busy giving out untimely crop reports in aid of the very class Brazil put its punny little foot on. Instead of coming to the aid of its farmers and producers it finds enough to do to aid the fat financial and banking institutions with millions of dollars every time they get into a "squeeze."

The Same Old Fizzle—Or Worse

The newspaper dispatches tell us that "a movement designed to maintain a profitable price for cotton against the 'conspiricies of Wall street,' has been started in the South." The method, it seems, is to form a "Cotton Company" with a capital of $100,000,000 to buy up the cotton, etc.

This is evidently the same old fizzle that has been attempted by capitalists and would-be capitalists time and again. If the planters wish to sell their cotton there is no scarcity of buyers. The capital of the world is up for that purpose provided it can get the cotton at buyers' prices. Why, then, should the planters themselves raise $100,000,000 capital to buy their own cotton? Would the product be any more under their control when sold to this "company," than it would be if sold on Wall street, or any other buyer or cotton exchange? And would the planter, the average planter, have anything more to say as to the price made by this $100,000,000-company than as to the prices made by the New York or New Orleans Exchange? What would the planters gain by this $100,000,000-company standing between them and the regular market or the consuming mills? It is simply building another toll-gate between themselves and the consumption of their product, a toll-gate they must maintain out of the proceeds of their cotton, and that they are to becalled upon to furnish the capital to erect!

Besides, such an arrangement consumated would be nothing more nor less than a "corner" on the cotton crop, not for the planters' benefit, but for the benefit of the $100,000,000 company. So far as the planter is concerned, it is simply "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire." When the cotton, or any other product, is sold, it is sold, and the producer has nothing more to do with it and nothing more to say about it. The cotton in the hands of the $100,000,000-company, though not in consumption, is banked up in the "visible," and has the same effect on the market that it would have if bought up and stored by the exchange. The company, if it had all the cotton, might control the market as John D. Rockefeller controls the oil market, etc., but the planters would have no more control over it than now.

We see no general benefit to come from building up another monopoly. Producers must have equitable prices for their products; they must secure these prices by controlled marketing, keeping the product in their own hands until the minimu price fixed by themselves "in convention assembled," is offered and paid. They then make the price, get the price, and have the benefit while at the same time they supply the world with the material it cannot do without in regular supply and in quantity needed.

Don't say planters can't do it, for they can. Others have done it, others are doing it, and others still are following with rapid footsteps in the same path. The planter owns the cotton. Let him continue to own it until he gets his equitable price. He needs no $100,000,000-company of capitalistic greed to lift him into the prosperity he has already earned.

Car Famines and Controlled Marketing

People are turning the searchlight upon the onesided teaching of the agricultural press and school and they are "seeing things." A Correspondent of a leading northwestern agricultural publication calls the paper's attention to the fact that at planting time unlimited advice is given as to what to plant and how to plant it, with abundant assurance that great crops will find a ready sale at remunerative prices and ready transportation facilities to take it to market, but that when harvest comes the farmer is left to his own resources, and finds low prices and car famines when he would get his products to market. "When these conditions confront us," says the writer, "we are forced to question the soundness of judgment or the honesty of our advisers of the previous spring."

Such letters strike home, and "our advisers of the previous spring" realize that they are "up against it." The editor of the paper referred to "takes his medicine like a man," and gives some very sound advice. Belshazer trembled when he saw the hand writing on the wall.

Much of the evils is charged by him to the transportation companies, and he broadly hints that the car famines are only pretended ones, and intimates that speculative interests may make it more profitable to the companies to hide their cars away in idleness than to wear them out carrying produce to market for the farmers. Indeed, investigations in past years and now going on justify the putting of this in stronger language than mere hints. Railroad companies have refused to carry direct for farmers when speculative interests wished the products kept away.

But the best advice is given to the farmers themselves, and the justest criticism:

> On the other hand, while we are criticising the railroads, let us not forget that the farmers too are open to identically the same criticism of a woeful lack of forehandedness. It is a surprise, farmers, that you are unable this year all to market your year's crops on the same day—to get cars all at once? If so, what was the situation last year and every year since you began raising crops. Why do you let this condition surprise you? Why do so few farmers prepare for the reasonable storage of their crops until they can get them to market without sacrifice or injury? The man who must sell at once always suffers a sacrifice. The wise farmer, the prudent manager, dodges such a crisis by preparing to hold his crops and sell them when we can take advantage of the market, instead of letting the market take advantage of him. That is business; rushing crops to market simply for lack of storage is not good business, even if railroad facilities were ample; it is positively rash management when it is known by experience that the railroad facilities never have been sufficient, just after harvest.

Sure enough, why does every farmer wish to sell at once? Such selling not only crowds transportation, but it gluts markets, destroys demand and ruins prices; brings about the very results speculative interests desire. A season's products must supply a year's demand. it is worse than follw to throw the year's supply on a glutted market in a week or a month. It simply invites disaster, which never fails to come.

Farmers, more of the evil than you are willing to allow lies at your own doors. Organize and get ready for controlled marketing. You may then defy car famines, and snap your fingers at those who would make low prices when you are selling and high prices when you are buying. Stick together, make your own prices, but above all be slow to accept the advice to "raise larger crops" until you are in a position to control them and make the prices.

GETTING TOGETHER

Organized Farmers and Organized Laborers

On invitation of the Central Building and Trades Council of East St. Louis, representing thirty-two crafts and about 5,000 union laborers, a delegation of nearly fifty representatives to the national convention of the American Society of Equity met with them to explain the objects and purposes of the Farmers' Union, and to confer together regarding closer relations and co-operation based upon the "union label."

The proposition to be considered was ably presented by Dr. John T. Tuohy, L. L. D., of St. Louis, editor of *The Multitude*" magazine, and who is closely identified with the consumers' organization. The farmers' side of the question was presented by J. B. Whiting of New York, national vice president of the A. S. of E.; C. O. Drayton, president Illinois State union; M. Wes Tubbs, secretary National Union A. S. of E., and N. C. Crawley, State organizer of Wisconsin.

Frequent applause gave assurance that organized labor is with the farmers in their effort to secure profitable prices for their products and to provide for equitable distribution to the end that apple growers, for illustration, in Southern Illinois may not be compelled to sell their fruit for 20 cents a bushel, or less, while city consumers less than 100 miles away were forced to pay 40 cents a peck or $1.60 per bushel; or that potato growers in Wisconsin and Michigan, may not be forced to accept 25 cents a bushel for potatoes while consuming laborers in the cities have to pay 25 cents a peck.

Long before the speakers had finished, enthusiastic labor leaders were enquiring how a different condition of things was to be brought about, and glad responses by several of their members made it evident that the Equity plan met with their hearty approval.

A committee is now at work making preliminary investigations. They met labor representatives in Chicago, Oct. 27, with very encouraging results. They also are meeting with the American Federation of Labor at Minneapolis as we write. The outlook for co-orporation is good, but the details are yet to be arranged. The plan is that of the A. S. of E., to bring products of the producers more direct to the consumers, to prevent unusable surpluses while there is actually scarcity in places not distant, and to save the consumers from paying too much and producers from being forced to accept too little and yet in no way disturb the legitimate business interests of the country. Both producers and consumers will await these developments with great interest.

Later: November 14.—The following telegram was received from Minneapolis from nine representatives of A. S. of E. attending. Convention taken by storm on proposition to co-operate with farmers in marketing. Farmers' union label endorsed by American Federation of Labor."—Tubbs, Sec.

Farmers Alone

Says a leading paper that has a wide circulation: "A farmer works and produces wealth and takes it to market and asks the buyers what they will give him for his labor already performed. The other workers know before they do the work what they are to get for it. The farmer is thus worse off, more dependant, than the daily laborer. He has to perform his work first and take what is offered. The independence of the farmer is an 'iridescent dream.' He puts the price on neither what he sells nor what he buys. He feeds and clothes the world, working long hours to do it, and he does it at the other fellow's price." "'Tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true."

BUY FROM ADVERTISERS IN UP-TO-DATE FARMING

You will save money. The advertiser will do more business and increase his advertisement. This gives us more money to make a larger, better paper—to carry more advertisements—to save you more money—to increase the business of advertisers and enable them to enlarge their advertisements. Again we will increase number of pages, etc.

Your purchases will help—no matter how small. Send for catalogs; ask for particulars

Effect of Controlled Marketing

The Standard Oil Company has been doing business with a capital stock of $100,000,000. In all their business they have practiced controlled marketing—they have made the price on their products, and they have held the goods until they got the price. They have made money and paid large dividends on the capital stock, so large, in fact, that the dividends have attracted attention and created talk and envy. To minimize this talk, the dividends have not been so large or so frequent as they might have been, and a large surplus has been thus accumulated.

It is now proposed to increase the capital stock from $100,000,000 to $500,000,000—five dollars for one—not because this increased capitalization is needed, but to dispose of the burdensome surplus, which is to be divided among the stockholders not as a dividend of earnings, but as capital stock, and the consumers of Standard Oil products will henceforth be called upon to pay dividends on half a billion instead of a hundred millions. Controlled marketing pays. The farmer is a bigger man than John D. Rockefeller, if he only knew it and would exercise his greatness, not by an illegal monopolistic ombine, but by equitably marketing his products.

Do You Realize

That the Beef Trust is still doing business at the same old stand, apparently in the same old way, prices of livestock uncertain, as usual, and meat products as high or higher than ever, while the government is paying three million dollars to see them do it?

That the railroads are charging higher freights and are having more "car famines" since the rate bill became law, than ever they did before?

That denaturized alcohol will cost more than Standard Oil products, and that nobody but the big distilleries are allowed to make it?

That adulterated drugs and food articles are just about as conspicious and as harmful as ever?

That even the department of agriculture of Pennsylvania, speaking of the oleomargarine law, declares that "such laws are not so framed is to give to the dairy interests of the country the protection they were intended to secure?

That if the masses, especially the farmers, get relief from the evils that confront them everywhere, they must organize so as to carry a "bigger stick" than the other fellow?



"If I am so soon done for, what was I begun for?"—Exchange.

THE SITUATION

News of the Markets—How the Farmers' Strikes are Progressing

Visible Supply of Grain

The visible supplies of grain in the United States, by Bradstreet's reports on the dates named were as follows:

	Oct. 27.	Nov.10.
Wheat	44,829,000	46,831,000
Corn	6,912,000	6,551,000
Oats	17,388,000	18,001,000
Barley	4,336,000	5,073,000

The visible supplies in Canada on same dates were as follows:

Wheat	22,672,000	24,156,000
Corn	222,000	214,000
Oats	161,000	102,000

Exports of grain from United States and Canadian ports since July 1—20 weeks:

	1906	1905	1904
Wheat ..including flour.	70,897,000	41,262,000	26,748,000
Corn	17,092,000	19,965,000	11,122,000

Gr..in Crop Movement

The movement of leading grains at primary points for the week and for the eighteen weeks of the present season compared with similar periods in 1905 and 1904, according to Bradstreet's reports, as follows.

Week ending	Flour barrels	Wheat bushels	Corn bushels	Oats bushels
Nov. 10, 1906	534,377	6,311,453	3,494,059	4,409,815
Nov. 11, 1905	579,795	7,679,968	3,613,347	5,005,362
Nov. 12, 1904	437,883	6,606,233	1,762,089	3,030,838
Season				
July 1 to November 10, 1906	8,965,376	115,922,006	64,899,441	89,220,392
July 1 to November 11, 1905	8,519,893	119,363,430	64,017,534	99,280,957
July 1 to November 12, 1904	7,508,387	109,620,516	52,065,116	79,630,397

Comparative Grain Prices (Chicago Market)

	Cash	Dec.	May	July
Wheat				
Nov. 19, 1906...	73¾	74	79⅛	
Nov. 3, 1906...	73½@74⅛	74½	79⅛	
May 15, 1906....	90@92		82⅝	80½
Nov. 18, 1905...	88½@89½	85⅝	87⅞	83⅛
Corn:				
Nov. 19, 1906...	46½	42⅛	43⅜	43⅞
Nov. 3, 1906...	46½@47½	48¼	44⅛	44⅝
May 15, 1906...	49¼@49½		48⅜	46⅜
Nov. 18, 1905:				
Nothing doing on cash No. 2.				
No. 3	44½	46¼	44⅝	44½
Oats:				
Nov. 19, 1906...	35½@36	33¾	35¼	43⅞
Nov. 3, 1906...	33⅝@34½	34⅛	35⅛	33¾
May 15, 1906...	32¼@32½		33⅝	32
Nov. 18, 1905...	30¾	30	32⅜	31⅛

New York Cotton Prices.

Nov. 19—Middling uplands, $11.10; Middling gulf, $11.35. Year ago, $11.95 @$12.20, respectively.

Although the farmers' strike has not yet resulted in a decreasing visible supply of wheat, yet the disinclination of the farmers to accept present prices is shown in the fact that the visible supply for October, 1906, showed a gain of 8,400,000 bushels as against 19,600,000 in October, 1905, and 11,600,000 bushels in October, 1904. If this condition can be maintained our next report should show a declining visible supply and advancing prices. The farmers' strike campaign is getting under good headway , and we hope to see the whole complexion of the wheat market change soon. We want the assistance of our readers in this campaign and we have prepared some articles which we will be pleased to mail on request to any person who will remail or hand to the publishers of papers subscribed for.

The export table shows nearly twice as much wheat exported this season from July 1 as last and about three times as much as two years ago.

Wheat shows a very slight decline in price. Since last issue is almost 20 cents a bushel lower than last May, and 10 cents lower than a year ago. The crop of 1906 was about one-sixth larger than 1905, and the price is one-sixth less. Hence what sense was there in raising the extra quantity if farmers will not control it for price?

The price of corn holds very steady, considering that the great new crop is going into the markets (44 cents for new corn, against 45 1-2 cents for old at Indianapolis). Corn has lots of friends—many who like to keep it and many who want to get it, and must have it. It would be exceedingly easy to force the minimum price if this paper had five times the circulation in the corn belt. The visible supply of corn is less than 7,000,000 bushels. Two bushels held in the next sixty days that otherwise would be marketed would wipe it out entirely; or if this paper, other papers, or readers of this paper, can influence each farmer to sell two bushels less than they naturally would; or if they would influence only 200,000 farmers to sell 35 bushels less, there would be no visible at the end of that time, or it would be so small as to be ineffectual in shaping prices.

Oats is in the ascendancy. Nothing can keep oats down; the crop was short. market for winter wheat, and Minneapolis market is 3 or 4 cents over Chicago. These are certain indications the farmers are not marketing much.

Cotton visible increases very slowly, and price is advancing.

Study the minimum prices and keep them in mind.

Minimum Prices

The below prices have been declared as fair and equitable for the crops of 1906 named. These are the MINIMUM PRICES agreed upon at the annual meeting of the American Society of Equity, below which farmers should not sell. Each is based on a central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a fair profit or commission to the handler. Farmers can compel these prices by refusing to sell for less., and those farmers who hold for these prices are very certain to get them, because the world needs all of the crops, not only a part of them, and will pay the farmer's price if the farmer refuses to take prices made by speculators on boards of trade and exchanges.

Wheat No. 1 Northern Spring, Minneapolis, Per Bushel	**$ 1.00**
Wheat No. 2 Red Winter, Chicago, Per Bushel,	**1.00**
Corn No. 2, until Jan. 1, 1907, Chicago, Per Bushel	**.45**
Corn No. 2, after Jan. 1 to April 1, Chicago, Per Bushel	**.50**
Corn No. 2, after April 1, Chicago, Per Buhsel	**.55**
Oats No. 2 White, Chicago, Per ushel,	**.40**
Barley No. 2 or Good Malting, Chicago, Per Bushel	**.55**
Rye No. 2, Chicago, Per Bushel	**.75**
Buckwheat, in Country, Per Bushel	**.70**
Potatoes, Irish, Chicago, Per Bushel	**.65**
Potatoes, Sweet, at Principal Markets, Per Bushel	**.75**
Beans, White Hand-picked, Detroit, Per Bushel	**1.50**
Beans, Red Hand-picked, Detroit, Per ushel	**2.00**
Cotton, Middlings, New York, Per Pound	**.12**
Wool, Medium Unwashed, in Country, Per Pound	**.30**
Hogs, Chicago, Per Cwt., Alive	**$6.00@6.50**
Cattle, Chicago, Per Cwt. Alive	**6.00@6.50**
Sheep, Chicago, Per Cwt. Alive	**5.50@5.75**
Lumbs, Chicago, Per Cwt. Alive	**6.50@7.50**
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, Per Ton	**14.00**
Broom Corn, to Farmers, Per Ton	**$75.00@100.00**

Cash Prices in Principal Markets for No. 2 Grain.

Nov. 19, 1906.

Chicago—Wheat, 73¾; corn, 46½; New York—Wheat, 80½@82½; corn, 54½@55; oats, 39@40½.

St. Louis—Wheat, 75@76; corn, 44@45; oats, 33½@34½.

Kansas City—Wheat, 71; corn, 38¼; oats, 33¼.

Cincinnati—Wheat, 76@76½; corn,47½@48; oats, 36¼@36¾.

Indianapolis—Wheat, 74; corn, 45½; (new corn 44c); oats, 35¼.

Minneapolis—Wheat, No. 1 hard spring, 82⅝; No. 1 Northern, 81; No. 2, 79⅞.

Cotton

The total world's supply of cotton, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, on dates named, was as follows:

Week ending.....	Oct. 26	Nov. 22.
American	2,522,281	2,250,298
Other kinds	758,000	750,000
Total	3,280,281	3,000,298

(Figures are bales.)

Following is the report of the movement of cotton into sight for the week and season, as compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

Week ending Nov. 17.	Nov. 3.	Year ago
For the week 570,952	632,220	519,382
For season ..4,605,411	3,454,507	4,435,097

WRITE THE ADVERTISERS

Whose announcements you find in Up-to-Date Farming. You will profit thereby and it helps both the Advertiser and the Publisher.

THE GREAT FARMERS' MOVEMENT

They Meet in Convention to Name Minimum Prices for Their Products

WHAT is in many respects the most remarkable economic movement ever inaugurated, in which hundreds of thousands of earnest agriculturists are already enrolled, has just received surprising impetus in a gathering of farmers from all parts of the United States at East St. Louis.

This movement is an expression of the theory that the hitherto "down-trodden farmer" need be down-trodden no longer; that he, who is both a capitalist and a workingman, is the most independent of any producer or laborer; and has a power greater than that of any other force in modern economics, as the public are primarily dependent upon him for the clothes they wear and the food they eat. The real necessities of life, besides many of the luxuries, are in his hands, to do with as he sees fit.

The Farmers' Tremendous Power

This, at first glance, seems to be a latent power over mankind more terrible than that now being wielded by trusts, corporations, labor unions or any modern organization that affects the public.

An organized movement by men with such power, actuated by naught but greed, might easily become a menace to the public's comfort and prosperity, even to their very existence.

Particularly is this the case when it is remembered that in the force of numbers alone agriculture leads. There are ten million and a half men in the United States engaged in agriculture, while the broad category of "domestic and personal service" can only boast five millions and a half, and even the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits have but seven millions, trade and transportation four millions and three-quarters, and the professional service one million and a quarter.

The Idea of "A Square Deal"

And yet—and here is the most surprising, the most remarkable, the most significant thing about this movement of those engaged in farming and allied callings—

Their policy as expressed at their gathering is the outcome of no dog-in-the-manger idea; of no intention to use the tremendous power at their command to the hampering of the common weal—but is rather of a live-and-let-live, there's-room-for-all-of-us, greatest-good for-the-greatest-number, -which-means-you-as-well-as-us, do- unto- others-as-you-would,-etc., sort of policy.

And that is the reason the association which is at the back of this wonderful movement is termed "The American Society of Equity." That is why this name—which one might at first consider more suited for an association of lawyers than for one of farmers, has a distinctive force. This is a time when the idea of "a square deal" is deservedly popular with the public; and "equity," in the sense in which this society employs the word, means, say its members, just that.

In the first place, membership in this body is not confined solely to farmers. All friends of farmers are likewise welcomed, and it is the notion of the heads of this association that this should let in pretty nearly everybody.

The prime idea of the society is to fix and maintain profitable prices on products of the farmer, stock raiser, dairyman, fruit grower, etc. But members distinctly claim that they are not combined to fight anybody. They are simply organized to attend to their own business. Though this might hurt the middlemen, the speculators, the trusts it would not be because of any particular antagonism to them, but would simply show that they were getting some of the profits that rightfully belong to the farmers. But though this association is not combined to fight, it is evident, when one looks upon their firm mouths and set chins, that though "they don't want to fight," yet, by Jiminy, if they do!—they will fight "all right, all right." It will be a case of

"Where the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard 'round the world."

And even more than in that former farmers' fight for equity to all, their shots will be likely to scatter 'round the world, and hit hard, too.

But that there should be no fight, and is likely to be no fight, between these men and anybody engaged in legitimate business; that there should be no fight, and is likely to be no fight, between them and the consumer, was brought out in several striking ways at the convention in East St. Louis.

The Delegates Were in Earnest

Another thing about this convention. It was not, like some assemblages, a gathering of men of a particular calling, glad to get away from their usual toil for a few days, and so ready to permit themselves to be wined and dined, to spend their time in sight-seeing, junketing and general high-jinks. How many of these farmers, for instance, no matter how far they came, took occasion to go across the river to St. Louis? They did not care to "see the elephant"; they were too busy in endeavoring to find out how not to have an elephant of the white variety continually on their hands. They refused all sorts of invitations such as are generally extended by municipalities and individuals to such bodies at such times, and are generally accepted. They came to East St. Louis for business; they had no time, morning, noon, nor night, for play. They felt it incumbent upon themselves to "do things," and so were in dead sober earnest all the time they were in town. At dinner, late at night, on their way to the convention, anywhere you found them—they were not swapping stories, unless they had a distinct bearing on the business on hand. They were not absenting themselves from their meetings, with the mixed pleasure of truant schoolboys. They were not even discussing the technical side of their calling. They were talking business, thinking business; looking upon themselves, at last, as men in business. They felt themselves business men, convened to discuss the farming business as being the most influential business force in this business age.

How They Plan Control of the Markets

C. O. Drayton, of Greenville, Ill., president of the Illinois state organization, briefly explained that the objects of the society were not to bull the markets or to obtain extortionate prices, but to obtain those prices which bring a fair return on the farmers' capital, toil and brains.

"We expect to do this," said Mr. Drayton, "by regulating the law of supply and demand, and by controlling the markets. We will try to hold the products in the country where they are produced until they are called for by a profitable market. The national society has no capital, and is simply a controlling power to direct the movements of the different local societies. We are not a trust or combine, and the capital is held by the stock companies, which are formed at the various shipping points.

"We expect to provide granaries, warehouses, cribs, elevators, hay barns and cold storage houses for the use of the farmers in storing their products if the market is below our minimum price. To illustrate this, suppose a farmer has his products ready for the market and cannot afford to hold them and needs money. He can haul his stuff to the shipping point and store it in the society's warehouse. He will be given a shipper's receipt for his products, and can take that receipt to the bank controlled by the society and draw two-thirds of the marketable price of these products. When the market goes up to the agreed price his products will then be sold and he will receive the balance of his money.

"We also expect to establish a system of price bulletins by which the members will be told each day what is the market price (made by the society and not by "bulls" and "bears" on boards of trade) for products and what market it is best to ship to. In this way we can prevent any certain market being overloaded, and by doing this, all can obtain the top price for their products."

A Vast Organization

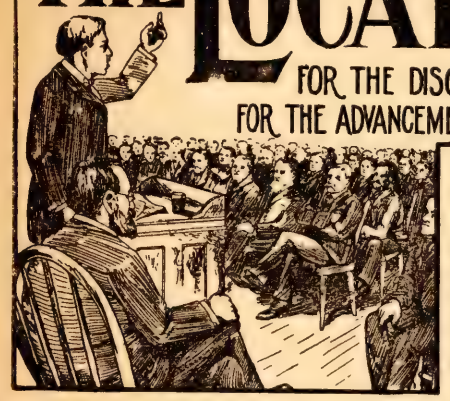
The society seeks to organize all farmers into local unions, the local unions to organize county unions, and the county unions, state unions. The country is divided into seven districts, each district with a headquarters. All these unions and headquarters will be presided over by the National Union. Everything, it is claimed, is now working to the end of having a crop report from every farmer every day. The rural mail routes and the rapidly-growing use of the telephone on the farm are among the things that will speedily make this plan possible.

First, the local union knows what its

(Continued on Page 14)

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The Emblem

of the American Society of Equity as here shown is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION. It is the face of the Equity button and should be worn by every farmer.



The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved condition. Use the label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.



The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come thru Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.



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Up-to-Date Farming 50c per year. Weekly at $1.00 after January 1, 1907. Subscribe now. Renew Now.

Errata

A mistake occurred in printing section 3 of Article IV, "Fees and Dues," in November 15th paper. Where it read "The dues to be paid by each member of a local union shall be $1.20 per year payable in advance in January of each year" it should have read: "The dues to be paid by each member of a local union shall be $1.20 per year payable in advance by the first day of January in each year. If not paid promptly, a penalty of 10 cents shall be added the first of each quarter that the same remains unpaid, etc."

Also the following amendment to Article IV, section 9: Duties of officers, as relating to the duties of the secretary, was omitted: "He shall make all reports required by the local, county, the State union, or national union, and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of him. He may be allowed such compensation as his local may from time to time determine. He shall be required to furnish a report of members and their standing on the first day of each quarter, and also all other reports that may be called for without unnecessary delay, and if he fails to do this the office shall be declared vacant and a new secretary elected at the next regular meeting of the local union."

Every time you write to headquarters, give your full address including name of county. The name of the county is a great aid to us in locating you.

It will be noted that for the ensuing year at least, the recent annual meeting raised the A. S. of E. membership fee to $2. While this seems to be a raise, in fact it is not—it does not increase the cost of belonging to the Society. Previously the membership fee was $1, and the dues required to be paid by each member aggregated $1.20, making the total expense for the first year under the old constitution $2.20. It is now only $2, the membership fee including the dues for the first year. Another fact to be considered in this connection—the members are to receive a weekly paper instead of a semi-monthly, four papers a month instead of two. New members, therefore, get more and pay less. This change does not take effect until the beginning of the new year.

We are always glad to receive names for sample copies of Up-to-Date, but we must urge our friends to always write such addresses on separate sheets of paper, that is, lists for samples on a sheet or sheets different from that on which other matters are written.

Any person interested may easily organize a local union in his neighborhood. It is not necessary to wait for an organiber. Talk the matter up, interest the people, get them together, elect the required officers, collect the membership and charter fee, transmit the same with the report of the organization and list of officers and members and their addresses, all carefully written, to the secretary of the National Union and charter and supplies will be promptly sent you. Always give county as well as postoffice and State.

State unions should get up steam at once, and set the machine to going. There is now no better time for organization. Kentucky is having what may be aptly called a whirlwind campaign, and Equity is sweeping that great commonwealth. What Kentucky is doing all the States could do. What a tremendous reformation would follow! Every State officer and organizer should be on his mettle now and inaugurate the most active campaign ever known in his State.

Keep in mind the "Farmer's Strike." Are you in the "strike zone" as outlined on page 22, Nov. 15 issue of Up-to-date? This is not a strike calling upon anybody to stop work and thus inconvenience the public, but it is one calling upon farmers to quit the miserable methods of marketing that rob them of their profits. Keep your products until they are needed. Let them go on the market as consumption requires them, and thus get reasonable prices. Farmers have fed market manipulators long enough; let them now feed honest consumers at honest prices. This is the "Farmer's Strike," and we may paraphrase the old school poem:

Strike! till unholy greed expires!
Strike! for your land, and home, and fires!
Strike! for the price your toil requires!
Strike! till the dumper, shamed, retires,
And victory crowns your toil.

The counties designated as within the "strike zone" are important fields of effort. Organizers should secure the co-operation of the local press in those ccunties, and see to it that they are flooded with A. S. of E. , or "strike" literature. The "strike zone" comprises: Wheat, 250 counties; Corn, (more general than any other crop); Cotton, 216 counties; Tobacco, 169 counties: Potatoes; 68 counties, and so on. Localizing these efforts by crops, simplifies the work and makes it more direct. May we not secure 500 organizers who will undertake the organization of at least one county each? Write us about it and receive valuable help by return mail.

Say, friend, can't you take a half day off each week during the season when the crops are waiting and the plants

WANTED—AN ORGANIZER IN EVERY COMMUNITY

to organize farmers into local unions. Larger fields for capable people. This is the most commendable work you can do and is profitable. Write us now.

The American Society of Equity

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

1907 Dues

Important Notice to Officers of Local Unions and Members.

Extract from By-Laws of the American Society of Equity, revised at the Annual Meeting, East St. Louis, Ill., October 23–26, 1906.

"The dues to be paid by each member of a local union shall be $1.20 per year, payable in advance by the first day of January in each year."

"Members at large or members not convenient to a local union * * * may maintain their membership by the payment of $1.20 dues to be paid the same as local members."

For the information of members and unions we will say that 20 cents of the dues is to remain in the local union treasury, 20 cents be forwarded to the county union secretary and 80 cents be forwarded to the State union secretary. In case there is no county or State union their portions must be forwarded to the National Union.

Members at large shall forward their dues to the State secretary if there is one, otherwise to the National Union secretary.

Below is the important notice:

The Board of Directors of the American Society of Equity have decided, and do now declare that for each member who pays the 1907 dues in advance by or before January 1, 1907. his or her arrearage dues, if any, will be cancelled.

This action is taken: First, because the old apportionment of dues, and the old terms of payment monthly, quarterly or annually made it impossible or impracticable to maintain an adequate system of collections. It is now the desire to start on a new deal based on the more rational law enacted at the last meeting.

It is hoped and expected that every member will see that he is in good standing by the first of the year, thus saving the penalty the by-laws provide and putting the organization in a condition for aggressive work in 1907. It is also hoped and expected that every officer of local, county and State unions will bend their energies to the consummation of the above stated desirable object.

Atten ! to this matter at the next meeting and don't fail to have a meeting as early as possible.

The annual dues ($1.20) includes payment for the official paper for 1907.

EDUCATE THE PEOPLE.

There is a growing demand for literature of the American Society of Equity, and it comes from many kinds of people. Everybody is interested in this Society. To supply this demand, we have prepared a bundle which will be known as Group E 18 and it consists of the following:

1. The A. S. of E. with Farmers' Catechism; 2.. Consti u ion and By-Laws; 3. Farmer men and Wise men; 4, The A. S. of E. Analogous to Christianity; 6, Farmers' Strike Broadens; 7, A crop Report from Every Farm Every Day; 8, The Third Power (a booklet); 9, Which will you read?; 10.. My Conversion; 11. Pres. Everit'u's 1906 Annual Address; 12. The .Great .Farmers' .Movement; .13. Copies of Up-to-Date Farming.

One dozen pieces of wonderful literature and powerful to educate and lift farmers out of their present ignorance regarding the vital part of their business will be sent postpaid for only 15 cents, With a copy of the Third Power Book, cloth bound and unabridged, only 35 cents.

Will you pay either of these trifling sums for a revelation for yourself or to revolutionize your business? Will you pay it to convert a friend or neighbor? Address the America Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

EQUITY SUPPLIES

EQUITY STATIONERY



Every member of The A. S. of E. should use the official "Equity Stationery, Farmers to the Front." It costs but a trifle. It will be printed to your order on letterheads 8¼x11 in., ruled on both sides and on XXX white wove envelopes and delivered to you prepaid at the following prices. (Give express office and postoffice).

100 Letter Heads, 100 Envelopes.....$1.00
250 Le ter Heads, 250 Envelopes.....$1.80
500 Letter Heads, 500 Envelopes.....$3.25

LITERATURE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Package containing 100 pieces, FREE. Postage 10c.

Bundle of papers "Up-to-Date Farming" free, postage 10c.

Constitution and By-Laws, per dozen postpaid, 10c.

Farmer's Strike Circulars, wheat or potatoes, per hundred 25c.

60 Important Questions Answered, booklet, dozen 10c.

The Farmer and the Wise Man circular, per hundred 10c.

The Third Power Book, 320 pages, cloth, 25 or more at 18c by frt. or ex., postpaid each 25c.

Songs of Equity, 48 songs, words and music and 6 recitations, 86 pages and an aparopriate cover, dozen $3.00 by freight or expr ss, postpaid each 35c.

Union labels, per hundred 20c, per thousand $1.00.

Send all orders to

The American Society of Equity
Indianapolis. Indiana

A. S. of E. GOLD BADGES



$1.00

Every member who is proud of his society, and all should be proud of a society for as good objects as the A. S. of E., will wear one of these beautiful gold badges. The large badge has gold letters and monogram. The ground is blue and green enamel. It is very beautiful and the words state the chief object of the A. S. of E. With button back. **Price $1.00.**

The smaller badge is a gold skeleton monogram pin as shown, exceedingly neat. **Price 75c.** Both will be prized and worn by the most exacting. **Quantity** prices on application.



75c

The American Society of Equity
INDIANAPOLIS, IND

are sleeping—take a half day to work for the A. S. of E. and to win the "Farmers' Strike" for fair and equitable and steady prices?

These long winter evenings farmers need entertainment, and there is no better entertainment than that which they may work up for themselves, by the aid of their own young people. Such entertainments not only entertain, but they educate and develop. What better opportunities could be desired than local union meetings? Opportunities and conditions exactly fit, and the material is at hand. The young folks are in school, their minds bright and active; they are eager to help you. The programs published in Up-to-Date are directly in line, with songs of Equity to fill the intermissions. Use them, and have such meetings once or twice a month.

Kentucky leads. One man in that State has placed in bank of his own funds, $300 to be drawn on as needed to meet the expenses of a vigorous campaign of organization in that State—to pay the expenses of organizers, advertising meetings, etc. The result is that the whole State is in the midst of an Equity revival, and from thirty to forty, and even fifty members are not unsual at a meeting.

The recent annual meeting has given the movement a wonderful impetus, and papers that never noticed it before are taking it up and giving it wide publiicty. It only remains for the individual members to do their part.

Activity all along the line is the order now. Let the next annual meeting show every State in the Nation organized.

Four Up-to-Dates a month instead of two! That is progress. Pass the word along. Controlled marketing must be taught, and farmers must have fair and steady prices. It is folly, if nothing worse, to longer hesitate.

An important work of the local union, one which should never be neglected, is to constantly increase the circulation of the official paper. Up-to-Date Farming is recognized the world over as the original and unremitting champion of controlled marketing, the consumation of which means more to farmers than they can now realize. The accomplishment of this most desirable purpose can only be effected by educating producers to a knowledge of their powers to the justness of their contention, to the injustice they have suffered, and to stimulate them to united and efficient action. This is the great mission of Up-to-Date Farming. Place it in the hands of every farmer.

Organizers Take Notice

It is very important that organizers post themselves as to the perfect working of the A. S. of E. as a machine to acomplish a great purpose, so that they can give their new unions and the public generally the most thorough instruction therein. Unless men know *what* is to be done and *how* it is to to be done, they must work more or less in the dark. Be prepared to give them this information, and *give it to them.* The mere organization of a local union is but half the work; the union must be prepared and made a part of the working machine, an additional element of power and influence. The official paper will do its part in this work of education, but the work done by the organizer at the very beginning is of very great importance and must not be neglected.

Endorsement From Florida

I am in receipt of your 15th number. It is a strong one and an inspiration to read it. I note that the new press is in operation, and the question now comes up how to quickly make it the most effective. I send such suggestions as come to my mind. * * * Have the farmers ever before had such a press to aid in securing the reforms they need? I believe not in the world's history. I want to see it printing a million copies of Up-to-Date in a very short time.—A. R. Carhart, Bartow, Florida.

Township Unions In Illinois

The local unions of Sefton township in Fayette county, Ill., met recently at the town hall and organized a township union with the following officers: President, J. N. Arnold; vice-president, E. J. Sefton; Secretary and treasurer, Martin Bohn.

The purpose of the township union is to complete the organization of the township and to preserve our other locals where there may not be opportunities for holding attractive and profitable meetings. By this organization we intend not only to preserve our local unions, but to increase our membership by having good meetings with entertaining programs once a month.

I think it would be well for all townships to have a central organization to finish the work in the townsnip and to preserve the work already done. Have good programs, make them interesting, and an increase of membership is sure to be the result. Sefton township union will meet regularly the first Friday night in each month.—C. L. Dively, Co. Sec.

NOTE—The above action of Sefton township meets our hearty approval. If every township in the United States had such a union of the locals for monthly meetings, a mere hint from the farmers would be sufficient to accomplish any desired purpose. We urge other townships to take the hint and following the example.—Editor Up-to-Date Farming.

Crop Reporting and The Local Paper

Local union 1459, Cincinnati, Iowa, in a strong resolution, endorses the A. S. of E. plan of crop reporting, and condemns the monthly reports of the Department of Agriculture as defeating the objects aimed at, and aiding speculation much more than they aid either the producers or the consumers.

Regarding Up-to-Date Farming, the union declares:

We believe in the absolute necessity of the official paper to present the doctrine of controlled marketing and to carry out the plan of the American Society of Equity. What it is today and what it has accomplished—all the victories in price-making the farmers have won, they owe to Up-to-Date Farming, without which the doctrine of controlled marketing that has swept over the country, affecting every branch of the farmers' business, would still be unknown to the masses it is to benefit. The education Up-to-Date Farming has given the farmers of America has brought to them an independence and hope they never had before.

ADAM BURKHISER,
E. E. HARL,
W. S. MERITT, Pres.,
W. N. BUTLER, Sec.,
Committee.

Success Assured

George M. Carnes, State secretary for Oklahoma, after attending the East St. Louis convention as a delegate, says in The People's Progress: "The success of the American Society of Equity is assured. It has no element of danger, but every element for assured success."

Better Than Ever

Saturday Herald, Ft. Branch, Ind

The National Convention of the American Siciety of Equity at East St. Louis last week was a record maker, and plans were perfected which will unquestionably enroll a million members before the close of 1907.

The Constitution was thoroughly revised in a way which will be a great help to the work. The membership fee will be raised to $2.00 after January 1. This will enable the Society to secure better organizers and push the work of organization more speedily. The dues will remain the same, $1.20 per year, but will be appropriated as follows: Local unions 20 cents, county unions 20 cents, State unions 20 cents, National union 60 cents, including subscription for the National paper. All changes were endorsed by a unanimous vote.

One important change made was the payment of the full amount of dues by the first of January each year, which will do away with a large amount of bookkeeping and the probability of avoiding a great many mistakes and misunderstandings, and will also place the amount in the various treasuries at the beginning of the year so that the work can be conducted to much better advantage than when there is no certainty when it will be paid.

The Society is in far better shape now than at any time in the past and the prospects for the coming year are surely encouraging.

The yield of potatoes in Aroostook county, Maine, this year is estimated at 13,000,000 bushels, or about 5 per cent of the yield of the country. They are bringing the farmers 80 cents to $1 a barrel and the average yield is placed at about 100 barrels per acre. Starch factories pay 50 cents a barrel for small, scabby and frozen stock. This county organized would be a power in shaping prices.



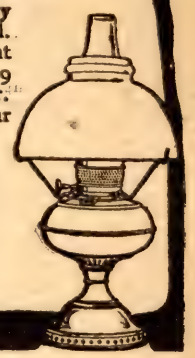
Does What Other Stoves Fail to Do

In almost every house there is a room that the heat from the other stoves or furnace fails to reach. It may be a room on the "weather" side, or one having no heat connection. It may be a cold hallway. No matter in what part of the house—whether room or hallway—it can soon be made snug and cozy with a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Unlike ordinary oil heaters the **Perfection** gives satisfaction always. First and foremost it is absolutely safe—you cannot turn the wick too high or too low. Gives intense heat without smoke or smell because equipped with smokeless device. Can be easily carried from room to room. As easy to operate as a lamp. Ornamental as well as useful. Made in two finishes—nickel and japan. Brass oil fount beautifully embossed. Holds 4 quarts of oil and burns 9 hours. There's real satisfaction in a Perfection Oil Heater. Every heater warranted. If not at your dealer's write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.



The Rayo Lamp makes the home bright. Is the safest and best lamp for all-round household use. Gives a clear, steady light. Fitted with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. Suitable for library, dining room, parlor or bedroom. If not at your dealer's write to nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK



Hey! Santa, where's that STEVENS

Don't disappoint the boy at Christmas-time—buy him a rifle or shotgun and teach him how to use it properly. Tempt him to a fresh-air life. Let him feel the wholesome influence of the finest sport in the world. Train his eye and steady his hand before a target or make his blood run faster in the hunt for game.

RIFLES FOR BOYS:

"Little Scout" - - $2.25 "Crack Shot" - - - $4
"Stevens-Maynard, Jr." $3 "Little Krag" - - - $5
"Favorite No. 17" - - $6

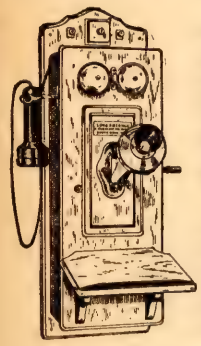
A VERY INTERESTING CHRISTMAS CATALOG MAILED FREE

We have issued a book dealing with shotguns, rifles and pistols, which every one living in the country should have. It contains 140 pages, and has been termed by the press as "a mine of information on gun owning and gun shooting," making interesting reading for old and young alike. It is mailed free to any one sending two 2-cent stamps to cover postage.

Don't let your dealer get the better of you by passing off some other kind. If he can't supply you, or won't get the style you want, order from us direct. We send any style of Stevens Firearm, *express prepaid*, on receipt of catalog price.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO., 225 Pine Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

Buy Good Telephones



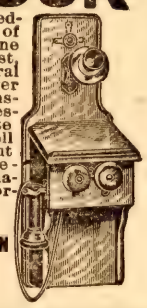
If you are going to buy any telephone apparatus it does not cost any more to buy the best, which is the *LONG DISTANCE.* It is different than the rest because it is the *BEST.* Fifteen years practical experience. Unlimited facilities.

Write us for book *"TELEPHONE INFORMATION,"* and list of materials, Book 101, or call on your nearest Telephone Exchange and ask to see our apparatus.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE MFG. CO.
Main Office and Factory South Bend, Ind.
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Oklahoma City. *Cleveland, Ohio.*

FARM PHONE FREE BOOK

Tells all about the Swedish-American Plan of organizing Telephone Companies. Largest, most complete rural telephone book ever printed. Answers all questions. Write for it and tell us all about the telephone situation in your neighborhood. Address,



Rural Dept. G
SWEDISH-AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO.
Chicago



YOU WANT THIS FREE BOOK

You need a telephone. You can't afford to be without one. This little book, A56, "How the Telephone helps the Farmer," shows the simple, easy way to secure a high grade

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone

system. We send the book the day we get your request. It's packed full of information about farmers' lines, their advantages, and the low cost of their equipment with this standard instrument made by the greatest independent telephone plant in the world. Don't delay—write for the book today.

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.

FREE BOOK ABOUT FARM TELEPHONES

Tells how you can have the Markets, Fire Dept., Doctor, Repair Shop, General Store, etc., practically on your farm by having the wonderful Andrae Farm Telephone in your house. It is a money maker that may save its cost in a day, and make you rich in a year. Thousands now in use. Book tells how to put up, their cost, etc. Write J. Andrae & Sons, 317 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis

POWERFUL—DURABLE—ECONOMICAL
TELEPHONES
C.C.C.
Write for booklet explaining cost and how to organize, build and operate telephone systems among your neighbors. CADIZ ELECTRIC CO., 50 C. C. C. Bldg., Cadiz, O.

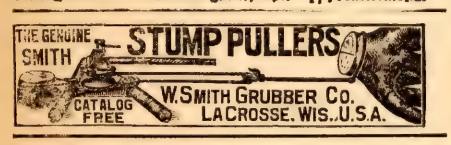
DON'T MISS THIS In the market soon? Ask your dealer or write us for catalogue. Osgood High Grade Scales. All kinds.



OSGOOD SCALE CO
100 Central St. Binghamton, N.Y.



MAKE MONEY pulling stumps, grubs, etc., and clearing land for yourself and others. Hercules Stump Puller is the best.
Catalog FREE. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Ia.



H&R Greatest **REVOLVER** value for the money.
Harrington & Richardson Arms Co.
412 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.

Third Power A PRESENT FOR **Christmas**
Give a copy to each of your friends. Nothing will please them so much, and it will benefit every farmer in the United States every time you distribute one. See offers made in this paper. Send 75 cent coupon and 25 cents in cash for one post-paid.
American Society of Equity, Indianapolis.

Xmas Books We can supply your needs in this line. See advertisement in this issue and former numbers of Up-to-Date Farming.
COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

LOCAL UNION PROGRAM

[Note—Regular meeting and full attendance are of the utmost importance to the successful working of any organization, and to have such meetings an entertaining program, properly carried out, is a necessity. People must be entertained, or benefitted in some way or they will tire of the routine work and cease to attend. To aid in this important matter, we publish from time to time, sample programs. These should be localized and adapted to the unions using them. Select questions for discussion that appeal to local interests, and that the members will speak upon. These meetings may thus be made great educators, and revolutionize the thought and sociability of the community.]

President's Opening Address.

Pres.—The meeting will be in order. We should all be glad of the privilege of such meetings, and make the very best of them. Each vocation pursued by men and women has conditions peculiar to itself, interests and necessities which do not pertain to the others, and which it is proper to discuss in special meetings like this, that each may become better educated in his calling.

In earlier days when things we buy as well as things we sell were regulated in price by competition, and each manufacturer as well as each farmer did his work for himself in his own way, such organization, such co-operation, and such special education, was, perhaps, not so important; but civilization has passed from the age of individual effort to an age of combination and co-operation. Men and women still work individually, but the price of their labor is regulated by the power of combination and union. This is essentially an age of co-operation, of united effort or pooling of the issues among the vocations, each class educating to the greatest perfection in its calling, defending, protecting and securing its every right, and, with it, the highest reward and greatest advantages.

Farmers have been the slowest to see this necessity and to take the required action to secure the advantages. As a result they have been for years the prey of other classes that earlier sought the advantage there is in union and co-operation. Strange as it may seem, in the midst of spasmodic awakenings, when combination and co-operation have been considered by farmers, every place but the right one has been looked to for relief.

The first point aimed at by all the other vocations has been to make their labor or business more profitable to themselves. This is the vital point, and the one which alone can accomplish the purpose sought, the success of the calling and the independence of the individual members of it. Farmers have sought this point, it is true, but unfortunately they have found their teachers among other callings and they have been led to seek relief in devious ways, and in directions opposite from where relief was to be found.

They have been taught to believe that to increase their rewards they must multiply their products—that they must increase the demand for their labor by increasing the labor, or, what is the same, its results, it products. Where is the labor union speaker that would dare tell his labor union audience that to secure better wages and shorter hours they must bring in more laborers? And yet that is precisely what farmers have been taught ever since the power of combination in other callings has been felt against them! Big crops! Bigger Crops! Flood the market and overwhelm the demand!

That has been the slogan for the farmers. See how it would work with the laborer. If there are so many laborers in a mine or shop that wages are down to a starvation basis, rush out into the world and bring in other laborers so as to increase the wages! Would laborers listen to such a doctrine? Why do farmers listen to it? If the prices are below the cost of production rush more stuff onto the market to bring up the prices! Such nonsense makes me tired, and I am disgusted with its absurdity.

But at last the sun has risen and we have moved out into the light. The Society of Equity teaches farmers that what they have for sale, the products of their labor, must be placed upon the market to meet the demand, but not to destroy the demand; that the market must be fed, but not glutted; that we must give the world our products as it needs them, but that we must not dump them at a season when the demand is more than supplied, thus destroying our prices and profits without at all benefiting consumers.

Let our thoughts, education and action be along these lines, and we shall see a brighter day dawn upon agriculture and the world.

To this end these meetings assemble, and to this accomplishment let us address ourselves.

The first subject for discussion this evening is:

(Each local may choose subjects for each meeting, and they should be chosen in advance, at least at the preceding meeting, and the time to be given each speaker should be agreed upon. Occasionally subjects of general interest will be given from headquarters to be discussed at the same time in all the unions. Speakers should be prompt and make the discussions lively, and all should speak no matter how briefly. After all who will speak have spoken, readings and recitations may be taken up, and songs may be sung. For the latter "Songs of Equity" song book affords an excellent supply.)

Mission of the Seasons.

A Recitation for a Boy or Girl.

The autumn frosts are sparkling
On the vine and on the blade,
And the dying leaves are falling
In the woodland and the glade.
The season's work is over,
And the harvest gathered in;
And the winter winds are coming
With a dreary, chilling din.

The Springtime brought its planting,
The Summer, growth and toil,
The Autumn brought the harvest,
God's promised yield of soil.
But who received the profit?
Did the hand that held the plow,
Or the one who ruled the market,
And made prices high or low?

Henceforth amid our toiling,
Let us study the demand,
And learn to market wisely
As we wisely till the land.
Then each time the harvests over,
And our products gathered in,
We'll supply the world that needs them
But we'll claim our share of "tin."
And as our Teutonic friends say, "We'll get it, by shiminy!"

Knows Less Than a Rabbit.

A recitation for a Boy or Girl.

A rabbit chased by an eager dog,
Espied a hollow tree,
And said, "The hole's not big enough
for the dog to follow me!"

So in he went, but in a trice,
Outside he heard the pup,
And frightened bunny found himself
Securely bottled up.

A boy came with keen edged ax,
And bun was caught and slain;
No more he ranged the pleasant fields,
Nor gnawed the trees again.

His history's quite a common one,
Of beast and other dupe;
Next day his luckless carcass graced
A pot of rabbit soup.

The dumping farmer is just as wise,
For scared by noisy din,
He sees the market open wide,
And bun-like rushes in.

But lack, alas, when all too late,
His loss he can't recoup,
For when the price goes up again,
He, too, is "in the soup."

AN ORDER OF BUSINESS.

We again publish the following as an Order of Business for local union meetings:

1. Call to order by president.
2. Call the roll of officers and note those present. The president will fill vacancies.
3. Call the roll of members, noting those present.
4. Reading and disposing of the minutes of the preceding meeting.
5. Call for application for membership.
6. Reports of committees.
7. Does any member know of a case of sickness or distress or death in the neighborhood that needs special attention.
8. Has any member anything that he wishes to sell?
9. Does any member wish to buy something which may be obtained in the neighborhood.
10. Does any member wish to employ a hand to work?
11. Does any member wish a job of work or know of a person that does?
12. Have any communications been received of interest to the members?
13. Has any person any grievance to report?
14. Will any person propose anything that this union or any member can do for the good of the society.
15. What is the condition of the markets affecting the products of the neighborhood?
16. What are the general crop prospects of the neighborhood?
17. Is there any unfinished business to be attended to?
19. Discussion of special topics for the good of the farmers and the society.
20. Adjournment.

MEETINGS

[Organizers are urged to send their dates for meetings to be published in the official paper. This will help them very much. Reports should be sent two weeks ahead of the date of the paper.]

New York State Union will meet at Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 3. J. G. Barger, Atwater, N. Y., is president.

WISCONSIN STATE MEETING.

Wisconsin State Union meets 8th, 9th and 10th of January, 1907, at Grand Rapids, Wis. President Emmerton writes: "I am looking forward to a great meeting and the town will probably be overflowed with delegates and visitors. Trades and labor councils will send delegates from their National and State organizations. Also telephone companies will be represented as this is one of the vital points in our marketing machine. Hotel and railroad rates reduced for their meeting.

MICHIGAN STATE MEETING.

The State Union A. S. of E. of Michigan will meet at Lansing, Dec 11, 1906. Friendly papers in Michigan please mention this fact. Let there be a full representation. The potato and mint growers should specially be there in force. It is of the utmost importance to them.
E. N. BALL, Secy.

MEETINGS IN ILLINOIS.

December.

C. O. Drayton, president Illinois State Union, A. S. of E., will speak and organize in Monroe county, Ill., as follows:
Columbia, Monday, Dec. 3, at 2 p. m.
New Hanover, Monday, Dec. 3, at 7:30
Coxville, Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 7:30
Merimac, Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 7:30
Harrisonville, Thursday, Dec. 6, at 2 p. m.
Valmeyer, Thursday, Dec. 6, at 7:30
Mayestown, Friday, Dec. 7, at 7:30
Burksville, Saturday, Dec. 8, at 2 p. m.
All are invited to attend.

The best book for a library—next to the bible—is a good dictionary. And when you buy a dictionary, get the best. Webster's International Dictionary is the standard in the U. S. Supreme Court and all State Supreme Courts. It is the authority in the Government Printing Office and the basis of nearly all the school books in the country, revised and kept up-to-date by the leading educators of the country. It is published by G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass., who will gladly send price and circulars. Nothing better for a Christmas present for many people.

How to Save DOLLARS in Cooking and Heating

It has cost many stove users HUNDREDS OF WASTED DOLLARS to find this out.

Cut out this Coupon and mail to us and we will solve this problem for you. You will get all this information FREE.



Sold by Leading Dealers Everywhere

FREE INFORMATION COUPON
WRITE PLAINLY and only on ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER.
Address Manager Advice Department
THE MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.
Largest Makers of Stoves and Ranges in the World.
A STOVE or RANGE to meet the wants of all—also a complete line Garland Gas Ranges.
No attention can be given to your letter unless this coupon, fully filled out, is attached.

18
Send me free of charge your Stove Book on
Cast Ranges — Base Burners
Steel Ranges — Heating Stoves
Cook Stoves — Oak Stoves
Gas Ranges — Gas Heaters
Also your Expert Stove Advice free of charge.
Indicate this way (X) the kind of stove or range wanted.
My stove dealer's name _____
My Name _____
Address _____
_____ *State* _____

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Automatic self cleaning curry comb. $4.00 per day or trial costs you nothing. Write for introductory offer. Clean Comb Co., Dept. B, Racine, Wis.

Money $ $ $—Reliable men. Write to John Hicks, Box 213. Cripple Creek, Colo.

Commission Merchants

Poultry, Eggs, Game, sold highest prices. Apples, Potatoes, Onions by carload. T.J.Hoover, Produce Ave., Philadelphia.

Farm Lands

Buy a farm at $10—as productive as $100 land. Write "Farmer", care of Hastings Mfg. Co., Hastings, Nebraska.

Cash for your property wherever located. If you want to sell, send description and price. If you want to buy, send for our monthly. Northwestern Business Agency, C 313 Bank of Commerce Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm For Sale. Wm. S. Coon, Osseo, Wis.

For good bargains we beat them all. We sell best of soil improved and unimproved from $4 to $40 per acre. Easy terms. We have 30,000 acres of fine soil that will double in price in less than one year. Can be handled with small capitol. Come at once. Will give price on a few. One section 10 mi. from town, ½ level; $4.50 per acre. 960 with $4,000 improvements, 70 acres in alfalfa, all second bottom running water 4½ mi. from town $16 per acre. Come at once and get the best of these great bargains. Platte Valley Land and Cattle Co., Kearney, Neb.

For Sale, my farm of 525 acres, with large handsome brick dwelling two miles from Blackstone, town of 2500 inhabitants. Also several smaller farms cheap. Freeman Epes, Blackstone, Va.

Health Fruits—not "land agent." 1 SELECT BARGAINS and what you want. You deal with owner. Bayview 10 acre; pecans and fruits; ideal home. Sea air cures lungs. Raw land cheap. Send stamp with wishes. A. Vernon Callahan, Pointclear, Baldwin County, Alabama.

Michigan Farms, productive soil, splendid climate, fruit, stock and grain farms. Write for list "H." C. B. Benham, Hastings, Mich.

Oconto County, Wisconsin. Best farming in state. Folder describing wild lands $10 improved at $30 and up for postal. R. A. Miniely, Oconto, Wis.

OKLAHOMA Farms. Write for prices. H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher, Oklahoma

160 Acres bottom land, 120 in cultivation, the balance in grass. Heavy sandy loam. D. A. Wright, Keil, Okla.

Store for Sale, doing good business. Also Houses, Lots and Farm. S. O. Crafton, Deer Lick, Kentucky.

Texas land for sale. 175 sections in West Texas and 100,000 acres in South West Texas in large and small tracts. W.L. Garvin, Jacksboro, Tex.

Texas improved hog ranch 1080 acres, 15 miles south of San Antonio. 840 acres under 7 wire hog proof fence; 240 acres under 4 wire; 200 acres in cultivation; every acre tillable; 4 sets of improvements houses, pens, windmill, surface tank, fine timber, grass, 35 head of Berkshire and Poland China sows, thoroughbred boars, 35 head Durham and Shorthorn cattle. Price including stock $15 per acre; half cash balance 5 years. Write for other bargains and qooklets. TEXAS LAND DEVELOPMENT CO., Dept D. F. Dallas, Texas.

Farm Products For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Franklin. Ky.

Potatoes for sale. Address all orders to Geo. T. Potten, Sec., Plainfield, Wis.

Farm Products Wanted

Corn wanted by the car load. I am a farmer and prefer to buy direct. Send sample and price. M. H. Earhart, Jeannett, Pa.

Seed Potatoes. I want to buy a carload of Early Mich. or "Crown Jewell" seed potatoes. From Michigan muck soil preferred. Thos. J. Whitefield, Suffolk, Va.

Ferrets

Ferrets A fine stock. Now ready for business. $3.50 per pair. Write C. Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

15,000 Ferrets. 48 page illustrated ferret book for 6 cts. telling how to breed and work these animals that exterminate rats; hunt rabbits. Price list free. Samuel Farnsworth, Middletown, Ohio

4,000 Ferrets. Price list free. N. A. Knapp, Rochester, Loraine Co., O.

2000 Ferrets for sale. Can save you money. Booklet free. No combine. O.E. Hemenway. New London, O.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Berkshires for sale. The quick growing early maturing sort. Bred from the world's winners. Hammack and Sons, Pinckneyville, Ill.

For Sale Standard Delaine Merino Rams, Duroc male hogs, and Angus Cattle of both sex. Bargains if you want them. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Indiana

U. S. Cream Separators hold the worlds record for close skimming. Send for handsome catalog No. 187. Printed in colors and it's free. Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Machinery

Horizontal Air Cooled Gasoline Engines. In three sizes; 1½, 2½ and 5 H. P. Designed and built for business. Live agents desired throughout the country. Write for particulars. The Air-Cooled Motor Co., Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Patents 48-page book Free; highest references. Fitzgerald & Co., Dept. H., Washington, D.C.

Patents Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest references. Send for book.

Poultry and Supplies

A Thousand Dollar Hen is owned by U.R. Fishel. Box 18, Hope, Indiana. Send 2 dimes (20 cents) for 56 page catalogue containing 4 color plates and telling about the largest Poultry farm in the world.

Buff Orpingtons, pure bred. Write N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky., for prices on eggs.

Hens won't lay and be a breeding place for lice too. Leakes Lice Exterminator kills lice. Quart 35c; Gallon $1.00. Sprayer for applying 50 cents. SPECIAL OFFER: One gallon and one sprayer $1.00. Wm. H. Everitt, Indianapolis Ind.

Poultry SUPPLIES. Everything needed by the poultryman. Send for what you want. Wm. H. Everitt, Seedsman, Indianapolis, Ind.

20 Eggs $1.00. Leading varieties Poultry, Pigeons, Hares, Ferrets, Stock for sale. Catologue free. Harry Musselman, Box 50, Morwood, Pa.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Catalpa Speciosa, trees and seedlings for setting groves for fence posts, poles, etc. Get booklet. Wm. Robinson, Kokomo, Ind.

Land Owners—Let me send you free, my circulars on growing Catalpa trees for telephone poles. Some of the information will surprise you. H. C. Rogers, Box 13, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Salesmen wanted to introduce Burbank's wonderful stoneless Plum—Miracle, and sell our well-known hardy nursery stock. Big pay. Best proposition offered salesmen. Oregon Nursery Co., Detroit. Mich.

Miscellaneous

Confessions of a Drone, by Joseph Medill Patterson and "What to Read on Socialism" mailed for six cents. Charles H. Kerr & Company. 264 Kinzie street, Chicago.

Do you want to advertise anything? Try our cheap lists. Your ad in over 100 entirely different magazines 8c to 9c line—in ALL, not one only. Send copy ad, get lists, prices, full information, etc., free. Rytold's advertising Agency, Mulberry, Ohio.

Lodge paraphernalia of every description for all societies. Badges, banners, robes, uniforms, etc. The house that saves you money. Tell us your society and send for a catalog. E. G. Staats & Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

WATCHES Send for our Wacth Circular. Best time keepers ever sold. Prices all the way from 85c to $10. All good quality. Claude Palmer & Co., 2020 Lexington Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

SELL FARM CROPS BY ADVERTISING

An Important Business Announcement of Interest to Every Member of the American Society of Equity

UNTIL the A. S. of E. marketing machine is completely built and in running order for all crops, we will supply members of The American Society of Equity with the next best thing, namely; a Business Exchange Department in Up-to-Date Farming.

Newspaper advertising can sell anything and sell it quickly at good prices. It does not require any remarkable gift of prescience for a close observer of business development in these times to predict a magnificent future for marketing the products of the farm through newspaper advertising.

If great successes have atended the advertising of nearly every other known commodity, why should advertising not be employed in the distribution of goods so much in demand as farm crops, particularly since both the producers and consumers of them are in ignorance as to where the supply and demand are, and the former have been getting too little while the latter have been paying too much

To illustrate. The members of local unions of the A. S. of E. in Wisconsin have a surplus of potatoes, beans or other crops while there are tens of thousands of people in other states, or in other localities in Wisconsin who must buy potatoes, beans, etc. Under present conditions there is no way for these people to get together in a deal, but a third party steps in and gives the producer too little and takes too much from the consumer.

But we propose that the farmer place a two or three line "ad" in the Business Exchange referred to and it will be read by thousands and tens of thousands of people who consume potatoes, beans, etc., every day; also by thousands of merchants who buy in large quantities. This plan gives knowledge of where the supply and demand exist, and brings the seller and buyer in close communication for direct dealing. The illustration might have been made for any crop and for any state. Also the people who want to buy can use the department to make their wants known. For evidence that this plan will occomplish what we claim, we quote from a leter as follows:

Plover, Wis., Nov. 12, 1906.

Publishers of Up-to-Date Farming:

Dear Sir—"I am very thankful to you for printing my letter about my potatoes. I am receiving letters from all over the U. S. calling for potatoes. Also some of them offer to sell me fruit and want me to find a market for their fruit in my community. This is a hint how farmers and others can do business together through Up-to-Date Farming.

Also the following

"I see mention of the American Society of Equity. Being a farmer I am interested, and would like to obtain further information. How can I co-operate with the society? I live in Leelanau county, Mich. We are getting 25 cents a bushel for potatoes and have practically no market for apples. The buyers have organized and there is no pretence at competition. They set the priee for the day and take turns at the loads as they come in."

R. H. BAYNE, Traverse City, Mich.

"I will have about two car loads of hay to ship about the last of the year. Can you keep me posted as to best time and where to ship?"

C. A. SCHOENWETTER, Garner, Iowa.

"I would like to hear something about the American Society of Equity. If there is such an organization this would be a good state for it to work in, especially this county. The highest we have received for wheat is 52 cents, and we pay $1.60 per bushel for apples and $10 per ton for coal, and everything else in proportion. Is there any reason why we cannot organize here? There are many interested in this matter." SAMUEL CHILSON, Reliance, S. D.

"In glancing over the columns of the Farmers Weekly Dispatch, I ran across a piece dated Chicago-November 3, and read it carefully. I fully believe in your statement. I am sure farmers in this county will welcome such an organization. It is just what we need, and we "need it hard." We wish to know your plan of organization and what to do to get in connection with your association for marketing,"

Farmers of Monroe County, Wis.
By P. C. PEDERSON, Warrens P. O.

"Can I get a barrel of small, sound, second grade winter apples? State price with prepaid freight. We want a dozen barrels for the neighborhood."

C. A. BIEDERMAN, Palmerlee, Ariz.

"Our union wants to get in touch with other unions or members that have corn and hay to sell. We want to deal direct with our brother union farmers. We will want three or four car loads of corn and hay, and other unions in this county may want more."

D. T. JORDAN,
Sec. Carpon. Va. L. U. No, 2570.

To make this feature most valuable and successful, one or more local unions should incorporate and have a paid up capital from $1,000 up. This will make them responsible and entitled to credit when having dealings with business houses.

Below are a few forms of announcements to help in writing your advertisements: These are sample advertisements and have ficticious addresses.

Potatoes We have 20 car loads for sale. Sunshine Local Union No 2134, A. B. Magill, Sec. Plover, Wis.

Potatoes Wanted, 2000 bushels good White stock. Vandalia Local Union No. 1740, W. W. Brackett, Secretary, Vandalia, Ill.

Apples For sale, 7000 barrels fine hand picked winter apples, by B. W. Wilson, Secretary Murfreesboro, Ill., Local No. 792.

Apples Oklahoma City, Okla., Local No. 2811 wants to buy a car load of winter apples. L. W. Younger, Secretary, 38 Main St.

Cotton Edgefield, [S. C.] County union offers 3000 bales of middling cotton. Correspondence with manufacturers solicited. Will A. Radcliff, Sec.

Wheat Posey County. Ind. county union offers 100,000 bushels of wheat. Offers from millers and exporters solicited. Frank P. Wrentz, Secretary, Poseyville, Ind.

We make a very low rate for this service, much less than the regular advertising rate, to members of the A. S. of E., viz: five (5) cents a word. There will be about eight words to a line. Advertisements must contain at least ten words. To be elgible to advertise in this department, you must be a member of the A. S. of E.

We wil now see if farmers and merchants are enterprising enough to use. If these people show the enterprise and busines sagacity displayed by some other people, the most vivid imagination will fail to conceive of the great benefit that must result to producers, merchants and consumers with this system in operation and with this paper a medium for communication.

Copy must reach us 10 days before the date of issue desired. All orders and correspondence for this department should be kept separate from others and addressed to

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Business Exchange Dept. 227 W. Washington Street INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

The Two Great Classes of Labor Strike Hands at Minneapolis

Representatives of the American Society of Equity were enthusiastically received at the recent great meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Minneapolis, over which the president, Samuel Gompers, presided. They were escorted to the platform amid much enthusiasm, and their addresses received great applause. President Gompers said:

"The very presence of these representatives of the farmers of our country bodes the greatest good of all our people. May it be the harbinger of a greater alacrity and a greater swiftness in the movement for the protection and uplifting of our common people."

A committee of nine from the national convention of the American Federation of Labor was appointed to confer with the American Society of Equity degelates. They did so and presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your committee on conference with the representatives of the National Union of the American Society of Equity, representing the farmers, submits the following report:

The farmers' representatives submit the following as the action of their late convention, held in East St. Louis, Ill.:

"Whereas, The object of the American Society of Equity is to secure equitable prices based on the cost of production for all farm products, and that in thus protecting the producer in the fruits of his toil, its purpose is to do equity by all;

Therefore, It is not the purpose of the Society to exclude any honest classes from the benefits of this movement; on the contrary the movement has been planned wide and deep to embrace ALL, and extend the benefits of equity to the consumers of farm products as well as to producers.

Should the time come when steps are taken by organization, industrial or otherwise, to organize the consumers of farm products of our cities and towns on the lines of equity in the prices of commodities and necessities of living, the American Society of Equity will in every practicable way, and in accordance with strict business principles to co-operate with, sympathize with and promote the same.

While the American Society of Equity disapproves, and even condemns all violation of contract and all arbitrary breaking of plighted agreements on the part of associations of organized industry, nevertheless the American Society of Equity recognizes the right of labor to organize for its rights and welfare, and that such organization has lifted up and dignified labor, guaranteed the excellence of its product, saved the workingmen from serfdom, secured him a fair proportion of wages for work done, lessened the hours of his toil, saved his children from unduly early toil and saved posterity thereby from becoming a race of degenerates.

Believing these assertions to be true, then should consumers in any of the labor organizations decide to cultivate friendly and trade relations with the producing classes—farmers—and for this purpose decide to establish agencies, exchanges, etc., or other means of directly meeting the producing classes and receiving their products at first hands, the American Society of Equity will be more than willing to co-operate to the end that consumers may secure the necessities of life at equitable prices.

We believe this reciprocal benefit movement, once started, will result in an almost immediate outlet for perishable products, and moreover will prove a sheet anchor to the labor unions now organized and the greatest possible power for future organization work."

The Joint Committee discussed at length as to ways and means to bring about a better feeling and a more active co-operation between the toilers of the cities and the mines, and the tillers of the soil on the farm, the garden and the orchard. Your committee finds that while all citizens, both organized and unorganized, are fundamentally equally interested in eliminating injustice to all classes of producers, that the only element of society in a position to do or even attempt to do anything practical in furthering the interests of either the trade unions on the one hand, and the Farmers' organization on the other. As usual the organized must bear the burdens of all and bear the brunt of the fight to improve the conditions of those who toil in our cities, and relieve the farmers from the unjust burdens they now bear, from the unjust extortions of transportation and the middle men who now handle the produce of the farmer. Therefore, your committee recommends the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we call upon the wage workers still outside the folds of

Continued on Page 18.

THE FARM

Look Over The Farm

The frosts have killed the summer growths, and you can now "see things." Look over the farm. Since financial success depends upon saving as well as making, see to it that nothing goes to waste.

Gather in the implements and machinery. The winter with its rains and snows, its freezes and thaws, is a great robber, and does more to put machinery out of repair than the most vigorous use does. Get them all under shelter.

If ditches have started during the spring, summer and autumn freshets, you can find them now. Investigate them and take measures to stop them and thus terminate their power for harm.

Weak places and breaks in the fences are easily discoverable. Make a note of them and fix plans for their repair. Watch every yielding post and supply a new one before the failing one wrecks the fence.

If specially troublesome weeds or plants may be getting a foothold on the farm, you may find them or their dead stalks and ripened seeds. Take steps while other work may not be pressing to eradicate them.

Inspect the barn doors, gates and lots. A nail, a screw, or a hinge in time may save worry and loss—possibly disaster.

Have the feed places in good repair. Losses arising from waste of feed on account of leaky and broken feed boxes and mangers, often amount to a sum that would show well in the bank account.

Clean out the stalls and barns, and turn the refuse to good account. Many farmers leave more wealth in their barns and lots where it is actually in the way, than they put in the bank.

Look over the meadows and note the thin places; they are easily discoverable now. It is money in your pockets to take steps to thicken them up. Apply more seed and encourage it with some well prepared food from the barn and barn lot.

On farms that were originally timber lands, there isn't a doubt there are stumps that have been in the way for years. It is no very great job to remove them, and now is a good time to do it.

The patches of brush and weeds and briers that have been left for one cause or another, show up ugly now. Can't you take ocasion to clean them out and make the ground where they grow produce something of value?

These are but hints. Look over the farm.

Mixed Meadows

Red clover has been prized more as a fertilizing and soil renovating agent, and as a pasture plant, than as a hay producer. In the former capacities it has well paid for the attention it has received, and many farms and farmers would have been richer had they given it more attention.

But each year is bringing clover into greater importance as a dry feed or hay. It is assuming a prominent place in the market, and is commanding a remunerative price, especially when mixed with timothy. And this is a fact of no little importance to farmers. The mixed meadow—clover and timothy mixed—is constantly improving the fertility of the land, it yields more pounds to the acre, it brings almost as good a price as clear timothy, it makes a richer fall pasture than timothy alone, and it will hold longer without reseeding.

One trouble is that clover ripens in advance of timothy, and to bring the two to be harvested together, the clover must be allowed to stand a little too long and the timothy must be cut just a little too soon; but the two curing together seem to effect a happy compromize—the slight excess of sap in the timothy seems to be absorbed by the slightly overripe clover, returning the desired freshness to the clover and making an ideal feed.

The same time and conditions that will cure timothy alone, will cure the mixed product, but if to be stacked out a little more care is required in the stacking, and if the stacks can be topped out with finer material it is better, and if covered with canvas (as all hay stacks may profitably be), it is better still.

Timothy and clover mixed, if cut before the clover is too ripe and then properly treated, need not be dark; it cures up with a beautiful yellow tobacco tint, and has a delightful hay odor.

The Field or Cow Pea

Few cultivated plants have widened their area so rapidly as has the one named above. Within the memory of the writer, the cow pea was scarcely known in this country beyond the limits of a few Southern States where it was grown solely as a winter feed for cattle. Now it is a prominent and valued crop reaching well to a line with Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Springfield and St. Louis.

And the plant has not thus spread out as an intruder—it has been brought northward on its merits. Naturally its growers have not always been successful with it, but the successes have far outnumbered the failures. Indeed, the actual failures have been very few when conditions were at all favorable.

Pea hay is an excellent feed for cattle, and for sheep it can scarcely be b eaten, though fed to the latter animal, the peas and the foliage are about all that is consumed. If properly handled and properly fed, it is also a good feed for horses, especially for young horses and those not at active work. Many users of pea hay think it is a better feed after being threshed than before, as the stalks are broken and fined, and are more generally consumed. It is not so rich, though, and may be fed in larger quantities. Threshed, the seed makes almost as valuable a crop as does wheat in localities where the pea is grown.

But among the best assets of the cow pea is the work it does while growing. It is a legume, and gathers nitrogen fro mthe atmosphere which is stored in some mysterious way by millions of bacteria that inhabit nodules on the roots, whence, on the death of the plant, and even before, it is given to the soil to increase its plant producing power.

Since the greatest deficiency in the soil of the region mentioned above is available nitrogen, it follows that the cow pea and its kindred plants must increase in favor as they become better known.

Cure of Wheat Weevil

In answer to S. A. Black, Manhattan, Kansas, Bi-Sulphide of Carbon, which may be obtained at any drug store, is a certain remedy for weevil in wheat. Put the bisulphide in an open dish, set it in the bin on the top of the wheat, cover the bin with anything—canvas wagon cover, haystock cover or old carpet, so as to make it as near air tight as possible. The object is to hold the fumes of the bisulphide of carbon in, so that they will settle down into the wheat. The fumes are heavier than air, anl will so settle down if not allowed to escape. It may be well, in case of large quantities of wheat, to stir occasionally and re-apply the bisulphide, but be careful not to breathe much of the fumes, and keep from fire, as it is inflammable. This will kill every weevil it reaches, but it will not in the least injure the wheat for any purpose.

Armour's Five Thousand

The press dispatches tell us that J. Ogden Armour, the packer king, will give $5,000 a year to the live stock show to be devoted to twenty scholarships to be competed for at the Illinois State Agricultural College.

We do not wish to be cynical, but what kind of teaching does Mr. Armour desire to aid by his beneficence? To teach people to raise more and better stock, of course; and that is right. But more stock and better stock gives Armour more business and larger profits. That is all right, too, if it comes fairly.

But stop a minute. What will Mr. Armour give to teach stockraisers how to obtain better and steadier prices for their stock—prices not made by him but by themselves while the stock yet belongs to them? How much, Mr. Armour? Let s give the farmer boys a "balanced ration"—a complete education that will best serve them "in their business."

How Wire Fences Are Made

Exceedingly interesting are the many processes necessary in turning out the modern wire fence. From the iron ore stage to the finished product is an operation requiring time and vast detail of labor. It would be worth his while for the average farmer to spend a day or more in going through the various departments of a wire fence company's plant. This is expensive, but readers of this journal can have the next best thing free for the asking. The Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 791 Adrian, Mich., has issued a souvenir edition entitled "A Trip Through Our Mills," the work being properly illustrated and highly instructive. Write for it.

Our SPECIAL TIME PRICE Is What WE Want to Send YOU NOW on a

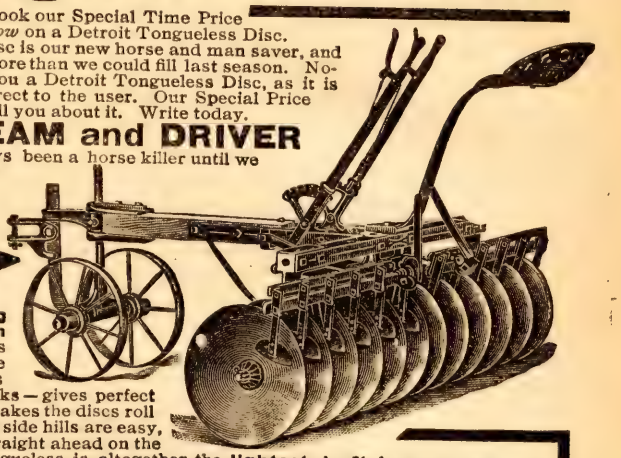
Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow

YOU can't afford to overlook our Special Time Price we are making *right now* on a Detroit Tongueless Disc.

The Tongueless Disc is our new horse and man saver, and we had nearly 1463 orders more than we could fill last season. Nobody else can make or sell you a Detroit Tongueless Disc, as it is our patent. We sell only direct to the user. Our Special Price will surprise you. Let us tell you about it. Write today.

Easiest on TEAM and DRIVER

Disc Harrowing had always been a horse killer until we made our Detroit Tongueless Disc.



This Light Truck Instead of Tongue Is only one of the Great Special Features

Doing away with the tongue saves rubbing and side jamming on your horses—saves weight on their necks—gives perfect balance to the Frame and makes the discs roll smoothly. Sharp turns and side hills are easy, as the team always pulls straight ahead on the Eveners. The Detroit Tongueless is altogether the **lightest draft** harrow made, and will save its cost in horseflesh alone, besides doing your work easier for you, better for you and quicker for you.

We Allow 30 Days' Test FREE

We **want** you to order it on our **30-Day Field Test Trial.** We want you to be **satisfied.** We want you to **know** that the Detroit Tongueless Disc is just exactly what we claim it is **before** you pay us one dollar **We Pay Freight—Both Ways If Not As We Claim**

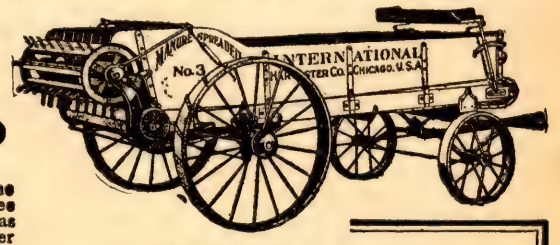
We pay the freight direct to you anywhere. You don't send us a dollar until after thirty days, and then you can pay cash or settle on our liberal time terms, if you find that it does just what we say it will. If it doesn't—you can ship it back to us at our expense. A month's work in your fields will **show you.** We want to **show you.**

Order at Once for Future Delivery

and we guarantee to ship you the Disc when you want it. To order now is the only way to be sure of getting our Disc when you want it, for it looks as if we were again going to be behind in our orders in the busy season. Our right-now special time prices provide for longer time on advance orders. Don't put off writing for booklet and prices, anyway. You will be interested to know more about this harrow than we can tell in our advertisement.

AMERICAN HARROW CO., 5342 HASTINGS ST. DETROIT, MICH.

ONE LEVER DOES IT ALL ON THE I.H.C.



You would rather operate one lever than to get mixed up with three or four. The I. H. C. Spreader has but one lever—the only spreader of that kind.

This is just one point of superiority over other spreaders. There are others.

No other spreader has a vibrating rake to level the load and bring the manure up square to the cylinder. Everybody knows a spreader works better and gives a more even distribution when the load is level.

Great power is required when a spreader is in operation to run its cylinder, move its apron, level the load, etc. The I. H. C. Spreader gets ample power from both the rear wheels of the wagon.

It not only gets more power but it is surer of its power at any moment. It makes no skips, and it avoids friction, side strains, and consequent breakage.

This same thing helps to secure the light draft for which I. H. C. Spreaders are noted.

Its steel wheels have a superb strength. Broad tires, they do not rut the land or cut in to make heavy pulling. The turned-in flange keeps out the dirt and mud.

Rear wheels are provided with traction lugs. There's no slipping or sliding on wet or frozen ground.

It has a wide range of feed. You spread as thick or as thin as you like.

You see everything has been thought of and worked out to make the I. H. C. the leader of all spreaders.

You have choice of two types—Cloverleaf, endless apron spreader and the Corn King, with return apron. Each type is made in three sizes.

If you buy an I. H. C. manure spreader you *know* it is right.

Call on the International local agent or write us for catalog.

Send three two cent stamps for a copy of "Farm Science." Book just from the press, written by eight leading agricultural authorities of the United States. Treats practically every farm topic in the most forceful, money-making way.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(INCORPORATED)



EARN $80 TO $150 A MONTH

WANTED—Young Men for Firemen and Brakemen

On all Leading Railroads and on New Railroads building in the west. Experience unnecessary; rapid promotion to the post of Engineer or Conductor. Positions secured as soon as competent. If you want to be a Railroad Man, cut out Coupon and send in today to our nearest office for full particulars. Write name and address plainly. Hundreds of positions now open. Address

NATIONAL RAILWAY TRAINING ASSOCIATION
OMAHA, NEB., OR KANSAS CITY, MO.

Name..... Town..... State..... R.F.D..... Age..... c-9

TREES $5 PER 100 FREIGHT PAID Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Carolina Poplars, healthy, true to name and FUMIGATED. All kinds of trees and plants at low prices. Remember we BEAT all other reliable Nurseries in quality and price, Catalogue free. RELIANCE NURSERY, Box 11, GENEVA, N. Y.



Dairying and the A. S. of E.

Few people stand in greater need of relief from present conditions than do those engaged in dairying, and stern necessity has forced that fact upon them.

National Organizer Sherman recently addressed a large audience in Orange county, N. Y., which is a dairy center. So enthusiastic were the people on the subject of controlled marketing that they insisted that he stay with and organize them in the A. S. of E. Well-to-do people freely guaranteed all the money necessary for the expenses of a vigorous campaign, and also agreed to give their time if necessary to aid therein.

But the country is wide, and the demands upon Mr. Sherman are unceasing. While he can and does do more than most men, he is but one, and can be in but one place at a time. The demand in Orange county, N. Y., is duplicated in every dairy district, especially those lying adjacent to the cities where the hand of speculative control of prices is so heavily felt. The fields are indeed ripe for the harvest. All we need is the laborers.

Meanwhile, let us urge dairy people, and others, that they need not wait for an organizer. To be impressed with the importance of organization is the one thing needful. Get together and organize by electing the necessary officers, making due report of such election with a complete list of the officers and members to headquarters as required by the constitution, and charter and supplies will be at once forwarded.

That Depends

Prof. Whiting of the Canadian Central Experiment Farm, declared once in a public address:

"The whole measure of success in dairy business depends upon an intelligent answer to this searching and proper question, 'Is every cow in the herd making a profit for you?'"

True; but to what must the dairyman look for profit in the cow? 1. She must have such a digestive and assimilative system as will utilize the greatest possible portion of the feed. 2 She must give milk the greatest possible portion of her time. 3. The quantity of milk given must be large. 4. The quality must be of high grade. These four conditions met, the average dairyman and dairy instructor would pronounce the subject a profitable cow.

We wish to add another: 5. Her product must bring an equitable price based upon the cost of production and the level of general prices. The fifth requisite does not depend upon the cow but upon the master. It is a matter of computation, of price making, and marketing. And this does not depend upon one master but upon all, or a large portion of them acting as one—it depends upon organization and co-operation, upon controlled marketing. Prices should not be made by those whose interests are best served by low prices, but by those whose interests require prices fair to themselves and reasonable to the consumers. The prices should be made by the producers whose interest depends upon the consumption of their products, thus insuring prices reasonable to consumers. It can be done by organization and co-operation, and dairy people are learning the lesson.

Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl," like either



of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple, light, Tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 3 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M—136, and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

The Horseless Age Is Far Away

A team of horses costing $500.00, a truck costing $500, and harness, nets, whips, blankets, and cushions approximating $200 more, the city team owner has an equipment which with care will give him five years of profitable service, barring unusual accident.

An auto truck of like capacity will have cost at first price about three times as much money. The man handling the machine will command about double the wages of the competent driver. In the first six months of the auto's service the repairs will be a small item; in the second year the item of repairs will grow into a tax, while after the third year the machine is in line for the junk-heap.

The horse is still tolerated as the power to do the drudgery of the city streets, he is holding his own, and in this present invulnerable position his farmer owner—called upon by the horse buyer as the farmer sits in the shade of his front porch, reading—becomes at once one of the most independent of all the rural types.

"Got any horses for sale?" calls the buyer from the front gate.

"O, I don't know—several of 'em out in the pasture—go out and look 'em over if you like."

The farmer reads while the buyer goes out alone. Returning, the buyer mentions one or two or three of the animals. How old are they? Are they sound? What will the farmer take for the two bays and the black?

"Saw 'em, didn't you?" may be the answer to the first two questions. "Two hundred and twenty-five," may be the answer to the price question.

Perhaps the buyer objects to the stiffness of the figure.

"All right," answers the farmer, turning his paper and yawning. "I didn't send for you to come out, did I? And it ain't any further back to town than it was drivin' out, is it?

Thus the horse buyer in the country in these days collects his horses for the sales pens at the various stock yards. And when the buyer has unloaded his cars at the yards he brings back with him something of the same stiffness of bearing worn by the horse raiser.

But however the horse drawn wagon may be anomalous in this mechanical age of mile-a-minute automobiles, he is part of the brain department of the transfer and delivery institutions. An incident in the experience of a driver on a milk route a short time ago demonstrates this fact.

Two big companies serve this general territory. One concern, needing a horse, bought the animal from the other company, and the morning following, the animal was hitched to the new owner's wagon. In the first few steps on the new route the horse showed unwillingness to stand and at a big flat building, where the driver had a good many deliveries to make, the horse became impatient and moved on. The driver returned to the street after several minutes and his horse and wagon were out of sight. He started after them, asking questions of early pedestrians, and for several hours followed the trail, finally to discover the animal and the wagon safe in the rival company's barn. The creature had taken his old route, stopping for a few minutes at every house and flat on the list, and moving on again at his old driver's fixed pace. Not a place on the old route had been missed and the wagon had come into the old station within twenty minutes of the driver's usual time.

If the horse is ever displaced by the auto vehicle, this human like intelligence of the animal will leave something lacking in the heart of the old time driver who has turned engineer of a dead mechanism.

The Father of Trotters

The founder of nearly all our trotting families was the imported horse Messenger, brought from England in 1788, and landed at Philadelphia. The lineage of this noble sire traces back in the male line to the Darley Arabian, the sire of Flying Childers, but with the suspicion of an out-cross through his great grandsire Sampson. On the side of his dam the strain reaches Cade, by Godolphin Arabian.

All acounts concur in representing Messenger as being a horse of very superior, though not of handsome form, and possessing extraordinary power and spirit. Three other horses imported at the same time, had to be assisted and supported from the ship, while Messenger, with head up, tail extended, charged down the plank, carrying a negro on each side, whose combined strength failed to check him until he had trotted some distance up the street.

His color was grey, which became lighter with age; was fifteen hands, three inces in height, with a large, bony head, and a rather short, straight neck. His windpipe and nostrils were nearly twice the usual size, while his withers were low, and shoulders upright, but deep and strong. His loins were strong, and the quarters were very muscular, while his hocks and knees were unusually large, yet the cannon bones were flat and clean. He carried his legs under him, and was always ready for action.

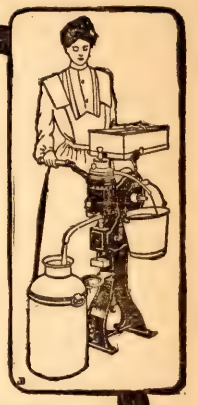
Slaughtering on the Farm

The art of slaughtering and dressing hogs for market is one easily acquired. In pioneer days every farmer and farmer's boy understood this business and could do it handily. Later years, however, many of the younger farmers have not taken pains to acquire the art, and, consequently are compelled to sell their hogs ,many times at a lower price.

A hog pen is not complete without a slaughtering room. There should be one room suitably arranged so that hogs may be scalded and dressed to some advantage. The equipment need not be elaborate. For the purpose of heating water it is very convenient to have a small agricultural boiler with a short steam hose. For scalding it is better to have a trough of the proper dimensions to hold a good-sized hog, then a platform on which to lay them when the hair is being removed is practically all that is necessary. The butchering can be done with practically none of these conveniences. The water can be heated in a common caldron kettle out of doors. The platform can be a temporary one placed upon benches for the

TIME IS THE TEST

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[NOTE—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—ED.]

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purpose, and the hogs can be strung upon the pole or a number of poles.

Instead of sticking the hog out of doors, so that the blood is spattered over everything and lost, it is much better to do this job in a pen with a cement floor, which is heavily bedded with straw or horse manure. There is not as much labor involved in catching the hog and the absorbents will save all of the blood, so that the farmer gets the full benefit of the blood for fertilizer when these absorbents are distributed upon his fields.

In sticking the hog, care should be taken to run the knife straight in, so as to sever one of the jugular veins. If the point is alowed to project sidewise, it is apt to penetrate the shoulder and leave a blood clot there, which destroys its value largely. One does not need a long knife for this purpose, as there is no necessity for penetrating into the vital organs. Simply sever the jugular veins.

Have the water just right. In scalding the hog some experience comes in play in getting the water just the right temperature. The practical man pays no attention to a thermometer. He goes by his sense of feeling. He has learned by experience that water can be too hot as well as too cold. As a matter of fact, if the water is too hot and the hair is "set," harm has been done that cannot be remedied, while if the water is too cold, no harm is done and the water can then be raised to the proper temperature. A little experience is really better than a thermometer here. A successful scald is the all-important thing in properly dressing the hog. If this operation has been successful, the hair can be removed with a common candlestick scraper with very little difficulty. Without a proper scald one has to resort to the practice of shaving which is not desirable.

Blood Will Tell

Better blood is greatly needed throughout the west, especially milking stock, and I believe that the public is awakening to this great importance, for I have not seen in the past fifteen years such a demand for dairy stock as we are having right now.

Now, as to the outlook for the man in the west who is engaged in dairying, I can see nothing but success so long as conditions exist as they do. The difference in the cost of butter fat production is so great between the eastern and the western states that the western farmers have little to fear in the way of competition. Besides, there is a great market in Europe and one opening up in the Orient. There will be little danger of over production so long as we have a demand abroad. Following the dairy business will add richness and value to our land. It will build up the country, beget frugality and thrift, maintain and assure a stable condition of farming.

Dehorning Cattle

One of the first things to do with a herd of cows, that one expects to turn loose in a small enclosure, is to take off every horn in the herd. A few years ago many dairymen revolted at such a so-called "barbarous" practice. Now we very seldom find a large dairy herd anywhere with the horns left for any length of time. It is not necessary for the average dairy farmer to employ an expert to dehorn his cattle, but no one should attempt to use a saw for the purpose. It is a good plan for every dairyman who keeps a large herd of cattle to have a pair of good sharp clippers on hand, especially if one is in the habit of going around the country to pick up a fresh cow to take the place of a dry cow or one that has been sold to the butcher.

Profitable Sheep

When a person has decided to raise sheep, he will naturally be desirous of ascertaining the breed which is best for his locality. Among the popular breeds are the Cotswolds, bearing a good fleece of long, respectable wool, having also the qualities of early maturity, large size and aptitude for taking on flesh. They yield an annual fleece of from seven to fourteen pounds of wool a head, of moderate fineness, white and strong. When three or four years old they weigh from 200 to 275 pounds a head gross. Some rams attain the weight of 350 pounds. They have a long thin head set on a broad chest, a well rounded body and a straight back. They are superior to their principal rivals (the Leicesters) in size, and it is claimed also in hardiness and weight of wool. They are prolific, many of the ewes habitually bearing twins. They are excellent mothers and nurses, naturally tame and docile, and are surpassed in size and weight only by the Lincolns. They originated in the county of Gloucester, England, which county is situated on the River Severn, which empties into the Bristol Channel, and is also on the head waters of the River Thames, which empties into the German Ocean, after passing through the great city of London. The Cotswolds Hills, which give the name to the sheep, divide the waters that flow in opposite directions. There are three distinct districts in the county, the Cotswolds Hills, the vale of Berkeley, with the rich meadow lands lying along the Severn, and the great forest of Dean. The breed is of great antiquity, but has been wonderfully modified and improved during the last fifty years.

DUAL PURPOSE COW

Her Natural Home is on The Small or Average Farm

We do not believe there is a domestic animal today, as conditions now exist, in more universal demand the world over than the dual purpose cow. No far meast or west but is benefited by her most useful combination unless we except the exclusive, special purpose dairy farm. The strength of her claim is the universality of her sphere. Perhaps her most natural home is on the small farm or the average farm. Her annual credit account is a good supply of milk and butter for the family and a lusty, vigorous calf that matures into a high class carcass of beef. In this capacity she turns to the very best account. When her best working days are over and she is dried off she readily and quickly fattens into a fine carcass, and the last account of her on the block is no mean consideration.

We are far from being at war with any improved breed. The scrub breed is our only enemy. Against it we will combine forces with any recognized breed. We envy not the special purpose breed. It also has its sphere, and certain conditions call for it. But there is a special purpose breed, and there is a dual purpose breed. Each will adapt itself to conditions that suit. The dual purpose is for the many, for the masses. The special purpose is for the few, for the classes.

It is all right to develop the exclusive beef type. But this is not the class that furnishes milk for the family and butter for the board. It is not the cow for the small farm. It is not the cow for the thousands of large families of moderate means and small estates.—W. P. Harned, before Missouri Dairy Association.

For summer quarters, a dirt floor will do very well, but in the winter when all of the yard is frozen the pigs will root inside their house and it will be found impossible to keep it properly bedded. They will dig out a hole in which they will all pile some cold night, and when you come out you will find you only have a few hogs left alive, and they will be on top of the heap. Cement floors are all right if you thing so; but I don't. Boards are all right for the small farrowing pens but they are not permanent. A good floor from every point of view is made of 2-inch plank, or, where they are obtainable, oak. The time to put in a floor in a hog house is when the hogs are not using it much. Now is the time.

The Farmer as a Veterinarian

How far can a farmer go in attending to his stock when they are suffering from disease or injury? In suburban districts where a high grade veterinarian is of easy access the farmer's part in the matter will be that of "first aid to the injured." In remote places he must be his own doctor or let his stock go without attendance and perhaps lose them.

What should he have for giving the necessary care to his stock? First, a Case of Cattle Instruments containing also a Milk Fever apparatus. Thisoutfit allows him to treat Milk Fever, Obstructed Teats, Bloat in Cattle, Flatulent colic of the horse, and by means of the Thermometer to ascertain the temperature of all sick animals. This represents the least the farmer must have. Second, in addition to this the "up-to-date" man wil have his own Tuberculin Outfit for testing Cattle for Tuberculosis, a Garget apparatus, a Dose Syringe, A rectal Syringe, and an Artificial impregnator. If these outfits, which may be obtained from George P. Pilling & Son Co., 2237 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., are well cared for, they will more than repay their cost every year. One case of Milk Fever saved will pay for the entire outfit half a dozen times.

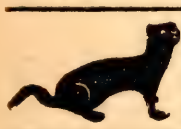
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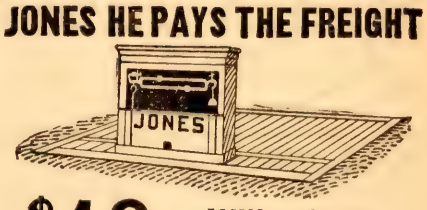
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One of our agents says he will make $1500 next year. We believe he can. This is the best seller we ever saw. Write for Special Offer and plan to Agents. Make money now.
J. B. Foote (Dept. 630) Fdry. Co. Fredericktown, O.
The Great Agents Supply House.
[Note—We have used the "Eight tools in one" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—Ed.]

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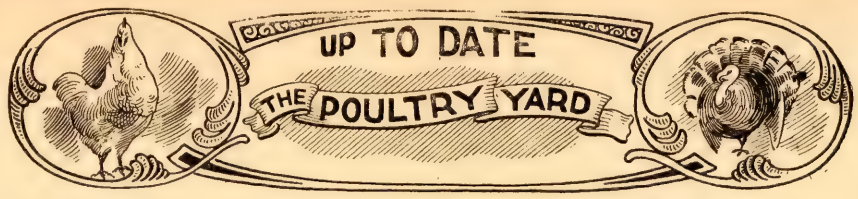
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Production Vs. Marketing

It has been truthfully said that it is comparatively easy to produce poultry and eggs. But rather difficult to properly market them.

There is always a market for the product of the poultry farm, but all marketing is not satisfactory.

It is the middleman who pockets the lion's share of the profits, but not to the poultry farmer who produces the goods.

What is the remedy?

Combine—organize.

What is needed is protection against the sharks who bleed the farmer. What is needed is a representative at the market. What is needed is a just distribution of the profits.

It is difficult to receive these unless we show srength. The individual would practically be laughed at were he to make a demand that the sharks would consider impertinent.

Therefore it is time that the poultry farmers of the country consider the plans as offered by the American Society of Equity.

Consider these facts; write for information; now is the time to organize.

Market Poultry Culture

Small bones, broad back, plump breast and fine-grained meat makes the ideal market carcass.

If it were declared a crime to market an ailing bird, there would be more pure-food poultry meat on the market.

While as a rule the poor, lean carcass invariably meets a glutted market, the finer grades are always in demand.

The business poulterer aims to have regular shiping days. This system creates for him a regular income.

In western markets broilers are usually sold alive, by the dozen. In the east they are sold dressed.

The most attractive looking carcasses command the best trade; it is therefore important that care be taken in dressing stock.

We doubt if the French method of cramming fowls in fattening them for market will become popular in this country.

The market poultry business would not hold the position it does today, were it not for the introduction of the incubator and brooder.

The most saleable roasting fowls are those weighing from three to five pounds each, dressed.

From March to July, Chicago pays her best prices for broilers.

Poultry that has been reared in runs is always more tender than that allowed free range. Too much exercise hardens.

It is well to remember, in fattening poultry, that corn and cornmeal give the yellow color to the skin, while buckwheat and middlings whitens it.

The foundation, upon which can be built a successful market poultry farm, is to use none but strictly hardy stock in the breeding pens.

The prefered market poultry seems to be the Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Brahmas.

H. H. Brown says that the close study and attention that raisers and dealers in poultry have given the industry of late years has brought good results and a finer and better grade of stock is being marketed each year. Dealers are also rapidly becoming educated to the best time to market the different varieties, so as to realize highest values and best results.

In the Chicago market, Capons sell best from the first of November until warm weather in the spring. They should always be dressed. The highest prices are generally obtained in February.

Capons should weight from eight to twelve pounds each. The larger they are the better the price. When smaller than eight pounds they will not command more than the price of common chickens.

For the western markets, the best season for marketing poultry is from the first of January to the first of November. During the last two months of the year, nearly every one wants to sell, and the result is an overstocked market.

Food and Feeding

Green bone is an excellent egg food.

You cannot expect a good egg crop from an improperly-fed hen.

There is not much danger of overfattening the laying hen.

There is nothing else in modern poultry culture that has obtained so firm a hold among fanciers and breeders as green cut bone. That it is not used as much as it should be we are convinced, says Country Gentleman. A few hesitate to use it because of the cost of the machine, but, if one stops to consider that this expense can easily be made in the increased egg yield, we think this objection will be overruled.

It is impossible to get too great a variety in the bill of fare.

The heavy layer is a hearty eater and a great drinker.

Prof. Dawley estimates that there is nearly as much water in a pound of eggs as in a pint of milk.

Wheat contains a larger amount of albumen than any other grain, and therefore should be the base for egg-producing food.

H. S. Burdick says salt is very useful because it makes the food more palatable, and the fowls like it, the same as all animals do. It, probably, aids digestion, but no more should be put in than would be put in the same amount of feed if for human use. Salt for poultry should be mixed with common sense. Prof. W. P. Wheeler says one ounce per day for 100 hens can be fed with safety. For young stock he generally mixes about four ounces of salt to every 100 pounds of feed.

Salt should never be sprinkled in the mash, nor mixed dry with the ground grain, as it cannot be evenly distributed in that way; some of the fowls would get too much, and others none. Always thoroughly dissolve the salt in hot water with which the mash is moistened.

Artificial Hatching and Brooding

Keep the machine clean.

Do not get the brooders too hot.

The older the egg the weaker the germ.

See that the incubator room is free from foul odors.

Small flocks in the brooder prevent loss by crowding.

Be sure that the regulators are properly adjusted.

Do not forget the fact that chickens of different ages require different temperatures.

Look for the cause when you hear the "crying chick."

During cool weather it is best to keep the chicks indoors until near noon, when the sun warms up.

By covering the outside runs with chick wire you will make them cat proof.

Do not put eggs in the incubator until you have given the machine a week's test.

Under no circumstances should a brooder contain more than fifty chicks.

Where a limited number of chicks are raised the sectional or outdoor brooders are best.

The sun at noon is very apt to increase the temperature of the incubator, so be on the lookout for a raise in temperature.

By the pipe system in a large brooder house, much is wasted by being compelled to heat the whole house to properly warm a few lots of chicks.

In outdoor brooders the lamps are enclosed in small boxes, so that care must be taken that the flame is not too high, or soot may collect and end in a fire.

Turn the eggs in the machine every twelve hours after the fourth day.

Do not let the machine stand where the sun can strike it, or it may run the temperature too high.

It is best to scrape the charred part off the wick with a match. It is a difficult matter to properly trim a wick, and unless it is evenly done, there will be corners to it which will smoke.

Shift the trays from one section of the machine to the other each day. This will give a more even temperature.

Be sure that the incubator registers 100 degrees before putting in the eggs.

For a good hatch it is just as necessary to have a good thermometer and good eggs, as it is to have a good machine.

Diseases--Remedy and Prevening

Idleness encourages disease.

Burn or bury deeply all fowls that have died of disease.

The healthy hen always has a good appetite.

Allowing the manure to acumulate in the hen house is a good way to breed disease.

In introducing new blood in the flock, be sure that it is from hardy stock.

Overcrowding on the roost will cause the fowls to sweat, resulting in colds.

Artificial heat in the hen house does more damage to the health of the fowl than it does benefit to the egg crop.

Never use in the breeding pen a fowl that has once had a contagious disease.

The healthy fowl has a bright eye, red comb, smooth, bright, well-kept plumage, a good appetite, and is active.

Dr. Woods says the poultryman who knows how to judiciously use the axe, does more to secure healthy poultry than does the man who resorts to the medicine bottle.

Healthy fowls, if in good condition, as they should be if healthy, seldom become victims of contagious disease, says Dr. Woods. A sound constitution and bodily vigor is the best means of securing immunity from contagion.

"Sure Hatch" Incubator

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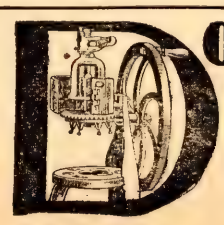
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Feeding Liquid Honey and Sugar Syrup for Winter Stores

This will reach my readers a little late to be put in practice, for it is a risky business to feed liquid so late that the bees have no time to ripen and seal it for winter. Yet, it is better to run the risk and feed syrup even if the bees should be in the cellar, than to take the chances of the bees starving before spring. And a fact is that large numbers of colonies have been fed sugar syrup or distilled honey very late—even after they were cellared—and wintered nicely. Therefore, although such late feeding should be avoided whenever possible, I will give the following directions even if they do come late:

If you have some extracted honey on hand you may use it as a feed providing you know positively that it contains no germs of foul or black brood. If it is very thick, I would add enough water to make it thin so the bees can more conveniently take it. In lack of honey, prepare a syrup by mixing one part of water and two parts of best granulated sugar on the stove, letting it just come to a boil, and being very careful not to burn it. Fill into one-half gallon fruit jars and tie a cheese cloth over the top of it. Then, while yet warm, invert and set these jars on the frames directly over the cluster. If outside these jars must be in an upper story and old rags should be laid around them to cover the frames and retain the warmth below. Another way of feeding late, by which I have repeatedly carried colonies through the winter, indoors and out, is to make cakes of sugar candy, or take cakes of maple sugar, and lay them over the cluster, covering the whole carefully with gunny sacks, rags or chaff cushions. The candy is made by pouring into a kettle a little water, set on stove and when it boils pour the sugar in slowly, no faster than it dissolves, stirring it lively. Take enough sugar to make the desired quantity. When a little thrown into cold water candies, remove and pour into low paste board boxes and let cool.

Have your entrances mouse proof in winter. Coarse screening through which bees can pass, but no mice, nailed over the entrances, is good.

Look out for mice and rats in the bee cellar.

Leave those box hives behind. They belong to the age of the ox-wagon—long gone by. Let the new year find your bees in up-to-date hives and you are in line with the bee keepers of the twentieth century.

A little money invested in paint will improve the aspect of your apiary wonderfully and at the same time prolong the life of your hives.

Now use your brains—now lay your plans, for the coming year, so when its here you'll know just what to do.

THE GREAT FARMERS' MOVEMENT

(Continued From Page 5)

members have to sell, or will have in a day or two. Second, the county union knows every day how much of each farm crop is ready to market in the whole county and exactly where the supply is and on what railroad it can be shipped. Third, the headquarters knows every day how much of each farm product is ready for market in all of the states in its district, exactly where it is and on what railroad.

Say there is an average of fifty members to each local union with something to sell each day. This means fifty telephone messages to the secretary of the local union. If there are fifty local unions in a county, this means fifty messages to the county union. If there is an average of seventy-five counties in a a state and six states in a district, this means 450 messages from the county unions to headquarters. This plan, it is pointed out, it very simple and not nearly as complicated as to gather reports of freight for railroad systems.

The six district headquarters will give a summary of all reports to the National Union; and there you have a complete report of all crops that are ready for the market every day. The reports of demand and distribution of the crops will be similarly made.

What Has Been Already Done

In the four years of its existence the society has already done things. The "farmers' strike" in March of this year forced the price on all the chief farm products, save wheat, in accordance with recommendations as to minimum prices made at the convention held in Indianapolis a year ago. At the convention this year minimum prices were fixed on all farm products, and the members bound themselves to hold their crops for these prices. It is pointed out that during the life of this society all crops have been sold for higher prices than ever before for crops of the same size, and that these prices were brought about through the work of this organization.

"Tobacco growers," said President Everitt, speaking of a class well represented at the meetings, "organized on this plan. They compelled the tobacco trust (one of the most powerful in the world) to give equity. The trust is still in existence and the farmers are glad to do business with it on their (the farmers') own terms. Thus, instead of trying to 'bust the trusts' we will tame them and make use of their fine machinery to serve the people in fairness and equity, as they should."

An Interesting Body of Men

The delegates afforded an interesting study. One or two dispense entirely, even when they "come to town," with what even the dandified Beaconsfield termed "that curse, the collar." Others wore immaculate linen, in striking contrast with their bronzed hands and faces, and clothes that would do credit to a modern Beau Brummel. The big soft hat was a favorite article of headgear, and furnished a most picturesque setting to some of the faces. Some of the farmers would be taken for doctors of divinity, sea-captains, or professors of music. Some of them look like editors, and are, indeed, prominent representatives of the agricultural press. Some would never be taken for anything else but farmers. But any bunco-steerer who is really a close judge of human nature would probably leave the delegates severely alone. For among these farmers, ranchmen, dairymen and fruit growers, selected to voice the opinions of so many of their class, there is clearly an up-to-dateness, an alertness, a fine distribution of good gray matter. And any outsider who attended one of the meetings would likely be impressed with their genuine aptitude for modern oratory.

Rough-and-Ready Debating

Possibly some of the delegates showed a certain ignorance of the laws laid down by Mr. Cushing in his "Manual," and had to be "called down" by the chair because of their slight acquaintance with parliamentary usage. But the God-given faculty of "common sense" was thoroughly in evidence. Those of the many who spoke had something definite to say; they had evidently done some high thinking in connection with their plain living, and had been inspired with ideas in keeping with the times from their reading in the long winter evenings and their rumination in the silence of their vast acres. And so the expression of their thoughts was wonderfully impressive, even though some of their sentences might not meet with the entire approval of Lindley Murray. One of the finest pieces of oratory—that of a state organizer—showed a surprising unfamiliarity with or disdain of the ordinary rules of grammar; and yet was a masterpiece of argument, with hard facts, genuine humor and impassioned appeal magnificently arrayed. He was a man with a message; and it is no wonder that he had never held a meeting that did not result in a goodly following being added to the strength of the society. Natural eloquence—right from the heart and straight from the shoulder—that was the basis of many of the speeches, and shows what a potent force such men as these may yet become in the highest councils of the land. And it is in just such gatherings as these that the farmers themselves realize their power—not only as producers and setters of prices in organizations of their own, but also as possible law-makers for the nation. The writer congratulated one honest delegate on his speech, and found he was quite as appreciative of it himself, and quite as surprised. Moreover, one could see he was ambitious. Were he called, like Cincinnatus, from the plough, he would doubtless respond where hitherto he would have been satisfied to leave political ambition to lawyers who might need their knowledge of law to help to make those laws which could be interpreted in various ways, to the confusion of business.

Nobody who listened to this gathering of agriculturists could doubt that the farmer as a business man, as a force in trade, as a power in politics, had arrived.

Moreover, these men were not sheep, which followed wherever some bellwether would lead. They were men with opinions of their own, and the convention was not, at times, a typical lovefeast. There were heated discussions, shaking of fists and loud protests, but out of all this came a gratifying harmony of action such as would be a credit to more experienced deliberative bodies. The consensus of opinion at the close of the meeting was that it had hastened the farmers' millennium as nothing had hitherto done, and that naught could now hinder the continued power of such an organization, and its speedy increase in membership in accordance with the laws of geometrical progression.

A New Leader of Men

Much of this restoration of order from what once seemed to some to be disruption, is undoubtedly due to the cool-headedness of the president and founder of the society, J. A. Everitt. This man of the day comes from Indianapolis. This city is a center of labor organization, it being the home of John Mitchell; and it is also likely to soon be made famous through the organization of farm forces under President Everitt. This man, again unanimously elected to fill this important position in a new movement, is of simple taste in dress and an elusive quietness that is one of the characteristis of many natural leaders. He is not a man who would be likely to attract much attention in any place but where it was his business to attract it. But the strength of his face grows upon one surprisingly, and that there is power and determination back of his plainness and quietness, is remarkably evident. He has none of the graces of the orator; but his annual message, which is of considerable length, is a striking example of a man's having something to say, and saying it, plainly, bluntly, honestly and effectively. He does not appear to be of that numerous class of orators who love to hear themselves talk; but, rather, seems sorry that what he has to tell cannot be confined to fewer words. And yet this could scarcely be done; his addresses could not be boiled down without loss of some of their salient elements.

What President Everitt Says Can be Done

This is the roseate picture which this man draws of the "good time coming," and when you listen to him, talking in his calm, even tone of voice, without gestures, without excitement, without rhetorical flourishes, one is largely convinced that with such a man and such followers, these things will eventually be brought to pass:

"The completion of the American Society of Equity means the solution of all the following vexatious problems. They will be solved in equity to the people and the institutions.

Steady, uniform and profitable prices for farm products will prevail.

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Concluded on Page 16)



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Gladdening the heart with a song,
Bidding all troubles adieu;
Smiling the weary day through,
Adding each day to their charms,
Tender and loving and true,—
These are the girls of the farms.
—Selected.

Long winter evenings again suggest family readings in the home on the farm. The world is so full of good literature that there may be an entertainment every evening in every home. Choose the reader and the reading in advance, pass it around. Read poetry, read stories, read history—whatever may be chosen, and then discuss it.

In these days of thought and learning, most families are reading families, but there are at least two kinds of reading families. In one kind each member of the family selects his or her own reading and reads to and for him or herself alone—a silent, dull one-sided family. The other is as outlined in the preceding paragraph, and, in such, mental progress is made by all, the conversational faculty being cultivated as well as that of thought.

The home on the farm need not be a dull place even in winter. Are the young people in school and wish to continue their studies at home? Review the lessons of the preceding day, and go over the lessons for the day to follow. The more advanced should assist the younger, and mutually help each other. The proper spirit may thus make the evening "sessions" at home the most valuable study periods of the term. Children from such homes know no positions but at the head of their respective classes, and the world will know them in after life.

Make the home cheerful inside. While the gloom of winter claims the outside, the contrast of light, and warmth, and cheerfulness, and love within is all the greater and sweeter.

The household has cares? Sure, but even those cares may be lightened by a loving effort on the part of each to make everybody else happy. Good housekeeping does not consist in forever working to the very death, but in those little things—yes, little and great, we admit it—which make the home neat and comfortable, and the family circle happy. And to this every one may and should contribute. Leave not your things tumbled around for mother to pick up; do not bring dirt in with your feet for mother to sweep out; do not tumble the chairs and furniture around for mother to rearrange. Let every one think, do, and love—that makes good and easy housekeeping, and home happy.

But thus in the beginning of winter there are things outside that need attention. The trees have shed their leaves and littered the lawn; the frosts have withered and made unsightly the summer plants and vines. These all need to be removed, and the lawn and surroundings of the home to be dressed up. This is a work in which the larger boys should eagerly assist their sisters under the direction of the mother. Place everything snugly in winter quarters, and then let Boreas blow his icy breath, and laugh at his futile attempts to make even the northern home a cheerless place and its inmates unhappy.

Yes, these hints apply most directly to northern homes, but we are aware, and rejoice in the fact, that Up-to-Date visits homes on farms where frosts never come, and where flowers bloom all the year. Even in these homes our words are not wasted. Love and care and thoughtfulness are as necessary in southern as in northern homes, and the family entertainments—the readings and the study—are as exquisite mental polishers beneath the Tropics as within the Circles. Wherever there are homes love and kindness should abide, that, as the fleeting years break the circle, other homes may be established and presided over by the same good Genii.

Up-to-date realizes what a great field it must cultivate, but instead of appalling, this realization stimulates us to still greater endeavors. We wish to be a welcome visitor in every home, to say an encouraging and helpful word to every one, and bring light and pleasure wherever it may come. Now, why not let Our Up-to-Date People talk with each other? Why not let the farm home makers write to this Home on the Farm department, and thus let us become acquainted and learn to know each other better? What useful home fact do you know that you would like to communicate to other home makers within our wide circle? Let us be sociable, get close to each other, and become one great family of Up-to-Date People.

A Day in a Country School

When we arrived, the teacher and I, we found the big stove glowing in the middle of the black-boarded room, and a group of children around, holding out hands and propping up feet to be thawed out. Each called out a cheery "Good morning, teacher," which was answered by "Always some one here to welcome me, and so often the same ones, isn't it, boys and girls?" At my appearance—a visitor!—two or three moved away shyly, not daring to reply.

The three double rows of healthy boys and girls who took their seats when the big gong called the last straggler from play in the brisk morning air, did indeed do my heart good to see. The gentle, uneven buzz of the Lord's prayer, they all sang with vigor. Many eager hands contended for their owners the privilege of suggesting the next song.

"Yes, Bertha."

"The Battle Hymn of the Republic," please," came from a chubby, red clad six-year-old, with a face beaming with pride. Lustily indeed, all joined in this favorite.

The first class was called. "Turn, rise, pass," was the command. Eight pupils came to the front for this grammar recitation, while the rustle of books and papers throughout the room announced that those at their desks were preparing their lessons studiously.

Class followed class in quick succession; the pupils ever eager to come forward, the teacher ever patient, ever fresh and cheerful to give the best to each child.

The busy day was broken by recess, and again by the noon hour when the boys lined up on an old log outside with lunch pails between their knees, the girls inside grouped about one desk in the rear of the room. Chattering fun! What recreation in this simple lunch where all could talk freely and laugh together. Their games of tag in the yard and cris cross on the blackboard, while two of the older girls swept the floor for teacher, until the gong again summoned breathless, happy children to their tasks, so pleasant when assigned by a loving teacher. Then, too, there was Black Beauty to look forward to and the "spell down" after recess.

The spell down, the choosing of sides, the honor of being captain, the pride in one's side, such excitement! William and Henry glowered at each other, between smiles at the chosen ones. All



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in line, the first word to William—"Boisterous," and a strained silence until the teacher's verdict:—

"Correct."

"Henry, beautiful."

Again, "correct."

"Courteous." A wild eyed boy's frantic efforts and the verdict,

"Wrong, next."

So it went. One side drawing from the other, one far over-balancing the other, then even again, then William's side losing, gaining, but at last losing, until he was left alone to captain himself. He at any rate was not spelled down, although Henry had won all his men from him.

"3:30." "The school is closed," and the teacher added a gentle good-night, calling each by name as they hurried out, impatient to hail Henry as victor and congratulate William on his own bravery in sticking it out against such heavy odds.

It was almost turning dusk when the teacher and I left the school house shortly after. Some of the sunshine had departed when the little ones had gone, now the old room was indeed shadowy when the teacher had left. A few flakes of snow brushed past our faces; the distant tone of a girlish laugh came on the wind with them, and made the road easier and brighter to the farm house beyond.

It will pay you to spend a day in the school room where your children spend so many.

Christmas Gifts

A case for rubbers is a very simple and useful gift that one can make one's self. The materials are sheer unbleached linen, brown silk seam binding and heavy brown silk floss. Cut the linen into a piece 18 by 12 inches. Turn and stitch two inch hems in each end of the shorter dimension. Bind the edges of the longer dimension with the brown seam binding. Feather stitch around this piece following the lines of the seam stitching on the ends and keeping near the binding on the sides. Embroider across this the word "RUBBERS" in large double outlined letters filled in with French dots.

Cut two circular pieces of linen four inches in diameter. Bind the edges of each with the seam binding. Feather stitch around these pieces keeping near the binding. These two pieces are the ends of the rubber case. Overhand the ends into the larger piece; that is, overhand the bound edges together. The hems on the straight side will overlap. They may be fastened together by two small pearl buttons and two button holes worked in brown silk. When finished the case is the shape of a cylinder.

It may not sound simple—these things seldom do—but if you try it you will see that it may be quickly and easily made and is a very pretty and inexpensive Christmas present, especially nice for one who travels.

THE GREAT FARMERS' MOVEMENT

(Concluded From Page 14)

houses, etc., will belong to, or be controlled by the producers.

Unnecessary toll gates between producers and consumers will be removed, guaranteeing lower prices to consumers and steady values.

Adulteration of food will end. This alone will wonderfully increase farmers' markets.

Farmers will reap the benefits from new discoveries in their field, from improved machinery and from the utilization of waste products instead of them being appropriated by others.

Then farmers will control production as well as marketing.

Child labor on the farm will cease as it has done in the factories.

Boys will stay on the farms.

Farms will increase in value.

Higher intelligence will pervade rural communities.

Protection will be given farmers from the products of cheap labor in foreign countries and our island possessions.

Good roads can quickly be built all over the country.

Parcels post, postal currency and savings banks can quickly be secured if they are wanted.

Honest insurance and safe banking will be among the things desired and obtainable.

The trusts will be regulated.

Business men will find most of the present day uncertainties removed and business failures will be almost unknown.

In accomplishing all these things no war will be waged against any trust or institution, including the government. The only demand will be for equity. Is there any class or corporation that will go on record as opposed to receiving equity and giving equity?"

A Priest One of the Members

ne of the most ubiquitious members at the convention of this open-to-all society was a Roman Catholic priest, Rev. Dr. Tuohy. "Its constitution," Father Tuohy said, "is broad enough to admit farmers and their friends and also business men, who likewise are, or should be, their friends. The sound ethical price for any commodity is based upon the cost of production. If the farmers, by organizing, can get a profitable price for their products, commensurate with the cost of producing them, I do not believe in excommunicating their society by holding aloof from it. I deem it my priestly duty to aid such an organization if it is within my power."

Dr. Tuohy believes that an organization such as this should serve to unite both producer and consumer in a great and truly American society of equity for all. He claims that this was the intention of the founders, and says that he sees no desire on the part of the members to over-ride this idea—if he did, he would not fight for the organization with pen and tongue.

Simpson-Eddystone
Solid Blacks
The standard material for mourning dresses — standard of quality for over 60 years. Color will not fade from sunlight, perspiration or washing.
Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks.
Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.
SIMPSON EDDYSTONE PRINTS
The Eddystone Mfg. Co. (Sole Makers) Philadelphia.

A Discussion on Advertising

One sifinificant feature of the up-to-date business tone of the convention was the discussion of publicity, which is so frequently ignored by conventions of men in various lines of business which require it. A discussion on "Publicity" was held under the three heads, "The Agricultural Press," "The Secular Press" and "General Publicity." William Borsodi, a New York newspaper man in attendance on the convention, read a paper on "Advertising the Farmers' Aid in Purchasing and Marketing," which was received with enthusiasm. It showed, among other things, how the farmer has reason to use the newspapers to advertise what he has to sell as well as the business man, and that newspaper advertising would largely help to solve the problem of the farmers' market, and a fair price for the products of his knowledge and toil.

The Nation Will Take Notice

In short, this convention, by far the most representative and successful gathering of farmers ever held, will, in its effects, make the nation sit up and take notice. It was a meeting of moment and direct importance to all who eat food or wear clothes. It was the forerunner of something which will soon attract and hold the attention and interest of the whole people, even if they are only momentarily or coldly interested in other political news. It is a manifestation of what may be expected from a great body of men—men even now in a peculiarly independent position, who have a more tremendous power through which to obtain their economic desires than any other class, and who will have to be reckoned with in future trade councils and political conventions.

HARRY A. WOODWORTH.

Selections

Ill husbandry lieth
In prison for debt;
Good husbandry spieth
Where profit to get.
—Tusser: Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

When village begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization.—Daniel Webster: Remarks on Agriculture Jan. 13, 1840.

The agricultural population, says Cato, produces the bravest men, the most valiant soldiers, and a class of citizens the least given of all to evil designs.—Pling the elder: National History.

Borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.—Shakespeare: Hamlet.

Each man reaps on his own farm.—Plantus.

From his brimstone bed, at break of day,
A-walking the Devil is gone.
To look at his snug little farm of the World.
And see how his stock went on.
—Southey: The Devil's Walk.

God Almighty first planted a garden.—Bacon: Essays.

Let it please thee to keep in order a moderate sized farm, that so thy garners may be full of fruits in their season.—Heriod: Works and Days.

With superior boon may your rich soil
Exuberant Nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land, the naked nation's clothe,
And be the exhaustless granary of a world.
—Thomson: The Seasons.

Grant harvest-lord more by a penny or two,
To all on his fellows the better to do.
—Dusser.

Ye rigid Ploughmen! Bear in mind
Your labor is for future hours.
Advance! Spare not! nor look behind!
Plough deep and straight with all your powers.
—Richard Hengist Horne: The Plough.

Gold Watch AND RING FREE
We positively give both a Solid Gold Laid STEM WIND American movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring, set with a Famous Congo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain. Ladies or Gents style. ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 11 Chicago.

ONE MINIT LIQUID TOOTH KLENZ
Instantly removes all discolorations without injury to the enamel. 35 cents per bottle (stamps or silver) with valuable receipt for dentifrices and directions for care of teeth. C. & N. SUPPLY CO., 21 Maple St., Providence, R. I.

CORNS REMOVED PERMANENTLY without cutting or poison. A-Corn Salve works every time on all kinds of corns. Safe, sure, takes out the roots.
15 CTS. at your druggist's or by mail.
GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia

$15 to $25 A DAY SELLING NEW PATENT. Big money making COMBINATION Cake Mixer, Cream Whip, Egg Beater, Batter Maker and best Butter Churn ever invented, (makes Butter from sweet cream in less than 5 minutes) all in ONE SIMPLE, PERFECT MACHINE saving women half their day's work. People are wild over it. Write promptly for exclusive territory. Free SAMPLE to workers. RAPID MIXER CO. 94 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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$80 A MONTH Expenses advanced. District managers to travel and leave samples at stores. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO. Dept. B30, 61 Plymouth Pl. CHICAGO

Invent ing? "HOW AND WHAT TO INVENT" and "HOW TO OBTAIN PATENTS" explained FREE. CHESTER W. BROWN, Patent Attorney, 920 F. St., Washington, D. C.

FREE PIANO and Organ Book. We have issued a beautiful new book size 10x12 inches all about Pianos and Organs. Sent free if you refer to ad in Up-to-Date Farming. J.B. Thiery, Milwaukee, Wis

CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope and Calling Cards for 1907. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. UNION CARD CO., B13, Columbus, Ohio.

294 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

916 CARDS NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe 20 New Songs, 100 Rich and Racy Jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards, 1 Escort, and 1 Acquaintance Cards, Standard Beau Catcher, &c. All for 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.

991 CARDS Silk Fringe, Envelope, Gold Bevel Edge, Hidden Name Cards, etc. 200 Love Verses, 125 Rich and Racy Jokes, 1 Pack Acquaintance and Courtesy Cards, 1 Pack Escort Cards, New Beau Catcher and Big Sample Book all for 2 cts. COLUMBUS CARD CO., 148 F. St., Columbus, Ohio.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79 PARSONS, KANS.

SPECTACLES to fit everybody. Send for catalog. AGENTS WANTED. COULTER CO., Chicago

$100 Gold free. For full information write Successful Farming, 502 Tenth St. Des Moines, Ia

Farms That Grow "No. 1 Hard" Wheat
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
(Sixty-three Pounds to the Bushel) are situated in the Canadian West, where Homesteads of 160 acres can be obtained FREE by every settler willing and able to comply with the Homestead regulations. During the present year a large portion of
New Wheat-Growing Territory
has been made accessible to market by the railway construction that has been pushed forward so vigorously by the three great Railway Companies. Grain-growing, mixed farming and dairying are the great specialties. For literature and information address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada or the following authorized Canadian Government Agent,
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Better Sausage— More Lard—Less Work—
Sausage and lard usually represents about half the product and half the work connected with butchering on the farm. Surely it is worth while to increase the product and lessen the labor when the Enterprise Sausage Stuffer and the Enterprise Meat Chopper can be had at so little cost. Enterprise Sausage Stuffers are a positive necessity for the right making of sausage. Turn easily, and best of all, stuff the sausage without admitting a particle of air to the casing. This insures the preservation of the sausage. Then when the lard is to be made, the SAUSAGE STUFFER is changed to a lard press that will save enough lard to pay for itself in a short time.
ENTERPRISE Sausage Stuffer
Also a splendid machine for pressing fruit when making jelly. All this in *one* machine. The size shown costs only $5.50.
The Enterprise Meat Chopper is another great kitchen help for little cost. Most dealers have them. Be sure the name "Enterprise" is on the machines you buy.
No. 25, 4 qt. Japanned Price $5.50
Write for the "*Enterprising Housekeeper*," a book of 200 recipes, valuable every day in every kitchen. Sent free.
THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. of PA., 226 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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does not prove in every way better than others. My superior location on Lake Erie where iron, steel, coal, freight and skilled labor are cheapest and best, enables me to furnish a TOP NOTCH Steel Range at the price you would pay at home for an ordinary stove. Send for free catalogs of 45 styles and sizes, with or without reservoir, for farm, hotel or residence use.

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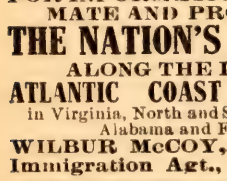
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WEST MICHIGAN FARMS OCEANA is the most productive county in the state. Fruit, grain, clover, alfalfa, potatoes, stock, poultry. $10, $20, $30 to $50 per acre; will produce double cost first year. All sizes, easy terms. Send for list.

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ALONG THE LINE OF THE

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

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MAKE MONEY

(The same as I have helped over 5,000 others)



No matter where you are located or what your former occupation, if you are honest and ambitious, I will teach you the Real Estate, Insurance and General Brokerage Business thoroughly by mail, appoint you SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE of my Company (the largest in America), and assist you to become a prosperous and successful business man with an income of $3,000 to $5,000 annually.

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FARMERS FORUM

This is the farmers own department, or for any other person who wants to be heard in the best interests of farmers and for the welfare of agriculture. Use it so your brother farmers may know what you think about the great problems of the day that this paper is trying to solve. Readers must not assume that articles appearing in this department are always endorsed by the editor.

Some of the Men Who Were There

The group picture on the first page of this issue of Up-to-Date gives an idea of the personnel of the recent great convention of the A. S. of E. We are glad to be able, on acount of having been furnished photographs, to give larger pictures of some of the men who were in attendance, and will, from time to time, no, doubt, give more of them.

In the Burley District

In an address before the convention on what had been accomplished in Kentucky, Mr. McIlroy said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with the greatest of pleasure that I stand before this grand assembly of delegates from all over the United States, as one of the representatives from Kentucky. I wish to thank God for the founder of the American Society of Equity. And next I wish to thank the growers of dark tobacco in the Green river district who were the first to take action in our State in this great movement. That was in 1903, and their tobacco was then selling at $3.50 per hundred pounds. With only 40 per cent. of the growers organized, they compelled the tobacco trust to double that price. In spite of the declaration published broadcast by the trust that they had surplus



G. W. McILORY, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM OWENTON, KENTUCKY.

stock enough to last them seven years, in less than twelve months their tobacco was sold at their own prices and they had gained the victory.

"The Burley tobacco growers were slower to move. They were not inactive, but they kept trying the old plan through purchasing associations, etc., to which the trust paid little attention.

"For the benefit of those who may not understand the difference between our white burley and the dark tobacco, I will say that the normal price of the burley is more than twice that of the dark. Now the dark tobacco, through the power of the A. S. of E. is bringing two to three cents more on the pound than we are geting for our white burley.

"But sore and discouraged as they are through former failures, I wish to say as an A. S. of E. organizer in the burley district, that our eyes are at last open, and our people gladly embrace the A. S. of E. plan. We are organizing rapidly, and will show to the world in general and to the tobacco trust in particular, that we have the nerve and are as ready to stand up for Equity as any people on earth." (Applause.)

How the A. S. of A. Works

In reply to a representative from Iowa, who asked if raising the price of



J. W. DUNN, CHAIRMAN COM. ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, WHITESVILLE, KENTUCKY.

tobacco in Kentucky did not injuriously affect the users of that article in Iowa, Mr. Dunn said:

"When we began to organize in Kentucky everything was at a standstill, and prices were on a starvation basis, but when we raised the price of tobaco, the main money crop of our people, the price of wheat went up 15 to 20 cents, corn 10 to 15 cents, and all farm products responded in like ratio, because our people became able to buy. Hogs rose from 4 to 6½ cents, horses from $120 to $150, mules are 25 per cent. higher, and work hands are getting from 25 to 50 per cent. more.

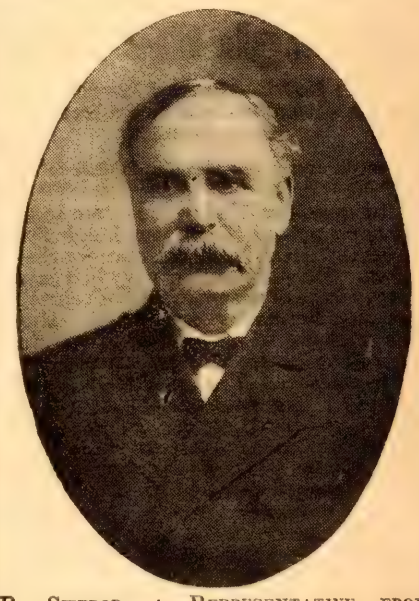
"Now, I do not see how this can hurt you in Iowa. You raise corn, and wheat, and hogs, and mules. We must have bread and meat, and we are now able to pay you your price. We must also have horses and mules to cultivate our tobacco. If we get good prices we can pay you good prices. So it benefits you as well as it benefits us. It cannot hurt you a 'chaw terbacker's' worth." (Applause.)

The Iowa Idea

In beginning an able address, Mr. Sherod said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am from Iowa, and I will give you the Iowa idea. The reason I am here is that I could not get the lawyers, the preachers, the doctors, the business men, nor even the dead heads nor the swelled heads to come, so I had to come myself. (Applause.)

"We find this situation: Potatoes are selling in Iowa and other northern States at from 25 to 30 cents per



R. SHEROD, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM KEOSAUQUA, IOWA.

bushel and apples at from $1.50 to $2. In the orchards of Illinois and Missouri apples are selling at from 10 to 25 cents, and in the same region potatoes sell at from 75 to 90 cents. The Iowa idea is to start these 25-cent apples north where we will gladly pay you

Paint Pays

Of all the commodities serving the convenience of the modern property owner, there is none that gives a larger return on the investment than good paint. What clothing is to the body paint is to a building. It makes us civilized and respectable and protects us against disease and decay.

The lumber in our houses is like the flesh of our bodies, subject to all manner of diseases. In the living tree the life-force enables it to withstand these diseases, but the deadwood in our houses requires artificial protection or it will become a prey to the innumerable microscopic plants and animals whose work we call decay.

A well-painted house which is repainted as often as it becomes necessary, should last practically forever, and besides adding to the self-respect of the owner is worth to him at any time in dollars and cents more than it would be worth if he allowed it to deteriorate through neglect.

Painting to-day is so simple, so easy and inexpensive that it is a matter for wonder that anyone with good money invested in buildings should be indifferent to this precaution. Good, efficient paint, ready for use can be bought in every first-class general store, or hardware store throughout the United States, and using paint of this character, fifty or one hundred dollars will cover the price of the material to keep any ordinary house well painted for twenty or twenty-five years. The price of the painter's labor varies in different parts of the country, but is nowhere exhorbitant, and if a good ready-mixed paint be selected for the work, his services should not be required more than once in four or five years, and then only a single coat should be necessary.

Supposing that it costs as much as three hundred dollars (and the estimate is liberal) to keep a house properly painted for twenty years, the average annual cost is only fifteen dollars a year, of which total the cost of the paint itself will be less than one-third.

Anyone who has had experience with carpenters' bills due to parsimony with paint will realize at once that paint pays.

P. G.

WIRE CUTTER FREE Also Swedging Awl, Gimlet, Leather Punch, Wire Pliers, Alligator Wrench, Screw Bit, Screw Driver and Hoof Hook. All these tools free when you buy **C. & F. WONDER KNIFE** (9 tools in 1)

USED IN EVERY EMERGENCY

"C. & F. Wonder Knife received. It is certainly a wonder. I want to buy them by the dozen."—J. Barnhart, Wilmington, O.

C. & F. WONDER KNIFE NINE TOOLS IN ONE

When you have a C. & F. Wonder Knife (nine tools in one) in your pocket you have almost all the tools of a work bench. It is no larger than an ordinary three-bladed knife and has no more parts Light and every tool as perfect in working as if separate. A pocket knife with blade of finest razor steel. Perfect Wire Pliers, Swedging Awl, Gimlet, Leather Punch, Wire Cutter, (will cut barbed fence wire) Alligator Wrench, Screw Bit, Screw Driver and Hoof Hook for cleaning out horses hoofs. Farmers, Horsemen, Mechanics, Workingmen and Boys need such a tool every day.

XMAS is coming. Don't worry your head off thinking what to give for presents. If it is a man or boy the problem is solved. GIVE HIM A C. & F. WONDER KNIFE. Nothing will be remembered so long and please so much.



Cut Exact Size

One C. & F. Knife, post paid This is an introductory price. **$1.25** **COONER & FORTUNE CO.** INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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Don't Take Medicine—External Remedy Which Gives Immediate Relief Mailed Free On Approval

We Want Everyone who Has Rheumatism to Take Advantage of Our FREE COUPON OFFER Below

Return mail will bring you—free to try—a Dollar pair of the famous Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan cure for rheumatism. They are curing very bad cases of every kind of rheumatism, both chronic and acute, no matter how severe. Hundreds of thousands of persons have tested Magic Foot Drafts without paying us a cent in advance---You have the same opportunity. No other remedy ever stood such a test---there is no other remedy like Magic Foot Drafts, which cures after doctors and baths and medicines fail---after, in many cases, 30 and 40 years of suffering.



Send us the coupon today. When the Drafts come, try them. If you are satisfied with the benefit received---then you you can send us One Dollar. If not, we take your simple say so, and the Drafts cost you absolutely nothing. Can you afford not to accept such an offer? You can readily see that we couldn't afford to make the offer if the Drafts didn't cure. We earnestly believe they will cure you. The coupon below will entitle you, if you have never used Magic Foot Drafts, to a dollar pair free to try. Cut it out and mail it today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., HA46 Oliver Bldg. Jackson, Mich. A valuable book (in colors) on rheumatism comes free with the trial Drafts. Send no money---just this coupon with your name and address plainly written.

FREE $1. COUPON

Good for a $1 pair of Magic Foot Drafts, to be sent Free on Approval

to_____

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as explained in above special offer.

Only one trial pair to one address.

NEW ZEALAND

IS THE LAND FOR THE TRAVELLER, THE HEALTH SEEKER, THE HOME SEEKER,

A Beautiful Fertile Country Down In the South Seas, Sixteen Days' Steam from San Francisco.

There is room in New Zealand for Thousands of Settlers. Rich Soil, Temperate Climate, Abundance of Water—**THE IDEAL LAND FOR THE FARMER.**

A pleasant country winter and summer. No snowbound winters. No droughts.

As an **Agricultural, Meat-raising and Dairying Country,** New Zealand has no superior. Its Farm Produce commands the **Highest Prices** on the world's markets.

Cheap Transit for Farmers' Produce, Government-owned railways.

Government land is obtainable on easy terms; principal form of tenure, long leasehold. **Government loans to new settlers at low rate of interest.**

Government and municipal ownership of public utilities. Government telegraphs, insurance, savings banks, government trust offices, etc., etc. Government Sanatoria and Hot Mineral Water SPAS.

New Zealand's death rate is the **LOWEST** in the world. Its wealth per head of population is the **HIGHEST** in the world.

A country of strange and beautiful scenery. Marvelous geyserlands. Hot Lakes. Lovely Rivers. Magnificent Mountain Lakes. Grand Alpine Scenery. A splendid resort for Americans who wish to escape the winter of North America.

When it is **Winter** in the United States it is **Summer** in New Zealand. Summer-time is cool and pleasant for travel in New Zealand.

Excellent trout fishing and deer stalking. New Zealand's fishing waters, thousands of miles in extent, carry the largest trout known to anglers.

NOW is the time to visit this new and interesting country. The **New Zealand International Exhibition,** in the city of Christchurch, is now open, and will remain open until April, 1907. Good hotels. Cheap Transportation Rates.

Mail steamers from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand, **every three weeks.**

Write for information and free literature concerning the Colony. Address **T. E. DONNE** Superintendent Government Department of Tourist and Health Resorts, **Wellington, New Zealand.**

an equitable price, and we will start our 25-cent potatoes south, where you can then well afford to pay us an equitable price. This will give us your big red apples at prices we can afford to eat them, and you can have spuds on your tables at every meal. If any body or anything gets in the road between this region and Iowa, I believe the farmer with his big stick (A. S. of E.) can knock it out." (Applause.)

THE COTTON SITUATION PLAINLY STATED

Inconsistency of Reports Shown Up, and tre Folly of Dumping.

(The Peoples Progress, Stillwater Okla.)

The observant producer has known for some time that the producers were selling too fast, and have dumped, till the market is decreasing in price. The next Ginner's report must put the bull operator on the run, and likewise the producer. And if the producer follows precedent, a mad chase for the market, regardless of slump prices, will be in order. But don't do it! All is not lost.

We have been content with a strong $3.25 per hundred market, at interior points. And have sold as picked regardless of government reports, gin reports, or visible supply reports, at market centers.

Those that have watched the struggle for supremacy between the bull and bear operators, know that the battle has been severe and intense, with indications up to Oct. 18th that the bull operators would win out.

But with excellent good weather, both for bolls to open and for picking, combined with too free selling, gives one informed on all conditions the certainty, to take pad and pencil, and figure all reports favorable to the bear speculator Nov. 8th.

And the only hope for the producer, is to quit selling.

Bale your cotton, and hold till the market re-adjusts itself, which it will surely do, if you act upon this advice. We know that you are timid about taking this advice; precedent of similar conditions assures us of this fact.

But in trials and theatened loss is the one time for calm action, so let us review the situation. The ginner's report of October 18, 1906, is 4,500,000 bales with 40 per cent of crop ginned. This is taken from bear cotton letters, which also state that 1906 crop will reach 13,000,000 bales.

But do a little figuring yourself. If 4,500,000 bales is 40pe r cent of the 1906 crop, one per cent would be one fourtieth of that sum, which is 112,500 bales; the total crop, or 100 per cent. would be 100 times this sum, which is 11,250,000 bales. As you readily see, a short crop compared with last year. These figures show you that the bull operators are not demoralized by the big yield of the 1906 crop, but by accepting the bear statement that the 1906 crop will reach 13,000,000 bales.

Figures show us that we have nothing to fear; but the one thing that we must do is to quit dumping, and feed the market slowly, and we will soon have a rising market.

The Ginner's report due November 8 will figure from daily sales an increase of about 1,300,000 bales,—baled since the report of Oct 18, which added to the Oct. 18 report of 4,500,000 gives us 5,800,000 bales for the November 8 report. Allowing that the 1906 crop is a late one, or late in maturing, no one will contradict the statement, that the crop is ginned.

Estimating from this point of view, we have 11,600,000 bales for the 1906 crop, 900,000 bales les than the government report of September 25, 1906, and 1,400,000 bales less than the bear speculators would have us believe we have produced.

Bear in mind these figures are gleaned from bear speculator cotton letters; private "bull" letters for July 25, estimate total 1906 cotton crop at 11,000,000 bales.

The Government estimate at the same time gave us 12,000,000 bales.

Government report of September 25, 1906, was 12,500,000 bales, an increase of 500,000; the period of time between July 25 and September 25 is the time that the cotton crop passes through the most dangers, the 10-year average deterioration during this period is 16 per cent. of crop and the reports of boll weevil and sharp shooter were universal through this period during the year.

Allowing for the deterioration of 16 per cent. from the July government report of 12,000,000 bales, we have 10,180,000 bales for the September 25th estimate.

Early killing frost made it impossible to figure much of an increase over this estimate from a top crop point of view.

Figure from whtever stand point we may, we find we have around a 11,000,000 bale crop for 1906. We, the producers, are the bear speculators' best aids and abettors. By insanely ignoring market conditions, yield, demand and visible supply we are under the "spel," of the single thought of rushing to market.

Stop! Think a little. Go over the figures. Quit dumping. The market, then, wil turn favorable.

We will receive an "Equitable Price," for our coton, and will continue to do so, if we feed the market intelligently.

GEO. M. CARNES.



Apples in Southern Illinois and elsewhere at 55 cents per barrel.



Apples in the city at two for five cents. No Equity in that. There is too great a difference between buying price and selling price. The producers ought to get more money for their apples and the consumers ought to get more apples for their money. Hurry up the Fruit and Producers Branch of the A. S. of E.

The Two Great Classes of Labor Strike Hands at Minneapolis

(Concluded from Page 9)

our union to affiliate therewith, and we urge the unaffiliated farmers to cast their lot with the Farmers' organization, in order to promote the mutual interests of both; and

Resolved That we recommend to our members everywhere to demand the products of the farm, garden and orchard, that bear the label of the Farmers' organization, as the Farmers have assured us they will do by products bearing the labels of our trade unions; and

Resolved, In order to carry into effect this mutual understanding, that our local unions and city central bodies when called upon by their representatives of the Farmers' organization, appoint committees to co-operate with them in the effort to promote the demand for union labeled products, and that a fraternal interchange of delegates be continued between the Trade Unions and the Farmers' organization, both at National and State conventions.

Respectfully submitted,

Federation Committee.

D. A. Hayes, John B. Lennon,
John A. Vohl, D. A. Bruten,
John T. Smith A. J. Kugler,
Chas. Lavin, E. H. Basenberg.
A. W. McCallum,

Farmers' Committee.

M. Wes Tubbs, Indianapolis, Ind. Thos. Emmerton, Bloomer, Wis.
Dr. John F. Tuohy, St. Louis, Mo. C. O. Billings, Eau Galle, Wis
N. C. Crawley, Baraboo, Wis. T. S. Morrell, Cedar, Minn.
P. L. Schritsmier, Bloomer, Wis. W. J. Mathews, Colfax, Wis.

WE WANT NAMES

We want YOU to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States, having a few head of stock (cows, horses, pigs). You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no picture will be given for a list of less than ten farmers.

We want to send a sample copy of the RURAL HOME to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper, and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you, postpaid, ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES, in beautiful colors, size 15x20 inches.

Address THE RURAL HOME, 32 North William St., New York, N. Y,

Must Not Adulterate

Under the regulations for the enforcement of the Pure Food law, Japanese peppermint oil must not be mixed with American peppermint oil and the compound sold as American oil. If so mixed the label must clearly state the mixture.

The very finest color printing, embossing, etc., in the way of elegant Christmas and New Year cards, calendars and books is done by Raphael Tuck & Sons Co., New York City and London. Look for their imprint when you buy and be assured that you have the very best.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It sooths the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents.

REMINGTON POWDER AND BALL REVOLVERS.



$2.50

44 Calibre 7½ inch Barrel

The Remington Army Powder and Ball Revolvers, 44 calibre, were made by E. Remington Sons and used during the Civil War. The demand for the more modern cartridge pistol caused the manufacturer to stop making them. There are only a few in the market, and when sold, there will be no more. They are accurate and as well made as any pistol on the market today. Cost the U. S. Government $16.00. Our special price, $2.50.

Send 3 cents for 64 page Illustrated Catalog and large Bargain Sheet of Sporting Goods.

Chas. J. Godfrey Company,
111 CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.

New Cure For Rupture

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women and Children

Send It on Appoval—You Wear It—If You Are Not Satisfied, I Refund Your Money

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip and yet is cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. I have put the price



C. E. Brooks, the Inventor

so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it. I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success.

Write me today and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

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BUY YOUR LAND IN THE BIG BEND COUNTRY

OF EASTERN WASHINGTON, where you get not only the best lands at low prices, but also get located in the finest climate, where crop failures are unknown; no bugs, flies or rust; freedom from electrical and destructive wind and hail storms; where fruits of all kinds do well. This is no experiment, as the country has been thoroughly tested. Special inducements to parties buying this fall. Railroad fare refunded to purchasers. Write for pamphlet to

The Big Bend Land Co.

Dept. 7 Wilbur, Wash.



EYE AND EAR BOOK FREE

TELLS OF A METHOD BY WHICH PEOPLE, FROM EVERY STATE IN THE UNION AS WELL AS CANADA, WERE CURED OF CHRONIC EYE AND EAR TROUBLES AT THEIR OWN HOMES BY MILD MEDICINES.

Most of these cases had been pronounced incurable by other doctors, but they wrote for this book, followed its advice, and today are cured.

BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS PREVENTED AND CURED.

This book is written by Dr. F. G. Curts, the famous Eye and Ear Specialist. Tells how all diseases and defects of the Eye, such as Failing Eyesight, Cataract, Granulated Lids, Scums, Sore Eyes, etc., may be successfully treated by the patient in their own home. No necessity of seeing a doctor and no interference with daily duties. Tells how deaf people, except those born deaf, may be restored to perfect hearing. Tells how to quickly relieve and cure distressing Head Noises, Ringing and Buzzing in the Ears, Discharging Ears and Catarrh (which causes most cases of deafness).

This book tells all about the Mild Medicine Method used by Dr. Curts, which has restored sight and hearing to the scores of supposedly incurable patients in every State. There is scarcely a neighborhood in America in which he has not one or more cured patients. The Mild Medicine Method makes it unnecessary to submit to an operation for any eye or ear trouble.

CROSS-EYES STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

$500 will be paid by Dr. Curts for any case of Crossed or Turned Eyes that he fails to straighten in one minute without pain or chloroform. No need of persons afflicted with this humiliating deformity to go through life in this condition.

NAMES OF SOME PATIENTS CURED

Of Eye and Ear Troubles by the Mild Medicine Method Described in This Book.

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CURED OF CROSS EYES—Harry McCauley, 1603 Ritner St., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. G. Blaine, Pratt, Kan.; Miss Pearl Columbia, Glasco, Kan.; R. J. Connery, Quincy, Ill.; James Holisy, Liberty, Mo.; J. M. Stalvers, Stalvers, S. C.

CURED OF OPTIC NERVE TROUBLE—Mrs. R. C. Doolittle, Sabetha, Kan.; Mrs. Sarah K. Shaw, Fishing Creek, N. J.; Mrs. J. E. Scobey, 704 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Maud Pittman, Ottawa, Kan.; Mrs. R. B. Gibbs, Morrill, Kan.; Chas. C. Edwards, Wellsboro, Pa.

CURED OF CATARACT—Mrs. J. L. Harlan, 117 Colborne St., Battle Creek, Mich.; Mrs. M. E. Ohler, Golden City, Mo.; Mrs. S. E. Apple, R. F. D. 1, Covington, O.; M. M. Pullen, Evergreen, Ala.; Mrs. M. E. Mitchell, 407 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Cora Nevins, Cayuga, Ind.

CURED OF CHRONIC GRANULATED LIDS—D. S. G. Wright, Connelsville, Mo.; J. T. Sprouse, Denton, Tex.; Mrs. J. L. Harmon, Baxter Springs, Kan.; Alfred M. Bailey, Reisterstown, Md.; Miss Belle Bevier, R. F. D. 3, Shelby, O.; Miss Emma Tanguer, Dock, Minn.; Harry Wilson, Pomona, Kan.

Dr. Curts makes the following statement to the readers of this paper: "My entire professional life has been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. I have probably treated more cases and been more successful than any other living doctor. The larger portion of my patients I have never seen. By the aid of the Mild Medicine Method, I am able to treat my patients as successfully as though they were to come to my office. I believe that any person having any Eye or Ear trouble should read my book, which I will gladly send free to any afflicted one. It will bring to them tidings of great joy. It will show how easy it is to regain perfect sight and perfect hearing. No matter how serious your affliction—no matter what other treatments you have tried—no matter what other doctors may have told you—write for my book; it will cost you nothing, and will tell you how you can be cured at your own home." In writing please mention this paper. Address,

DR. F. G. CURTS

172 Gumbel Building **Kansas City, Mo.**



Why we make 50,000 miles of fence every month.

Every year since wire fence came into use, we have made and sold more wire fence than all other fence-makers combined. With the largest output at all times during the remarkable growth of the wire fence industry, we always bid highest for fence brains. These master minds of steel-wire-making have never stopped working on wire-fence improvements.

And we make 50,000 miles of fence every month—enough to go twice around the world—because the discerning American farmer demands that much

AMERICAN FENCE

That's over 80% of *all* the wire fence sold, which means that four out of five farmers demand American Fence.

Now, four out of five American farmers are not *wrong* on this fence question. They know that whenever they need fence, they can always be sure that American Fence is the best fence ever produced up to that hour and minute.

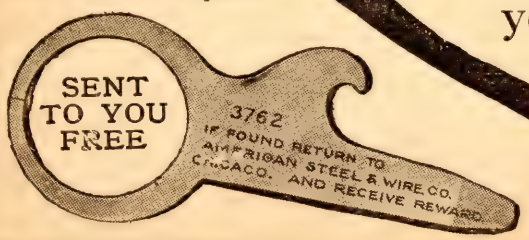
Recent improvements in galvanizing make American Fence longer lived, make it cost you less per rod per year's wear, though the price remains the same.

NOTE—I want to send you the combination key-ring, shown in the corner, *with our compliments*, as a continual reminder of American Fence. We register your name and number on our books, and return keys, without cost, if found and sent us.

Frank Baackes, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Sales Agent
American Steel & Wire Co.
Chicago, U. S. A.

Drop me a postal and tell me how much fence you will need this year.

I will write you a personal letter about American Fence and send you this combination key-ring, screw-driver and bottle-opener.



UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Vol 9 Indianapolis December 15TH 1906 No 24



Our Motto, FARMERS TO THE FRONT Our Plan, CONTROLLED MARKETING
Our Object, EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS

A DEMAND FROM READERS

AND

HOW IT WAS MET

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will hold Its Classes in Improved Agricultural Methods and Securing Profitable Prices Four-Times-a-Month.

FIFTY CENTS sent during December will Secure UP-TO-DATE FARMING Until the End of 1907. Beginning January 1st, the Price will be $1.00.

THERE was a significant reason for the insistent demand from readers of **Up-to-Date Farming** that it be issued more frequently.

THE REASON

The reason exists in the fact that this paper has the right idea in agricultural journalism and and is the only one. It teaches how to produce crops as other farm papers do, but it does not stop there and leave the farmer worse off, if he succeeds, than he was before. It also teaches him **how to market the crops**. In other words it gives a **balanced education** and is the only paper that does this.

Because of its original and successful plan of marketing farm crops to secure profitable prices and the wonderful benefit it has been in the distributing end of farming it has won a place among farmers never occupied by any other farm paper. The reader can understand this better when we quote from the remarks made by Mr. Wm. H. Harr of Whitestown, Boone Co., Ind., when renewing his subscription, as follows:

"I will not subscribe for any farm paper that tells me only when to stick the plow into the ground in the Spring; when to plant; when and how to cultivate; when and how to harvest; when and how to save seed corn and when and how to put the tools away in the fall and never a word about how to market when the speculators and exploiters come after my crops. I have been swallowing such advice, with very little variation in its seasoning ever since I farmed and often wondered why I did not get ahead faster. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has opened my eyes and I have come to the conclusion that I know as much about such things, and more as relates to myown farm, than any city editor CAN know.

"But I do need a paper like Up-to-Date that tells me how much grain, etc. was raised; how much it takes to feed the people and beasts; tells me what crops are worth and above all gives me and all other farmers the same advice about marketing. For these things I need a paper and your paper it the only one that gives them. Since I got acquainted with Up-to-Date Farming it is the only farm paper I have any use for and I should think any farmer with as much sense as God gave geese would get wise to the fact."

A RESOLUTION

The demand for greater frequency of issue crystalized into a resolution, at the last great annual meeting of the American Society of Equity, urging the change.

Ever desirous of doing the greatest good for farmers and agriculture we will accede to the demand and beginning January, 1907, this paper, the farm paper with a mission, will be published FOUR-TIMES-A-MONTH. The circulation has increased and is now

OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES EACH ISSUE

This circulation is more than double the regular circulation of any other weekly farm paper and puts Up-to-Date Farming at the head of its class and far in the lead. Also the circulation is growing faster than ever before for the same significant reason that brought forth the demand for more frequency of issue.

GREAT ARTICLES 1907

IN 1907, THERE WILL APPEAR IN UP-TO-DATE FARMING THE FOLLOWING EXTREMELY IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

CROP INSURANCE. A feasible plan to insure crops so the farmer may have protection against drought, floods and all natural causes that operate to make his business uncertain. With profitable prices accomplished, this will remove the only other uncertainty.

RAILROAD REGULATION. A plan that will solve all the railroad problems in equity to the railroads, the people and industries.

RATIONAL EDUCATION FOR AMERICAN YOUTH. New ideas in education. This system will do more than anything else to fit the coming generation of men and women for the reign of equity in social, business and political activities. It will also prevent "misfits" in life.

THE AMERICAN PERIL. This will show farmers that a readjustment of the tariff will be of little benefit to them. It will show how farm crops may find freer entrance into foreign countries at better prices to producers.

THE WEED CURSE IN AMERICA. HOW TO CURE IT. This article will give a solution of one of the greatest troubles to American agriculture.

CURRENCY AND BANKING. A system that the country needs to guarantee equity to all citizens, meets the requirements of twentieth century business, and not least, guarantees safety to depositors.

GOOD ROADS. This article will explain how good roads can quickly be had throughout the country and all the people will contribute equitably to build them, as all will be benefited.

These articles will each be more than discussions or suggestions. They will each contain a plan for accomplishment and the way to accomplish. They will be to the subject considered what the plan of the American Society of Equity is to profitable prices for farm crops. They will be written by J. A. Everitt, except on the currency and banking articles, a man who has made the subject a study for many years, will assist.

These articles which will be different from any in print before on the great questions and will make the 1907 volume of Up-to-Date Farming the most valuable of any year's issue of any paper. No farmer, in fact no citizen, can afford to miss them. Any one will prove a revelation, and all will work a revolution in political, industrial and social America.

PUB. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis:

Please send to the following as indicated: (A27)

Name .....

R. R......*P. O.*.....

County..... *State*.....

If a Subscription write 50c in square ☐

If a membership in The A. S. of E. write $1.00 in square ☐

CAN QUICKLY BE COMPLETED

The time has arrived when the great farmers' organization can be quickly completed. The plan of campaign has been given in this paper and the records of its progress will be found in each succeeding issue. It is unnecessary to say that Up-to-Date Farming will be the chief power to complete the organization. Farmers of all shades and degrees, organized under any name or unorganized, are realizing as never before that this paper is their unfaltering champion for better conditions and equitable prices, and the only full and true representative of what American agriculture should be. For these reasons its subscription list is also gathering the members of other farm organizations. They are all interested in this paper because they realize that it is with its aid and guidance that they will gain their full freedom and agriculture will be elevated to its rightful position.

A GERMAN PAPER

For a long time there has been a demand for a German edition of Up-to-Date Farming so the German speaking farmers could learn of the great movement of the A. S. of E. This demand will also be met just as soon as arrangements can be made, which we expect will be about the first of the year. Subscribers peferring the German edition must make their wishes known.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The subscription price of Up-to-Date Farming is 50 CENTS a year. After December it will be $1.00 a year. Subscriptions sent in December at 50 CENTS will receive the paper until the end of 1907.

The same prices and terms apply on the German edition.

LOOK TO YOUR OWN INTERESTS AND PROVE YOUR FRIENDSHIP

Every farmer in America needs this paper —can not afford to be without it. Also, other people read the signs of the times and, as they see the shadows of coming events they are lining up on the side of the farmers, becoming members of the A. S. of E. and subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming. Therefor the invitation is now extended to all farmers and friends of farmers to look to their own interests and subscribe before the advanced price becomes effective. Also as membership in the A. S. of E. is $1.00 to the end of this year and $2.00 after, the invitation is extended to become a full member of the society. (The membership carries a subscription to the paper). By either act you will show your appreciation for what we are doing and friendship for the greatest and most important class of our people—the farmers—and the best movement the country ever knew.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Published at
227 West Washington Street

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Up-to-Date Farming
PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c A YEAR

Foreign Subscriptions $1.00 a year

CLUBS. Five subscriptions for **$2.00.** This applies to one person five years or five persons one year each.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our club raisers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by [name]."

☞Always state if a renewal or new subscription. **Don't Neglect This.**

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including **county.** Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state.

If you change your postoffice, give old office as well as new.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

Up-to-Date Farming 50c per year. Weekly at $1.00 after January 1, 1907. Subscribe now. Renew Now.

—o—

During the holidays, put in some good licks for controlled marketing—get some subscribers for Up-to-Date Farming.

—o—

Notice how prices go up and down every day. Do yousuppose supply and demand is doing it? Or is it market manipulation?

—o—

Friends of agriculture cannot but rejoice with us at the successful organization of the peanut growers of the United States. The producers of the smaller crops are leading the producers of the greater crops.

—o—

Co-operation in buying and selling on the part of organized farmers and organized laborers opens up possibilities of saving for these two great classes, that have not been heretofore dreamed of. The farmers did wisely in presenting themselves to the supreme labor convention of the continent. The co-operation applies only to moral support and buying and selling labeled products. There is no proposition for organic union, each organization is entirely independent of the other in its forms and usages, and the methods it shall employ to gain its purpose.

—o—

Let us learn a lesson from what the working people (wage laborers) have done. When they decide to not work, no law has been found to compel them to do so. When the farmer decides not to sell his crops, do you suppose there is any law to compel him to do so? Eh, Mr. Terry?

—o—

Oh, Mr. Terry, please write an article telling manufacturers they must not make a price on what they manufacture, and that they dare not stop their machinery when they have the demand for their goods supplied. Such an article is badly needed, and we know you can write it. Have it published in the Practical Farmer. It will be appreciated by the manufacturers.

—o—

Yes, and there is another article we are sure you would be glad to write, Mr. Terry. Tell the laboring people that when their wages get too low for them to live upon, they should hustle out and bring in more laborers as a means to increase their wages. That is what, for all these years, you have been telling farmers to do—when there is so much of their stuff on the market that it won't sell for what it cost to produce it, you tell them to pitch in and raise a lot more and hurry it to market also in order to increase the price. And you say if they don't keep on doing that way the law will get them sure! Mr. Terry! Mr. TERRY! We love you, but—oh, pshaw!

—o—

The increased friendliness of the public press to the doctrine of controlled marketing and the A. S. of E. is one of the encouraging signs of the times. The Society has been given more newspaper publicity since the annual meeting at East St. Louis than in all the years before. The public press is wide awake, and it knows a good thing when it sees it, but it is sometimes a little stubborn about seeing it.

—o—

Wage laborers (they are now almost all union laborers) are the farmers' principal customers, the great consumers of the farmers' products. At present these products are bought from the farmers by those who handle them to make money, at prices fixed by market managers whose business is to make more money. They then go into the hands of commission men who sell them to retail men, who in turn sell them to the laboring people at prices high enough to pay all these other expenses, and by the time they get to the consumers it costs something to live.

—o—

These laboring people or wage earners are well organized, and the farmers are organizing. Why may not these two organizations have their receiving and distributing stations to which the products may come direct, and whence the supplies may go direct to the consumers? This does not necessarily knock out the retail men. Union laborers will wish to find their supplies at convenient places, and the retailers will supply them, getting their stock direct from the receiving stations. The great benefit in this is the cutting out of the muliplied unnecessary expenses between the producers and the retail stores.

—o—

This, coupled with the controlled marketing plan of the A. S. of E., is the greatest conception yet given to the public, and it will insure to the producers steady and remunerative prices, and to union wage laborers food products also at steady and equitable prices. It will add more to the savings of union labor than the laborers could win in a strike for increased wages involving millions of dollars. If these two great classes of productive industry, now that they have clasped hands and been shown the way, do not work out this great proposition, they will disappoint the hopes of the world's best men, and deprive themselves of the benefits of equitable exchange.

—o—

Let this fact be repeated and repeated until it shall be understood to the ends of the earth: The American Society of Equity proposes no violence to business. When farm products go to market only in quantities sufficient to fully meet the demand for consumption, (and this they should never fail to do), they always command a remunerative price. It is the unwise selling and glutting that does the harm to all classes. It is proposed that shipping shall be so regulated as to supply the demand and no more. The best index to this condition is the price. Hence the Society fixes an equitable price, a price fair to all, and then sells the products as the market pays the price. This is the best possible regulator of the shipments. And it does violence to nobody.

—o—

Farmers, let us appeal to you to turn the balance of the year to good account. The great work that has been accomplished in behalf of farming in teaching controlled marketing, has been done with very little cost to the average farmer. It has cost a few men, however, much money, much labor, and more anxiety. Let us ask every reader, then, during the remaining days of 1906 to say a word for Up-to-Date, and help us to get it into the hands of every reading and thinking farmer. Do that, and we shall be able to do our part so much more effectively during the next year.

—o—

And right here let us urge our friends to remember that we are anxious for business men to understand our plan. Local merchants and buyers and shippers of farm products are almost as much interested as are the farmers themselves, and when once they understand the plan, the Society has no stronger friends than they. Steady prices that remunerate the producers is the best possible condition for the dealers; it removes the element of doubt from their business and insures them steadier and more satisfactory incomes.

FACTS FOR FARMERS THAT ALL SHOULD KNOW AND THINK ABOUT

The Glad Christmas Time

All civilization reveres the Christmas time, because it speaks of "PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO MEN." We wish all Our Up-to-Date People a Merry Christmas and a most Prosperous and Happy New Year. What can more certainly and more speedily bring about those long sought conditions than "Equity in all the business relations of life?" For this we are striving, and we ask the sympathy and aid of all Good People. We refer with pride to the expressive illustration on the first page of this issue of Up-to-Date Farming. We know it will be appreciated not only as a work of art, but as so happily expressing the sentiment in all hearts at this glad and merry time.

FARMERS CAN MAKE IT SO

Said recently one of the ablest as well as one of the wealthiest men of the Middle West, upon being spoken to as to the possibility of controlled marketing and price making by farmers:

"Well, if a man or a set of men, has all of just what every one else must have, and does not set the price on it, they never ought to complain at low prices made by someone else. The whole matter depends upon whether the farmers will organize and act as a unit. If American farmers say wheat is worth 80 cents, then it is worth 80 cents; if they say it is worth $1.00, then it is worth $1.00, and the price is settled. If the farmers do not make it so nobody is to blame but themselves".

When any of our people or publications speak of "middlemen," they have no reference to local dealers or to honest or legitimate retailers in the cities, but to the irregular and always expensive marketing machinery that intervenes between the producers and the direct supplyers of the consumers. Much of this machinery could be eliminated with great benefit to these three classes—the producers, the local buyers and retail handlers and the consumers; yes, and to the transporters also.

—o—

This is the plan, and it is the consummation so devoutly to be desired. Hence we ask our friends to solicit subscriptions from their local merchants, and even from professional men, as well as from their fellow farmers. Let all understand the A. S. of E. and controlled marketing. All who understand it favor it.

—o—

And there is another class of people whom we hold in very high esteem, and whose work and influence morality and civilization could not dispense with—the Christian Ministry. We are anxious that the doctrine of controlled marketing and the teachings of the American Society of Equity be tested in the mental crucible of this very useful class of people. Hence Up-to-Date Farming will be sent for one year with the compliments of the National Union and the Publisher, to any active Minister of the Gospel whose name and address may be furnished us with that request. Please tell us of what church the minister is pastor, and to what denomination he belongs. The latter information is desired for statistical purposes only, and will have not the least effect upon the complimentary subscription. Now, friends, promptly send us the names of your ministers, and let them have Up-to-Date Farming with your compliments and ours for 1907. It costs nothing but the postage required to send us the name and address.

—o—

The government now reports the apple crop of 1906 only 69.1 per cent. of a full crop—not quite one-fifth more than half a crop. Who made the price for the 1906 apple crop? Did supply and demand have anything to do with it? Those who eat apples are even now paying a price very different from that paid to those who produced them. It is a shame for the producers of any crop to be so helpless in the hands of speculating combines.

—o—

The exports of peanuts from the United States in 1906, as reported by the Agricultural Department at Washington, are 7,180,163 pounds, valued at $275,927.

—o—

The stocks of cotton on hand in 33 principal cities November 2, 1906, is reported by the government as being 102,891 bales less than it was November 3, 1905. How easily cotton planters could get their price if they would quit dumping! The price of cotton in New York November 3, 1905, was 11.15; November 2, 1906, it was 10.40. Less supply, but less price. How about supply and demand?

—o—

The exports of cotton from the United States for the year ending Aug. 31, 1906, were 6,763,551 bales, or a total of 3,487,746,773 pounds, valued at $385,159,047. This is considerably less than the exports of the preceding year, which were 8,773,037 bales, or 4,528,698,458 pounds, valued at $403,121,992.

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During the pas t season there has been quite a falling off in the shipment of citrous fruits (oranges, etc.) from Southern California. From November 1 of last year to October 22 of this year, the shipment was 21,879 cars of oranges and 3,812 cars of lemons, making a total of 25,790. During the same time last year the total shipment of these fruits was 29,508 cars.

THE A. S. OF E. PLAN MAKES EXTORTIONATE PRICES IMPOSSIBLE

No Combination in Restraint of Trade

The idea of controlled marketing of farm products, and the fixing of the prices thereon by the farmers themselves, an idea not heard of nor even dreamed of a very few years ago, is now receiving wide consideration, and, indeed, is taking deep hold upon the people. Producers and consumers alike, and dealers, also, are taking it up and discussing it with great interest. Mr. C. C. Christie, of the Christie Grain and Stock Company, Kansas City, Mo., in a recent letter to President Everitt of the A. S. of E., said:

"I think you have undertaken a great big job, and your sucess will depend entirely upon your ability to educate the farmers up to the point of intelligent action. If you can get half of the farmers in the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas, into an organization and they will follow its proper lead, you will be absolute masters of the markets of the world for breadstuffs, and can dictate the price at which corn and wheat will go into consumption, unless you should foolishly make this price from year to year, out of all relation to the other necessities of life. This, of course, you would not do so long as your association is managed by competent men. An extremely high price for the staples of life maintained over a period of two years would stimulate such economy in their use that the world would not consume the production, and the accumulated surplus would become a great burden and be thrown overboard at an extreme low price and be the ruin of your commendable enterprise."

Few expressions contain more encouragement to controlled marketing, and are more highly appreciated by its promoters, than the above. And we are glad to say that the plan of the American Society of Equity makes extortionate prices impossible. The producers of farm products are but humans, and in prosperity and power they are just as liable to be influenced in their actions by selfishness and greed, and to disregard the rights and comforts of others, as are other classes. But the great variety of farm products, and the localized character of their production, under the plan of this Society makes this human element of selfishness an important factor in making prices equitable. Prices are to be based on supply and demand—not the supply and demand for a day, a month, or a season, but for a year—from harvest to harvest.

The price making body is not composed of representatives of counties, districts or States, as most conventions are, but of representatives of products—of crops, and in proportion, perhaps, to their financial importance. In other words, the price making board is composed of representatives of the wheat growers, the corn growers, the hay producers, the cotton planters, the fruit growers, the livestock men, the tobacco growers, the dairymen—every productive interest from the greatest to the smallest, and covering all sections of the country. This looks like a great undertaking, it is true; but it is not greater nor more complex than has been accomplished in many other things, and its very greatness and complexity guarantees equity of its action.

The board comes together to establish prices for the various products represented, and the prices are based upon cost of production and the general level of other prices—labor, transportation, manufactured articles, etc. As an unfailing check upon greed and inequality the board, as before said, is composed of producers of the different products, and is therefore made up of both producers and consumers. If composed of producers alone, as would naturally be the case if each crop organized independently, the selfishness of greed, coupled with the power to compel, might offer a temptation too strong for weak humanity to resist. But the producers of wheat are the consumers of cotton, and producers of cotton are consumers of wheat, and also of live-stock products. And so it is all down the line. If the price of wheat is made too high, all who consume but do not produce wheat will suffer, and they will contest the too high price, and will refuse to agree to it until it is made equitable.

On the other hand, if the price of cotton is made too high, the users of cotton goods who are not producers of cotton will object and demand an equitable price. And it is so with every other product. Scarcely a product can be named but will have on the board consumers who are not producers, and they will act as an effective check upon greed and extortion, and insure equitable prices, a thing the world has never known in agricultural products, and no plan to secure such prices was ever before suggested.

And prices are not made arbitrarily, nor in any sense haphazard. The Society has its own perfect system of crop reporting that informs it of the production (yield) of each crop. It has, besides, access to all the State and National reports, both of production and consumption, as well as to carefully compiled tables of prices of manufactured articles and wage scales—in short, the production and consumption of products and the general level of all prices. Thus equipped, price-making, based upon the year's supply and the year's demand, in equity with the general level of other prices, is but a matter of computation, representatives of each crop being present to see that justice is done his product, and consumers of each also to see to it that consumers are not extortioned upon.

How can these prices be secured? Easily enough, but not by any "corner" of the products, nor by any monopoly except what God gives to the soil owners and tillers in the production of farm products. The Society does not corner the market, does not buy a bushel or a pound; it simply secures the information above outlined, compiles the statistics, computes the result, and declares the equitable prices. The farmers, who absolutely own in their own right, every bushel, dozen, ounce and pound of these products at some time every year, are told what each is in equity worth, and then it is their unquestioned right to refuse to sell for a less price. There is no hold up of the goods, no refusal to supply the demand. Every bit of surplus that has been produced is for sale every day, and to purchasers absolutely without distinction. The only thing between the seller and the buyer is the payment of the seller's price, and that is the essential element in every transfer of ownership except by gift, and there is no law, human or divine, that can compel the owner of any commodity to part from that ownership until his price is paid, except the general public's right of eminent domain, and the stern law of military necessity, which is exercised by civilized people only during the dire needs of war.

But will the masses of producers ever be brought to accept a work so complicated? As before remarked, it is not more complicated than has been accomplished. The American people are eminently prepared for just such a work. The so-called great industries have set the example and taught the lesson. We need not refer to them specifically; all the great trusts have done it, not as this Society does it, but by crowding out competitors and creating artificial monopolies, harmful of the rights and privileges of the public. This Society does not do so. Every citizen may farm that chooses to farm, and he may produce large crops or small, and market early or late, but he is informed of the price he ought to have and is urged not to sell for less then the minimum price. No law is violated; there is no combination in restraint of trade, and nothing is done in the arbitrary way.

But a still more familiar example may be cited to prove that the masses of the American people are already prepared for just such action. In the States almost every year and in the Nation every four years they are called upon to accept and ratify very similar work. The party conventions meet and find almost as many shades of opinion as there are people. A committee on principles and policies (committee on platform corresponding to the price-making board) is appointed. From the chaos this committee evolves harmony; they report to the convention, their work is accepted by the convention and becomes the "principles" of the party. Now a still more delicate task presents itself—the nomination of candidates. Here special and local favorites appear. Many have urged their claims in advance and secured indorsements. Large areas may feel that they must have a ce tain candidate or they will have none. The convention makes its selections and bitter disappointments follow. But the word goes out, the delegates return to their homes, enthusiastic ratifications meetings are held; speeches are made and the voting masses come to feel that the convention did a great work and they enthusiastically support it.

In one sense there is a parallel; in another there is not. The price-making convention has no sores to heal, no disappointments to soothe, no prejudices to overcome. Analogy warrants the prices, justice demands them, self-interest requires them and Equity approves them, and the masses of agriculture will ratify, adhere to and secure them.

But will enough do so to secure them? We can answer this question no better than by repeating Mr. Christie's declaration: "If you can get half of the farmers in the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and the two Dakotas you will be absolute masters of the markets of the world for breadstuffs, and can dictate the price."

UP-TO-DATE

The Farm and Its Problems

Production and Marketing

Farmer Unions and Labor Unions

The American Society of Equity, in accepting the invitation of organized labor to meet them in international convention (their highest body) and in sending representatives there, performed an action whose influence on future independence, prosperity and peace cannot now be estimated. President Gompers spoke wisely when he said: "The very presence of these representatives of the farmers of our country bodes the greatest good of all our people."

Let no one be confused. The farmers organization does not become a part of the labor organization, nor the labor organizations a part of the farm organizations; each is entirely independent of the other as to methods and proceedings; it could not be otherwise. But the two great classes meet as friends, on the broad grounds of mutual interests, mutual needs, and mutual determination to reform abuses that bear heavily upon them both. These are ties strong enough to hold them together for all practical purposes, and to strengthen the ties of sympathy and friendship so happily entered into at Minneapolis.

In their purchases farmers are to prefer the products of union labor, as evidenced by the union label, and laborers in their purchases are to prefer the products of union farmers; and in the struggle of each for equity and justice, the sympathy and moral support of the other is to be given. This, as we have said, makes a wonderful stride in labor progress, and it is especially opportune in this glad season of "Peace on earth; good will to men."

Truth in Spots

Our friend and "ancient enemy," Wallace's Farmer, reminds us of the three darkeys who had lost their oars and were in a skiff floating down the Ohio river in the face of a storm. One said: "Pompey, can you pray?" "No!" was the answer. "Sambo, can you pray?" "No!" was again the answer. "'Darned if I can either," said the first speaker, "but, by hokey, somethin's got to be did.'"

Read the following paragraph:

"For the last twenty or thirty years, and especially the last ten, farmers have been bending all their energies to the production of larger crops. They have given comparatively little attention to the question of marketing except in the way of obtaining reductions in railroad rates. The country has now reached the stage of development when it is important not merely to grow crops, but to get the best prices; in other words, to get their full value."

But of course:

"This result cannot be reached by any such chimerical scheme as 'pooling' the crop, or in other words, forming a farmers' trust. Such a trust to be successful must be more than state-wide, more than nation-wide. It would necsarily have to embrace farmers in all the great producing countries, especially the United States, Canada, and Argentina."

Now what has Canada got to do with cotton and Argentina with fruits, and a thousand and one other of the diversified products of the United States?

Some people have to view questions they realize they can no longer ignore from behind obstructions they themselves have erected—they "see through a glass darkly."

Yes, something must be done. "For the last thirty years farmers have been bending all their energies to the production of larger crops." And that is all they have been taught by the schools and the agricultural press. They must now give less attention to constantly increased production, and give more attention to "getting the best prices." But this can't be done by "pooling," nor by holding back the crops, says this wise man. How then? "Oh, by building elevators."

The Society of Equity is not working for one crop alone, but for ALL crops. He who would fix a higher price for a single crop and ignore all the others, is an enemy to the producers of all the other crops. If one has a right to make a price for his produce, all the others have the same right as to theirs, and this is equity; and it guarantees equity to both producers and consumers. And it can be accomplished by fixing the price in national convention, and then selling when the price is paid, and withholding when it is not. That is an infallible guide. When the goods are no longer called for at the price, it is a positive proof that the market is supplied. Elevators, store houses and other market appliances are but aids in the accomplishment, and the intelligence of the American people, organized and educated, will work out the details.

Just as well knock off the scales and see clearly, Bro. Wallace.

American aad Foreign Trade

The old line agricultural press is exercised over the German tariff laws, and is expecting much from a commission recently appointed by the President to go to Germany and study the situation there.

If American farmers will maintain their prices to a remunerative level, a level based on the cost of production and the general range of other prices, they need have no fears of foreign tariffs against them. It is when our products fall so low in price that they may be taken to other countries and placed in harmful competition with the producers of such products in those countries, that tariffs are adopted to compel higher prices by the time they reach there or exclude them from their markets.

Why do we impose tariffs upon goods shipped from abroad to this country? Every friend of "protection" will say: "To keep out the cheap products of the pauper labor of Europe." We do not place tariffs upon these foreign goods because they are not good, nor because we do not need them, but because they are cheap. And it is to keep out our "cheap" products that tariffs are made against us. The way to keep foreign markets open to our products is to establish and maintain equitable prices upon them. It is when prices of farm products in this country are below those in foreign countries that foreign markets are closed against us. If those tariff commissioners will guarantee to Germany that our goods shall not sell there below the price of home products, the question of German tariffs will be very soon settled.

Not a Trust, But a Strike For Equity

The Kansas City Journal bewails the formation of a farmers' trust, whereupon the Kansas Commoner comes back at the Journal in this fashion:

"The railroad trust says to the farmer 'pay my price for transportation or let your grain rot in the field.' The elevator trust, built up and sustained by railroad discrimination and favoritism, says 'I will pay you so much and no more for your grain.' The coal trust says to him, 'Pay the trust price for your fuel or freeze,' and so on through the whole catalougue of trusts whose name is legion.

"The federal government and the state governments sit supinely back and allow the unlawful pillage of the farmer to go on at liberty."

Sure enough, and the farmer must take care of himself. He does not propose a trust, but he proposes to give and demand equity. Other people price what they own, and farmers intend to do the same thing. Just stop a moment and let that idea soak in.

The farmers union label must go into general use on products sold in packages, and union farmers must have respect for union labor labels on articles purchased by them.

The average yield of corn in the United States, crop of 1906, was 30.2 bushels per acre; that of 1905 was 28.8 bushels per acre, and that of 1904 was 26.8 bushels per acre. The average yield for the past ten years was 25.2 bushels per acre.

Have Reason to Be Proud

The owner of a farm has greater reason to be proud than the owner of any other property. It has upon it the stamp of no maker but God, and while his own skill and industry may enrich and embellish it, his partner in business is the Creator Himself. And he has in his acres the elements of support for himself and his family. If a wall were erected around his land too high fr him to scale, or so high as to keep the whole world out, he could still live.

The owner of land knows also that he owns a portion of something that can never be increased. A few acres may be reclaimed, and other small quantities made habitable by taking land from other spots and building up, but creation is done so far as the planet on which we live is concerned.

This lays upon farm owners a significant weight of responsibility. How are you treating this proud possession? After all you are only a tenant; how will your successor find his inheritance? And if you care nothing for what the one to follow you finds, are you managing it so as to get the best out of it for yourself—not the most for this year, but the most for all the years? You take care of a fine watch, and you carefully groom a favorite horse, and yet more watches will be made and more horses will be raised, but not any more land will be created. Take care of the farm.

And we cannot forbear dropping another thought here. Take care of what the farm produces. It is yours. If anything ever belonged to humans it is that which their labor produced from the soil. To throw it on the market without regard to what it cost, or what it is worth to those that purchase it, or to the relation of the amount of production compared to the requirements of consumption, the oft referred to but greatly misunderstood law of supply and demand, is almost criminal abuse of the good gifts of God. You and others like you have greater reason than any one else to know what the products of the farm are worth, and you and others like you have the most undeniable right to determine what the producer should receive for them when he yields their possession to some one else.

Pasture Land

Pasture land is too much neglected. The average farmer feels that if he keeps the fences in such repair as to hold the stock safe within, and is careful that the water supply does not run short, his whole duty to the pasture is performed.

But it takes but little argument to combat this too prevalent notion. It is a fact that lands long kept to pasture become the breeding grounds of noxious plants and weeds that are thence spread over the farm. Even in childhood the writer delighted to roam over the pastures and note where the stock had kept the ground grazed smooth, and it was always an interesting study to note the growths that were left to flourish and mature seed while everything around was nipped close. There are almost always in pastures growths that should be destroyed, or they will spread to the great impairment of the richness of the pasture, and reach out into other fields. Any time during the summer, and especially as autumn approaches, these undesirable plants are conspicuous in the pasture fields.

It is well worth while, if the farmer himself cannot do it, to have the hired man take a day for it, or two days if necessary, or even more, to go carefully over the pastures and cut out these weeds or other growths. In case of perennials or plants whose roots live through the winter and from year to year, a little salt sprinkled on them where they are cut at or just below the surface, will kill them. This work should be done after it is too late in the season for them to spring up again and mature seed, but it must be done before the seeds have matured sufficiently to germinate. If delayed too long the stalks should be thrown into a wagon as they are cut, and drawn out and burned.

We are aware that this sort of work is not done on the farms, and many will scout the idea, but it ought to be done, as it will greatly prolong the usefulness of the pastures and prevent the seeds from being scattered over the farm. Whenever the pasture becomes so infested that such cutting out becomes too great a job, it should be immediately put to cultivation and another portion of the farm turned to pasture.

A Single Year's Apple Crop

Thousands of dollars, perhaps, millions, were lost in the United States this year on apples. This loss is not confined to the miserably low price that was paid for the apples purchased, but it includes hundreds of thousands of bushels that were not purchased at all, but were left to rot in the orchards.

Of course the plea was made from the market centers that there was such an enormous crop of apples that it was impossible to handle them or to find consumption for them if they were shipped.

That this is entirely false has been clearly proven. The United States had not an excessive crop of apples, and had all who would have used apples at a fair price been furnished there would not have been apples enough to go around.

The apple crop of 1905 was only 24,000,000 barrels, which, compared with population, experts say, "was the smallest crop ever recorded in the history of the country." This year, 1906, we have only about twelve million barrels more, which still makes the crop of 1906 a small crop. How, then, may we account for the great loss of the crop?

Early last spring it was announced that a $20,000,000 trust had been formed to control the fruit crop and dairy products of the United States. This was promptly denied by the great corporations, but it was persistently reiterated by the papers.

Early in the apple season, as market conditions began to develop, the writer, who is himself a large producer of apples, wrote to commission men in the leading markets. The invariable reply was: "We would be glad to handle your apples, but every foot of storage space in the city has been taken."

That was an anomalous condition. The commission men had not taken the storage room, nor had it been filled, but it was contracted for and held!

What is the reasonable, in fact the inevitable, conclusion? That $20,000,000 fruit and produce trust, had contracted for the storage room and held it against all other purchasers. The result was that others who had intended to do so and would gladly have bought apples and stored them dared not buy because they could get no storage room.

The further result was that the combine, being the only extensive purchasers in the field, made their own prices, purchased only such fruit as they fancied, and only in such quantity as would command the most extravagant prices, after the orchards' fruit had gone to waste, as they knew it must inevitably do in a few weeks, leaving the combine the only sellers as they had been the only buyers.

But what of the extra storage room that others were anxious to pay for and use? It was rented in advance by the trust, and was held locked up and empty! And that, too, while the fruit that consumers wanted was rotting in the orchards! This is the inevitable inference from the facts obtained and the course of the market.

And there is another feature that is even more alarming still. The writer knows of instances where local buyers discovered markets in irregular places outside of the storage centers, and sought to supply those markets. It was easy to get cars for a first shipment, but after that cars were unobtainable.

How may this phenomenon be accounted for? As soon as independent shipments were discovered going in directions different from those of the combine, the transportation companies were given to understand that they were "short of cars" and could not furnish cars for such shipments.

No investigation has yet been made of these matters, but they will be investigated sometime, and these are the conditions that will be shown; and they are conditions that may be repeated at any time with any crop or product that requires storage. The producing masses in their present condition are entirely helpless in the hands of combined wealth and greed.

And their only remedy is in counter organization, compact and solid, and the erection of co-operative storage houses of their own. We know a single township in Southern Illinois where apples enough actually went to waste, which if sold at prices that will prevail before the first of March—at prices that prevail even now in the cities—would have provided storage room for all the apples in the township, and netted the orchardists thousands of dollars.

The broomcorn yield of the United States, season of 1906, is put at 47,740,000 pounds, about six million pounds more than that of 1905.

T. B. Terry Anwered From His Own Paper

Mr. T. B. Terry, usually so well informed, publishes in his department of the Practical Farmer, a reply to Mr. D. Gutchens, of Scotts, Mich., who takes him to task for not helping to educate the farmer on the marketing side of his business. In the reply, Mr. Terry takes the position that for farmers to organize to educate themselves as to the marketing of their products; to meet in national convention, and aided by statistics of production and consumption, in strict accordance with the law of supply and demond, and on the general level of other prices, determine an equitable minimum price for farm products of that year, would be a violation of law, and would brand all engaged in it as thieves, persons organized to "steal from others."

Mr. Terry claims that others who have things to sell do not thus co-operate to determine prices. *He knows they do.* Whatever is for sale, services or commodities, from the lawyer, the preacher and the doctor to the humblest bootblack on the street, and from the manufacturer of the finest locomotive to the meanest toothpick, all price what they have to sell, co-operating in the different lines to do it, and you must pay the price or do without the service or commodity—all but the farmer. He humbly pours the wealth of the world upon the market at "What will you pay?" The farmer lives; no other calling could and sell as the farmer does.

Mr. Terry contends that farmers are proposing to do something illegal, and to make arbitrary prices not justified by the law of supply and demand, all of which is entirely foreign from the truth. He knows that in the ordinary run of the markets the prices of farm products are not made in accordance with that law or any other, but by gamblers in prices, present and future, in defiance of all law, such prices often materially changing in a single day when there could be no possible change either in the supply or the demand. But, according to Mr. Terry, that is the "honest" way to make prices, and for farmers themselves to do so in strict accordance with all laws, human, divine and natural, and in equity, is to make farmers thieves!

But we can do no better in this instance than to let Mr. Terry's own paper answer him. From the Practical Farmer of July 28, 1906, from an article next under Mr. Terry's own signature, and credited to Mr. Albin F. Meyer of Pennsylvania, we quote the following, which justifies everything the American Society of Equity proposes for the farmers to do in connection with price-making. Perhaps Mr. Terry will be glad to put that in his pipe and smoke it:

One of my city friends once said to me, "Why don't you do as T. B. Terry does?" Is that an argument? There are thousands of prizefighters. Why don't they all strike as hard as Jim Jeffries? Hundreds of thousands of teachers. Why don't they all teach like Horace Mann? Why don't the ministers all preach like Talmage. Or all the lawyers plead their cases like Depew? There are millions of negroes, yet only one Booker Washington. We are not all equally gifted. Those who are most highly gifted in other vocations are amassing fortunes. How is it with the most highly gifted farmers? Here are a few of them, hundreds of miles away from home, struggling day and night to earn extra dollars to make a living. We farmers are expected to be intelligent and yet labor almost as cheaply as the coolies of China. Some years ago an experiment was made at State College as to which was the more profitable, feeding the grain to cattle or selling it. At the end of the experiment the report was made, which stated that there was very little profit in feeding the grain, but that the farmers would have the manure for their labor. Is manure a compensation for labor? I would rather have less manure and more money. It is easier to handle. On acount of poor compensation our most respectable people are abandoning the farms to seek more remunerative employment elsewhere. And this is the most serious problem that confronts us. In 1870 the population of this—Bushhill—township, and other townships in farming districts are sharing the same fate, was nearly 2,000. In 1900 it was 1,200, being a loss of 40 per cent. in 30 years. While valuation for the same time decreased over 50 per cent. And this decrease in population and valuation is still going on as fast as ever. The schools and roads however, have to be maintained. As the valuation decreases the rate of taxation increases, which makes the condition still worse for those who remain. Are we, then, to let these conditions go on without making an effort to improve them? These calamities were not inevitable. Had the proper steps been taken at the proper time this tremendous loss in wealth and population could have been avoided. Working harder and raising more is not the remedy, for every extra effort by the farmer is only giving a bare argument to the speculator. Five hundred million bushels of wheat in 1904 were worth more money to the farmers than 700,000,000 bushels in 1905. And if we raise 1,000,0000000 bushels in 1906 it is doubtful whether we would get anything else than labor for extra pains, and it is the same with other grains and produce. We must make an effort to raise the standard of prices, not much higher than they are at the present time, but to keep them from violent fluctuations. In order to do this we must have an organization whose aim is to investigate the average expenses of conducting farms in different parts of the United States, to find the average yield per acre of the different crops that are grown, and to fix standard prices for those crops and their products in different market centers. Such an organization would, at the same time, shoulder the great responsibility of feeding and clothing the world. And its headquarters would open a place for the consumer to appeal to in case they had any grievances. It seems to me that very few farmers would hesitate to join such an organization and abide by its decisions. The practice of running ahead of each other to sell our produce is repugnant to every respectable farmer. And the consumer would know what he had to pay for his daily food, and would not always be waiting for prices to come down. We all know that there is nothing more disastrous to any commodity than a hesitating market. Some say, "You can't do it." I have no use for those men who always have "You can't do it," and "I told you so," on their lips. I know of only one instance in which a person is justified to use the expression "You can't do it," and that is when the other fellow tries to put him down. It is the easiest thing in the world to do. Do you know that if every farmer in the Union had marketed 10 bushels of grain less this year, every elevator and every mill in the whole United States would be empty? Others say it would be forming a trust. It would not be honest. I contend that honesty consists of two acts; being honest to our fellow men, and being honest to ourselves and families. We have arrived at a period of enlightenment in which it is not only our privilege but our sacred duty to combine to protect our interests. Is it a small matter for us to drive our children away from home and to disinherit them? I can see no other hope for us. You may search history from creation until the present time and you will not find that a single industry ever thrived in which the price of the commodity which it manufactured or produced was wholly in the hands of the middleman or consumer. Without such an organization farming will still go on; but it will diverge further and further from the noble calling for which the Creator instituted it. A vague, uncertain thing without system or responsibility. An over-production one year and a deficiency the next. A crust to those who depend upon its productions and a reproach to those who follow its vocation.

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That is one reason why you should insist upon having the Tubular. Tubulars are different, in every way, from other separators, and every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog S- 136 and valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
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WE'LL TAN YOUR HIDE



Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin with the hair on, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robe, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered.

Avoid mistakes by getting our catalog, prices, shipping tags, instructions and "Crosby pays the freight" offer, before shipment. We make and sell Natural Black Galloway fur coats and robes, Black and Brown Frisian, Black Dog Skin, and fur lined coats. We do taxidermy and head mounting. We buy no hides, skins, raw furs or ginseng. Address

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down. can be removed with



ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. **No blister, no hair gone,** and horse kept at work. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00, delivered. Cures Goitre, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by

W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 102 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass

RAW FURS **ONE MILLION WANTED**

My European contracts put me in a position to pay top prices. Write for my special quotations. Address

A. E. BURKHARDT International Fur Merchant **C 26, CINCINNATI, O.**

FURS! FURS! FURS!

We want 100,000 Skunk, Mink, Raccoon, Opossum, Fox and Muskrat skins. Every dealer and trapper should write us at once for our highest prices. We need the furs and will pay outside prices. We also buy beef hides, horse hides and sheep pelts.

JASPER POTTS, HELLSBURG W. VA.



6000 Ferrets Clear your buildings free from . Boys, no days sport is comp. without a ferret. Send for descriptive Ferret book and price st. They are free. LEVI FARI WORTH. New London, O

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted. positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.**



MILK TUBES

Indorsed by leading veterinary surgeons. Coin Silver 50c, Set of four $2. Teat Opener 75c. Dilating Plug 25c. Milk Fever outfit $3. Teat Slitter $1.50. Postpaid on receipt of price. Full directions.

Geo. P. Pilling & Son, 2237 Arch St., Phila.



Experiments in Beef Production

As a result of a year's feeding test by the Iowa Station, with steers of beef and dairy type to determine which type of steer makes the greater gains from pounds of food consumed, also the difference that exists between the two types as to distribution of the above gains over the body, two Jersey and two Holstien steers were selected as representatives of the dairy type and two purebred Angus steers and two high-grade Hereford steers of the beef type. The age of the animals was approximately the same. The conditions were alike and feed the same character. The lot of beef type steers made slightly greater average gains, about 8.5 pounds each in twelve months' time. The dairy type of steers made gains at a trifle less cost per pound of gain than did the beef steers, indicating that their digestive functions were somewhat more vigorous. In the slaughter test the dairy type showed a considerable higher percentage of offal and lower dressing percentage than the beef steers. With the dairy type a larger percentage of fat was carried on the internal organs, thereby increasing the total weight of cheap parts. The beef type steers carried a much higher percentage of valuable cuts. The cuts taken from the beef type are thicker and more evenly covered with fat and showed a better color and marbling of flesh. The grain, however, showed a little difference in fineness. The experiment shows that it is neither profitable nor desirable to feed steers of dairy type for beef purposes.

Fall Freshening of Cows

It takes a good deal of reasoning to convince the average dairy farmer who has his cows drop their calves in the spring, that he is beating himself out of his best profit by this course. He thinks he is making milk cheaply, because the most of it is made on grass. Like many other questions in dairying, the result lies behind so much fine figuring that the average man cannot see the real truth.

Take, for instance, any community where a creamery runs the whole year. Part of the patrons have their cows freshen from September to the middle of November. They feed ensilage and buy bran or corn and oats that they raise themselves. They treat their cows liberally. Go to any creamery and select the patrons of this character and we will guarantee that they will be found to be the most prosperous.

The following are some of the advantages they receive:

1. They make milk for the eight months when it is highest in price. The butter made from fall and winter milk averages five to seven cents more a pound.

2. Ample statistics show that the fall calving cow will yield from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds more milk than if she calved in the spring. Add that to the higher price of the butter and it means a good deal. Why will she yield more milk? Start a cow in spring and in three months she comes upon milk shrinking conditions, flies, heat and drought. Start her in the fall and she suffers no setback for six months; then when the flush feed of May 15 to July 15 comes she takes a new start. When the flies commence to get bad she is nearly ready to dry off.

3. The calves dropped in the fall are, as a rule, if they have been rightly fed and cared for, much superior at ten months of age to calves born in spring. They have the same exemption from flies the cows have and it helps the calf as much as it does the cow; they thrive and grow better. If they have farm separated milk and bright second or third cutting alfalfa hay, with a few oats, they will astonish the spring born calf at ten months of age.

Fall Pigs—Don't Overlook Them

Success in fall pig raising requires more work than the spring farrow. Better shelter must be provided and some kind of succulent feed or forage is required. On the average farm such provisions are often overlooked. Pigs farrowed in September or October allows a good start before very cold weather. As soon as they will eat give them a trough outside their mother's pen and feed slops made of shorts and milk or water, mixed rather thin at first, but thickening as they learn to eat it readily. In this way they learn to depend on feed in trough and almost wean themselves, preventing the sow from becoming so thin as when pigs are not fed separately.

Exercise and proper food in abundance is necessary. If possible, give free range. Feed roots or forage at least once a day, all they will eat up clean. In winter it wastes roots to feed more at a time than they will clean up. Alfalfa or sorghum hay may be liberally given at all times.

Shelter is as important in cold weather as food. No matter how low the shed or what material it is made of, it should have a good roof. Take a board roof and cover with corrugated iron or the patent rubber or tar roofing and you will have something that will shed rain and be warm at the same time. There is little danger of pigs piling up in cold weather if they have good shelter, plenty of bedding and are divided into small lots. Where all ages and sizes run together the large ones often pile up in the beds and smother the smaller ones.

Water and Salt

Water is indispensable to sheep fed on dry feed in the winter, and they should have constant access to it. Salt is also indispensable to vigorous health. It is improper to salt sheep-hay heavily when it is put in the mow or stack, or to brine up all their hay for them at intervals, because in either case the instincts of the animal are not left to guide its consumption. Salt should be placed in boxes in the sheep-house so that they can eat it at will. Sheep will drink more frequently and with far keener relish at a trough where the water is constantly running in and out, than at one into which the water is pumped.

The drainage pipe which carries off the waste water should be so adjusted as to allow the trough to fill within an inch of the top. The trough should then be covered with a closely-fitting cover, and through this, and quite near the edge to which the sheep come to drink, two or three oval-shaped holes should be cut, about two and a half inches in the short diameter and five in the long.

If the sheep are to come up to the side of the trough, have the holes cut cross-wise of the cover; if they are to come to the end, cut them lengthwise. A sheep will quickly learn to put its nose through these holes for the water, and then the wool about the face and heavy folds of the neck will be kept out of the water, and thereby the animal saved from a vast amount of discomfort arising from the wool about the neck becoming wet and frozen.

To Prevent Jumping

This can easily be done by taking a piece of leather broad enough to cover the eyes, so that the horse cannot see directly ahead, and leaving on the head part of the halter; attach it at the top and bottom to the halter, completely covering the front of the face. The horse won't jump if he can't see where he is going to alight.

Or, take a good leather surcingle, two and one-half inches wide, to which fasten two rings, so that each will be just behind the forelegs of the animal when the surcingle is adjusted. Take two good straps a little longer than hame straps, which buckle into the rings and around the forelegs. The animal will not jump, but can walk without difficulty.

Another mode: Fasten the rings on the surcingle well up on the sides of the animal. Through these pass a rope, with a strap on each side to buckle around the animal's legs just above the hoof. This will prevent jumping.

Feed for Fattening Lambs

Dry corn gives better results than soaked corn for sheep, owing to the better secretion of saliva in eating the dry corn. Oats prove a satisfactory ration when given to fattening lambs, but it requires about 25 per cent. more oats than corn for a given gain. It requires about twice as much corn as grain for lambs. Roots should be fed in combination with grain. A ration of equal parts corn and oats or two parts oats to one of corn, fed with roots, is an economical return for fattening lambs.

A Right Way and a Wrong Way

To milk the cow right is one of the most important things about the dairy. Careless or inferior milkers must not be tolerated. A slow milker will injure your profits by not doing an important work right. He should be in sympathy with his work. If he hustles through the work the chances are he will not milk out clean and the cows will go dry long before their time.

Scratches

There is no trouble in tracing the cause of this disease. It procedes from filthy stables, which are not cleaned out from one week's end to the other, causing fermentation and putrefaction of the manure. It results from indolence and carelessness of men who never clean the filth and mud from their horse's legs, whose barnyard is one reeking mass of corruption.

On the Right Track

We have no hesitancy in saying that those stockmen who are feeding baby beef of their own raising are the ones who are making the most money in the beef production business.

Order Now for Future Delivery
The Only Way to be Sure of Getting a
Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow

When You Want It

This is to notify farmers everywhere that we are now accepting orders on our Celebrated Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow for future delivery. And that this is the only way we guarantee to make shipment of Harrows at the time they are wanted.

The Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow (the only original patented Tongueless Disc) sold like wild fire everywhere last year—its first year on the market. So much so that we were returning orders every day, unable to supply enough machines.

Indications are that we will have even a bigger trade this year, and that we will have to refuse many orders in the rush of the season.

But—to all who send us advance orders we guarantee to make shipment at time requested, until further notice.

Let Us Quote You a Special Price on the Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow

We sell direct to the user. We'll save you all the middleman's profits.

Our Harrows are not for sale by Dealers anywhere. Be sure to remember that. No dealer can sell you a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow.

We Allow 30 Days Field Test FREE

on every Harrow to prove that they are exactly as represented.

We pay all freight to your station.

Write at once for our FREE book and other valuable information.

Let us quote you a price on this Harrow.

We give extra dating on advance orders.

The Detroit TONGUELESS Disc Harrow is the most valuable improvement of the age in an agricultural implement.

Front truck takes the weight of frame and controls movement of harrow. Double levers make easy handling.

Doing away with the Tongue does away with all side draft—all neck weight—all crowding of team in short turns. Saves horses and turns quicker on the corner. Ball bearings take the end thrust.

Other specifications and points of superiority fully explained in our free catalog

Write us a postal today and get full information in regard to this wonderful new Harrow. Address



American Harrow Co., 5343 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

Cheer Up

Dont you be discouraged
'Cause de clouds is black;
Sunshine is a-waitin'
Foh to travel back.

Lessons of the Apple Market

S. B. Hartman of Calhoun county, Mich., writing to the Michigan Farmer, and referring to the fact that while apples were quoted in Chicago at from $1.50 to $2.50 per barrel ,they were being sold in that city to consumers at from $4 to $5 per barrel, says:

"Consumers can also unite in buying their winter supply of apples and have them shipped directly from a responsible grower, or they can get a trusty grocer or fruit dealer to purchase in this way by the carload and get them good fruit at less cost and still give the grower and dealer good profits. This direct or nearly direct dealing is always the most satisfactory way to all concerned where possible, and it is always possible if the grower and consumer can get together. One way to do this is by advertising in the farm or city papers by either grower or consumer (or retailer). If we wish to keep pace with the times we must learn to advertise."

Up-to-Date Farming has frequently emphasized this fact, and our Business Exchange affords an ideal opportunity.

The following letter from a fruit grower in Southern Illinois is exactly to the point. Of course the fruit opportunity is now past, but other opportunities are constantly coming:

To Up-to-Date Farming:

"Had I known as much about the apple market as I know now, and availed myself of your Business Exchange, I could have saved hundreds of dollars that went to waste in my orchards, and benefited others besides."

Early Training

The training of a mule should begin early. He is easily trained because he has a keener instinct than the horse. He will not forget it if you put on a little halter, catch him and hold him and pet him every day when young.

Big Guns in the Navy

Some remarkable figures have been compiled on the armament of the great fleet of warships that President Roosevelt reviewed in the early fall at Oyster Bay. In this greatest American fleet ever assembled were 1,178 so-called "big guns."

In one minute they could hurl almost 400,000 pounds of death-dealing metal upon an enemy's ships. At a single broad-side, using the 12 and 13-inch guns alone, 55,000 pounds of metal could be poured into an opposing fleet were the conditions favorable.

Some 16,000 officers and men were "behind the guns" at this great naval review.

In marked contrast to this display are the hundreds of thousands of small rifles now in the hands of the younger American generation. Though the size of these firearms seems insignificant by comparison, yet these little rifles have their place in a boy's training just as do the big guns in the fitting of our men in the navy. Alertness, quickness of decision, keenness of eye and self-reliance all come from a boy's experience with a firearm.

The J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., 225 Pine Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., are doing much to encourage boys and girls in the use of firearms, both for returns in character and health-building, for days spent in the open with a rifle or shotgun do make for stronger, better and healthier men and women.

The 140-page free catalog issued by this company contains muchu of interest to all lovers of firearms who are continuously seeking useful information on ammunition, sights, the proper care of firearms, etc., etc. This interesting catalog is sent free to anyone sending four cents in stamps to cover postage.

A Pocketbook Free

Charles E. Ellis, publisher of the "Metropolitan and Rural Home," offers to give away 5000 pocketbooks, as explained in his advertisement on page 20 of Nov, I issue. His offer is to send on receipt of twenty cents one of the pocketbooks and a year's subscription to his publication. After the three months have expired, if you order the "Metropolitan and Rural Home" discontinued to your address, Mr. Ellis will return the money paid him. If you like the publication and ask him to continue it, the amount you have paid will pay for a year's subscription, the pocketbook will be yours and you will enjoy a high-class rural monthly magazine. The pocketbook is a very attractive, substantial article that looks like a bargain in connection with a year's subscription to the paper. Mr. Ellis explains his proposition in a straightforward talk. It is worth investigating. When writing him, be sure to mention Up-to-Date Farming. Address Chas. E. Ellis, Pub. Dept., 213, 22 No. William St., N. Y. City,

One of our big advertisers, the American Harrow Company, 5341 Hastings St., Detroit, Michigan, are using our columns earlier this season than ever with announcements advising our readers who wish to be sure of having a Disc Harrow to use at the season of the year they need it, to place their orders earlier because they cannot guarantee to fill all orders in their rush season.

A postal card addressed to the American Harrow Company, 5341 Hastings St. Detroit, Michigan, will bring you full information,

A book full of telephone information will be sent free to readers of Up-to-Date Farming. It tells how to organize rural telephone companies, Be up-to-date—have a telephone in your home. Send for the book to Swedish-American Telephone Co., Rural Dept. G, Chicago.

One Solution of How to Keep Boys on the Farm

Political economists, editorial writers, the thinking community in general and the very large "better element" in an army of ten million farmers are searching for plans to keep the farm boys on the farm, at least until they are undoubtedly fitted to assume the responsibilities of city life and strife. Many a boy would stay on the farm permanently if he could be properly persuaded to stay a little longer. This would in many cases be good for the boy—and good for the farm. But if a boy cannot be contended on the farm for his whole life, and shows some particular aptitude for some other line of work, he should nevertheless be better prepared for city life than is the average boy upon leaving the farm, so that he will be welcomed to the city and certain of sucess after he locates there.

* * *

It seems to us that that very modern product of modern civilization, the correspondence school, could be made to solve this problem in an effective manner.

A boy can take a course in a correspondence school and still be on the farm, away from such evil influences as are especially seductive as regards lads of the age when boys usually leave the farm for the city. He can be under his parents' control at this impressionable age, when it conduces to both his moral and physical well-being to be breathing the fresh air of the country. He can still attend to his work on the farm, and can thus realize better whether he desires to stay there in his manhood or not. He is not under the great expenses of college life, and if he afterwards goes to an academy or university, he goes with some definite ideal in view. He is spared the humiliation sometimes heaped upon "new boys" from the country when they are brought in touch with over-sophisticated city youths in that transition period which is "the awkward age" with males.

* * *

The best of the modern correspondence schools give the personal attention of competent professors and other teachers to each student's exercises, with clear-cut comments and criticisms. In this age of specialization they provide a training in special subjects, with acknowledged experts as teachers, and good treatises as text-books, at a tithe of the cost that is sometimes paid by farmers to have their sons spending their time more in harmful amusement than in study.

* * *

On another page of this issu e will be found an announcement of the Home Correspondent School, Dept. 54, Springfield, Mass. In addition to commercial courses —which should form a most important part of the education of a farmers' boy, whether he stays on the farm or not—there are normal school courses, and courses in economics, mathematics, chemistry, physiology, the languages—in short, all the subjects usually "learned of schools." What is particularly interesting to this paper is the home courses in agriculture, horticulture, botany, floriculture, landscape gardening, agricultural bacteriology and veterinary science. The professor of agriculture is the author of three very highly praised books on the subjects, "Soils and How to Treat Them," "Manures, Fertilizers and Crops," and "Animal Husbandry," which are used as text-books in the home course. These books have been adopted as regular text-books for class-room work by over three-fourths of the State Colleges of Agriculture.

* * *

This course should be of especial value to boys who expect to stay on the farm and who have an opportunity there for acquiring a practical knowledge of farming. This is largely a theoretical as well as a practical age; theory and practice were never so harmoniously mated as at present. The theories of practical men are very practical things to study.

* * *

Such an institution as the one referred to should prove of practical benefit to farmers' boys, and to farmers themselves. But we should like to see the grandly important subject of Marketing form a part of the school's curriculum. In the proper understanding of this subject alone there lies a great inducement to stay on the farms, for it is by a practical use of modern knowledge as to marketing that the farmer will get fair renumeration for intelligent work; and in this practical age that natural desire on the part of all looking forward to their life-work is what sends people to college, or induces them earnestly to equip their faculties by means of home study.

* * *

This is not an advertisement. It is simply a straight talk on a great problem of farm-life, for which an advertisement happened to furnish the text. The advertisement itself will be found in this issue.

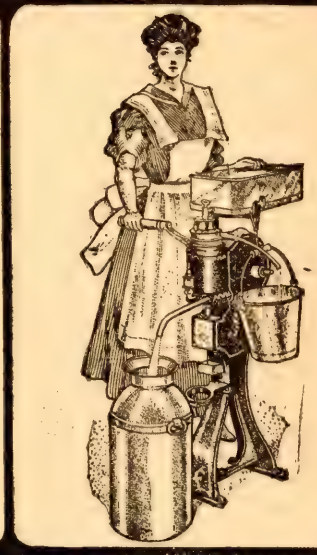
Subscribers have probably noticed the large announcements of the American Steel & Wire Co. in recent issues of Up-to-Date Farming. This is good fence advertised in a forceful way. Have you sent for one of the useful little key-rings and screw drivers? Readers of Up-to-Date Farming who write Frank Boaches, Vice-Pres. Am. Steel & Wire Co., Chicago, will get one free. Also ask for their publication, American Wire Rope News.

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

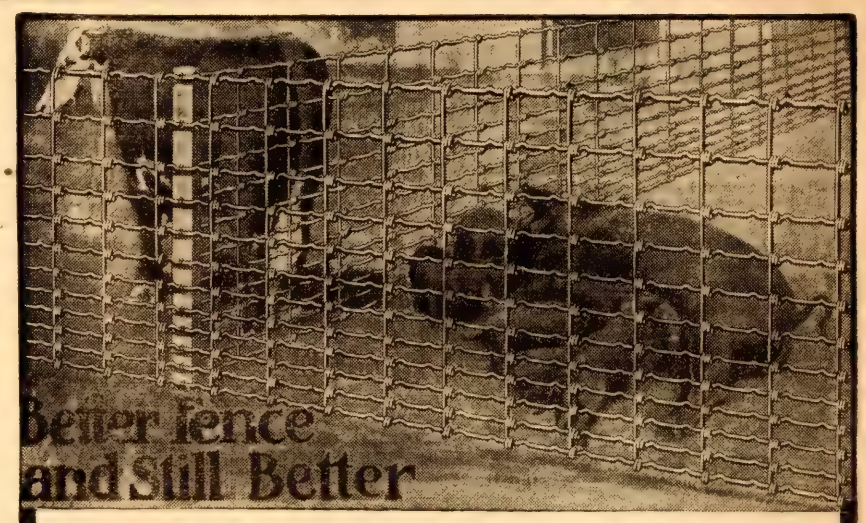
For over 15 years the U. S. has been making a reputation for reliability that is today unequaled. You can depend on it to do the BEST work all the time and a long time, too.

SKIMS CLEANEST, Holds the **World's Record.**
IS SIMPLEST, Only two parts **inside** bowl.
WEARS LONGEST, Construction and record prove it.
RUNS EASY, Users say so.
QUICKLY CLEANED, Parts few and simple.
LOW MILK CAN, Easy to fill. Saves lifting.
PERFECTLY SAFE, All running parts enclosed.
MOST PROFITABLE, Saves most cream, time and labor.

You'll easily understand why from the 27 pictures and plain, complete explanations in our new catalogue that we want to send you by return mail if you'll just write "Send Construction Catalogue No. 187." Write us today.



VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY
Bellows Falls, Vt.
Eighteen distributing warehouses centrally located in the United States and Canada



It takes 50,000 miles of fence every month to keep up with the American farmers' orders for AMERICAN Fence. That's enough every month to go twice around the world—and it's over 80 per cent of all the wire fence made.

There's only one reason why four out of five American farmers buy AMERICAN Fence—it's better fence.

We keep the best Fence brains in the country always at work, seeking constantly to improve

AMERICAN FENCE

And on account of making more fence than is made by all other fence makers combined, it costs us less per rod of fence to work out and make fence improvements than it would cost any other fence manufacturer.

And because we can distribute the cost of improvements over so many million rods of fence in the year, we work out improvement after improvement every year without increasing the cost of AMERICAN Fence to you.

Better galvanizing now makes AMERICAN Fence—without increase in price—cost much less—figured on a per-rod per-year basis, because it lasts much longer.

NOTE—I want to send you the combination key-ring, shown in the corner, with our compliments, as a continual reminder of AMERICAN Fence. We register your name and number on our books, and return keys without cost, if found and sent us.

FRANK BAACKES, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Sales Agent
American Steel & Wire Co., CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Drop me a postal—tell me how much fence you need this year. I'll write you personally about AMERICAN Fence and send you this registered combination key-ring, screw-driver and bottle-opener



No More Bother With Hame Fastening



Don't blame the hames, nor the horse if you have trouble in fastening the hames. Do away with all trouble and use our patented fasteners. "Fastened in a twinkle." Will outwear the harness and can be removed to your new ones. If you once use

FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS

you will never try to get along without them. Mr. H. A. Carter, Franklin, Ky., writes: "I bought a Handy Hame Fastener four years ago and have used it ever since. It is a fine thing." Sample pair for one collar mailed for 25c 'Two pair required for a team. Dozen pairs $2.25 by express not prepaid. Money refunded promptly not entirely satisfactory. Circulars free. Write for agents prices. AGENTS WANTED.

COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Indiana

Let Me Quote You a Price on a CHATHAM Before You Buy an Incubator



It will take one penny for a postal, and a minute of your time, to write for Special Prices on 1907 Chatham Incubators and Brooders. No matter what kind of a machine you have in mind—no matter where you intend buying, or when—TODAY you should send me a postal and get my catalog and prices.

My book will post you on the best way to make money out of poultry—and my prices on Chatham Incubators and Brooders will show you how to start in the poultry business for a small amount of money.

Chatham Incubators are sold on

84 Days FREE

trial, freight prepaid, and are guaranteed 5 years. Chatham Incubators are the best possible to make. They are tested, and known to produce the largest percentage of strong, healthy chickens.

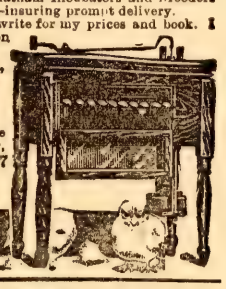
If you are most ready to buy a machine now, put it off for a day or two, until you can get my prices and catalog. Then decide.

We have warehouses in all the leading trade centers—where Chatham Incubators and Brooders are kept in stock—insuring prompt delivery.

I invite you to write for my prices and book. I can save you money on an Incubator.

MANSON CAMPBELL, President Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., 257 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

If you live west of the Mississippi River, address me Box 257 Topeka, Kan.



CHEAP HEN FOOD



Is green bone fresh cut. Rich in protein and all other egg elements. Its egg producing value is four times that of grain. The eggs are more fertile, chicks more vigorous, fowls heavier. This makes green bone cheap food.

Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter.

Cuts all bone, meat and gristle. Never clogs. 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. No money in advance. Cat'lg free.

F. W. MANN CO., Box 119, MILFORD, MASS.



Why Don't YOU Build Your Own Incubators and Brooders

You can do it easily with our Free Plans. Over 18 thousand people interested last year. Why not send for them. Catalog full of valuable information for Incubator owners and PLANS

H. M. SHEER CO. 132 Hamp St., Quincy, Ill. FREE



Send for free Catalogue.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

BRED for EGGS and MEAT

Business White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Single CombWhite Leghorns. We use trap nests and breed only from our best laying stock. Eggs for hatching: Wyandottes and Leghorns—$1.50 per 15; $4.00 per 50. Light Brahmas and selected brown Wyandotte eggs—$2.00 per 15; $5.00 per 50. Circulars free.

MICHAEL K. BOYER HAMMONTON, N. J.

Lice on Poultry costs the average Poultryman and Farmer more money in a year than he ever dreams of. 75 per cent of poultry ills are directly caused by lice. These pests torment the fowl and get it out of condition, when it is an easy pray for disease. Your hens will lay more and young stock grow faster and YOU WILL HAVE NO LICE if you use Leak's Lice Exterminator.

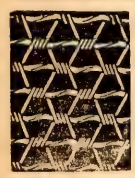
All Lice and Mites surely **Exterminated** Inexpensive, easily applied and guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Quart 35c; Gallon, $1.00; 5 Gallon can, $4.00

WM. H. EVERITT, Dep't A, Indianapolis, Indiana

BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

HEAVIEST FENCE MADE

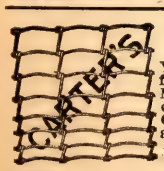
All No. 9 Steel Wire. Well galvanized. Weighs ⅓ more than most fences. 15 to 35c per rod delivered. We send free sample for inspection and test. Write for fence book of 133 styles. The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio.



FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon coiled wire. We have no agents. Sell direct to user at factory prices on 30 days free trial. We pay all freight. Catalog shows 37 styles and heights of farm and poultry fence. It's free. Buy direct. Write today

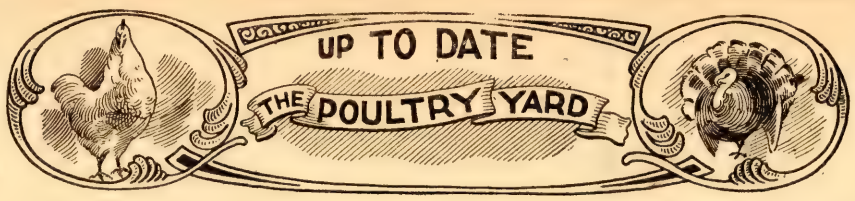
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$10 A DAY

You can make $10 a day weaving fence with a Carter Wire Fence Machine. Costs but $10. Wire in quantities at wholesale prices. Free Catalogue—tells how to build fence and why you should use *Coiled Steel Spring Wire.* Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

Page Fence Strongest and best. Write for catalog. Page Fence Co., Box 792, Adrian, Mich.



The Best of Birds

Let the others raise their ditties to the sparrows in the cities, let them prate about the peacock if they will;
Let them talk about the robin or the mournin' dove a-sobbin', or the blackbird as it whistles on the hill;
Let them sing about the jay bird, givin' praises to that gay bird; let 'em boast about the linnet or the wren;
But I'm proud to say my charmer is the comfort of the farmer, and I'll raise my little ditty to the hen.

If you're only out for beauty, it is probably your duty to descant upon the bulbul in the trees;
Or, if wisdom's what you're after, then the owl upon the rafter quite the true and proper caper's said to be;
But it's usefulness I'm praisin', and my ditty I am raisin' to the best and truest feathered friend of men;
And so here's to that great blessin', may her shadow never lessen, just the humble and hard-workin' barnyard hen! —Selected.

Artificial Hatching and Brooding

In running any incubator, the following are important points to remember:

Test on seventh day.
Temperature 103 degrees.
Fill lamps every evening.
Cool eggs after fourth day.
Turn eggs after fourth day.
Never cool below 85 degrees.
Keep burners perfectly clean.
Turn eggs every twelve hours.
Do not turn up flame too high.
Keep machine out of sunlight.
Put in a new wick for every hatch.
Keep doors closed during hatching.

Be sure the incubator is standing level.

Discontinue cooling after eighteenth day.

Discontinue turning after eighteenth day.

Add moisture only when air cell is too small.

Don't let temperature run down during hatching.

Make the chicks exercise in the brooders.

It is not an easy matter to dry down eggs in a damp cellar.

It is easier to dry down hen eggs than duck eggs.

Two or three tests of eggs should be made during the hatch.

The reason for ventilation is to supply oxygen, and to evaporate a certain amount of the contents of the egg.

Cooling the eggs has a tendency to make a better hatch and stronger chicks.

The requisition for good broilers and strong chicks are dry quarters, thoroughly cooked food, comfortable heat (not too high nor too low), regularity in feeding, cleanliness and good light.

Market Poultry Culture

There is nothing reliable in the scrub.

You cannot get fat prices for bony, skinny stock.

Shipping live birds in crowded coops is the cause of many deaths.

In shipping dressed poultry see that they are neatly dressed and that the flesh is not torn.

It is said that in France, in order to impart a delicious flavor to the meat, the fattening poultry have spices and herbs mixed with their food.

Always ship in clean, fresh boxes, using the greatest of care and neatness in packing.

Never pack dressed poultry until all the animal heat is out of the bodies.

For safe handling, do not have your packages of poultry to weigh over one hundred pounds.

W. H. Rudd, of Boston, says persons having roasting stock, should bear in mind that "staggy" roosters hatched during the summer are considered soft roasting stock. Hard "buddy" birds (so called) are in light demand, and on our market grade but little better than old cocks; ordinary laying hens, in fact, being much superior to them for roasters.

Difficult as is the lesson, it is nevertheless true that profit in raising broilers or first-class roasters comes only to him who uses purebred males, broad, deep, full, full-breated birds, yellow in skin and legs, says Maine Farmer. The scraggy little barnyard hen, with a mongrel male as the sire of her chicks, is incapable of producing a chick that will reach three pounds weight long before it is matured, at which period of its existence it ceases to be a broiler. It is the use of good breeds that gives success and profit.

The New York Produce Review says shippers of live poultry should never use coops which are too small to carry the poultry properly. Every once in a while we notice a lot of turkeys, geese or other poultry in coops which are not high enough, and the poultry arrives in a cramped and wretched condition. Such stock will not command satisfactory prices, and furthermore, the commission receiver is apt to get himself into serious trouble with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals unless the stock is removed immediately into other coops, and these are not available at all times.

Diseases—Remedy and Prevention

Fowls must be healthy to be profitable. Dampness courts disease.

Absence of green food is apt to make fowls dyspeptic.

A long-continued single diet, like overfeeding, induces indigestion.

The causes of diarrhoea are: Indigestible food, a chill, coarse or half-cooked food, too much bran, lack of grit, exposure to heavy rains, irregular and improper feeding, filthy water and overfat.

Troubles in the poultry yard come from cause, and prevention of the cause is the best remedy. If half the time generally spent in doctoring ailments were given to preventive measures, there would be less trouble.

It pays to be continually on the watch.

Be careful of the condition of the food. Bad food invites disease.

The poultryman who does not remove the droppings daily is paving the way to filthy quarters.

Prompt treatment in sickness avoids disaster.

Overcrowding leads on to evils that medicine will not cure.

Without a doubt, sickness is the penalty for some mistake.

Breed only from strong, healthy stock.

Beware of the scum on the drinking vessel.

Expert poultrymen nip the slight ailments in the bud.

Phenol sodique is said to be a sovereign remedy for cases of canker and diptheritic roup. It can be purchased at the drug store.

Dr. W. F. Roth says the origin of roup is usually found in unintelligent care, filth, cold drafts and dampness, a low standard of vitality, and often by infection.

Farm Journal says feather pulling may be checked by dissolving powdered cloves in water and washing the feathers of the birds that have been plucked. This renders the feathers distasteful to the culprits that do the plucking. Bran moistened with vinegar is said to cure the habit in hens that have contracted it as a result of indigestion. The safest plan, however, is to catch the guilty ones and kill and eat them.

Notes in Passing

It is never too late to paint.

There is an excuse for dust in the henery, but not for cobwebs.

The time to right a wrong is the moment you see it.

The wise poultryman will now see that the hens "come up to the scratch."

Careful attention will bring the best of results.

Make it a point that each year there will be marked improvement in both your fowls and the plant.

The man who becomes discouraged at the first mishap, is not likely to try again.

Undue excitement in the poultry yard is apt to cause considerable injury.

Someone has wisely said that poultry without results is like holding shares in a defunct stock company.

There is nothing better for rubbing the dust off window panes than old newspapers. Let in the sunshine.

The scratching-shed house is of very little importance if you do not keep the floor well littered.

Disorder creates disgust both to hens and men.

For want of a system many a poultry plant failed.

Shiftlessness, neglect and irregularity will soon destroy the best prospects.

There are none so wise that cannot be taught—the wiseacres are dead.

We doubt if there is a business in which a person can be engaged for either pleasure or profit, that will present such varied attractions as does the poultry business in all its branches.

G. O. Brown says common sense is a factor that has as much to do with success in poultry raising as with success in other occupations. The man who has ambition and pride in his vocation, discounts the labors that secure success. The man who hates an occupation finds his progress checked by many stumbling blocks.

What are you getting for the turkeys and other poultry? Are you getting a fair price as compared with what the consumers pay? Read the reports of committees at the annual meeting and the resolutions that producers and consumers must get closer together, and act accordingly.

A cold or a wet hen, or one that is poorly fed or cared for is not comfortable—and it is only the comfortable hens that give us the good egg records.

There are hens in every flock that do not lay enough eggs to pay their board, while at the same time there are individual hens that are practically doing all the laying. Economy then teaches us that we must breed only from our workers and get rid of the drones. How on earth are you going to find them out if you don't use trap nests?

Sure Hatch *is the Incubator that Hatches Most Chicks*



Used by *more* poultry raisers and hatches a *higher average* number of chicks to the hatch than any incubator in existence.

Hatches *better* and *cheaper* than *hens*, no matter where you live.

Runs itself and *pays* for itself with one hatch—or we take it back at *our* expense.

For ten years we have been selling the Sure Hatch *this way*, and it "makes good" every time.

You can set it *any* place indoors at any *time* and have good hatches, even if you never saw an incubator before.

Guaranteed for five years and made to *last* a lifetime. Just the thing for winter hatching.

Send today for our new FREE 100-page book, and learn more about the Sure Hatch and its low price, freight prepaid. No trouble to answer questions.

Address plainly,

Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box 28 Fremont, Neb.; or Dept. 28 Indianapolis, Ind.

COILED SPRING FENCE



Closely Woven. Can not Sag. Every wire and every twist is a brace to all other wires and twists full height of the fence. Horse-high, Bull-strong, Pig-tight. Every rod guaranteed.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL and sold direct to farmer, freight prepaid, at lowest factory price. Our Catalogue tells how Wire is made—how it is galvanized—why some is good and some is bad. Its brimful of fence facts. You should have this information. Write for it today. Its Free.

KITSELMAN BROS., Box 289 MUNCIE, INDIANA.

Only $12.75 This 230 Egg ROYAL INCUBATOR and we Pay the Freight.



the world's best hatcher. Don't pay more for poorer machines. Investigate our bargain offer, our bank guarantee and our free trial. It will pay you. Incubator and poultry supply catalog Free. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys." 10c; 50c poultry paper one year, 10c.

Royal Incubator Co., Drawer 125 Des Moines, Ia.

Tell them You Saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming



Christmas

Sing holly now and mistletoe
And all resentment from your heart;
Sing the accessories which show,
And in this joyous day have part;
Sing help to him you fain would wrong,
And good to him you would deride;
Lift up your heart in joy and song
And sing the Christ back to your side.

We sincerely wish a MERRY CHRISTMAS for every home on the farm, and that it may be followed by a prosperous and happy New Year, of full twelve months' duration.

Make home bright, happy and cheerful. It can be done if all lend a hand.

Boys of the farm, do you realize that the happiness of the home depends quite a good deal upon you? And, girls, it depends upon you too.

And the husband and father sometimes thinks that if he keeps the fields straight, he has little to do with things in the house. His words of approval and smiles of appreciation are worth more inside the house than anything his hands can do.

And in this the wife and mother has a lesson, too. No matter how nice she may keep things, a fit of sulks and protracted taunting and nagging make everything look topsy turvy.

Let us once more urge the busy housewife to make one step do what it took two to do before. Plan and think.

Life is not very long at best. Every moment is a precious one. Get something good out of it.

We have no desire to be constantly preaching to Our Up-to-Date People; please do not take it that way; but we wish to continually move with them upward to what is higher and nobler.

How is this: Every day a little better; every day a little wiser; every day a little richer; every day a more kindly neighbor. Life is worth the living, and there is plenty to live for.

"Christmas comes but once a year," and it does not come for meanness. It may have fun, and frolic, and merry making, and not dishonor God, but the fun and frolic and merry making must be kindly and free from harm, such as to make people happy.

Christmas was set apart to commemorate a happy time, a joyful event, the coming of a Savior for the world. Hence it should still have in it more of joy than of fun, and more of happiness than of merriment.

We give gifts on Christmas to typify God's great gift to man. Hence the gift represents a sentiment rather than a value. Therefore Christmas gifts need not be costly. In the love of the giver is the value of the gift. Remember the widow's two mites.

And the gift need not be in a costly setting. God's great gift was framed in a manger, a box for feeding cattle in.

But a gift of value to the needy is flavored with both love and charity. Heaven's choicest flavoring. Let such sweet savors be constantly ascending.

How many great names have been first heard in the home on the farm! How many great deeds have had the seeds from which they grew planted there! The world will still honor great names and be benefited by great deeds. Are the names for future honor in your home, and are you planting seeds for the great deeds of the future?

If you have an honest heart and an industrious hand, can think good things and do them, you are on the road to greatness.

Those who have succeeded best in the world, are not those who have waited for the time to come for them to do something; they went to the time and found it NOW. If they found no job of handling silks, but had a job of shoveling manure, they shoveled the manure, and it wasn't long till a more attractive job overtook them.

There are two classes that seldom find better jobs—those who do nothing but hunt for them, and those who sit down and wait for them to come. Jobs never catch up with those who are always on the chase, and they pass by those who are sitting still and waiting, without ever seeing them. Be busy at something, and do your best at it; then the better jobs will find you.

This is good advice for all, but we intend it specially for those of the homes on the farm. There's a great restlessness among the young people of the farm; they feel like they must get to *doing something*. Dear young friends, there are opportunities all around you. You are in the greatest place for improvement and advancement there is in all the world today. Your fathers and your uncles have been taught and have studied nothing but production, while their profits have all leaked out at the great hole in the marketing side of the farm basket. You may now study production just as well as they, and you may do it much better; and you may also study marketing, assist in making the prices at which you will sell, and thus plug up the hole in the basket. Nay, you may throw the old basket away entirely, and have a new one, one that will hold the profits, and that will stand the test of comparison with anybody else's basket. The new farming has great opportunities for farmer boys.

Now here is what we want, and we spoke of it in last paper. We want Our Up-to-Date People to get closer together. We want them to get acquainted, and realize that they are one great family of progressive farmers, and not of farmers only, but of all who are friends of agriculture. The best way in the world to do that is to write to and of each other, even if it is nothing but a postal card. Each of you know something about the home and its management that others would be glad to know. Sit right down and write it to Up-to-Date Farming. Don't try to write everything at once; just one or two facts this time, and one or two the next time. We don't care for long letters, for we can't print them; but we want a basket full of short ones written by the wives and mothers, the home makers, and the farmer boys and girls. Write if you can't say anything but "howdy."

Now, see here, what are you thinking about regarding Up-to-Date? You surely have no idea of letting the paper stop coming to you when your time is out. We are just now getting in position to do you good, and help you to be successful and happy. Said Mr. Everitt to a writer on the paper, after most of the matter for this issue had been written: "I believe the December 15th paper is going to be more interesting, if possible, than any number that has preceded it, and it seems to me, if any of our readers have thought of letting the paper stop at the end of the year, they will decide otherwise when they get this paper, and promptly renew." Well, it looks like they would, doesn't it?

That picture on first page brings Christmas, with all its pleasant thoughts and memories, right into the house doesn't it? That Santa Claus looks like a living, breathing person, as full of mirth and jollity as he is of "good will to men."

Four times a month after January 1st. Well, we'll have to hustle at this end of the line and no mistake. Will our good Up-to-Date People hustle a little at the other end of the line, and send us a whole lot of new subscribers between now and the first of January? The subscribers will get twice as many papers, but the price will be no higher until after January 1st.

Have you sent us the name and address of your minister that we may send him Up-to-Date Farming during 1907? It doesn't cost either you or the minister a cent; we wish the preachers to know about controlled marketing, and how farmers have suffered for want of it. Men are so neglectful, we ask the women to send us these addresses. Do you think your preacher will like to read it?

Let another man praise thee and not thy own mouth.—Proverb.

Christmas and Popcorn

We know full well that people do not live as they used to live; that young people and their parents have a thousand things to amuse them, even on the farm, that were wholly unknown when the writer of this was a boy. And yet when the Christmas time comes, my mind wanders back to the "little old log cabin," not in the lane, but in the little backwoods clearing that had made a break in the forest. Christmas came there as regularly as it now comes to the nice modern homes on the improved farms that have crowded out the forests. The Christmas cheer was simple, but it was enjoyed as much as the finer things of now. The stockings (it was only socks with us) were hung up Christmas eve, the night before Christmas; then Christmas night we had our presents to display and show our pride in, and the "candy pulling," and popcorn constituted our "goodies." How often have I set and wondered why as the popcorn waged its mimic battle in the big, old-fashioned baking oven, and how it jumped out like frightened lambs every time the lid was lifted.

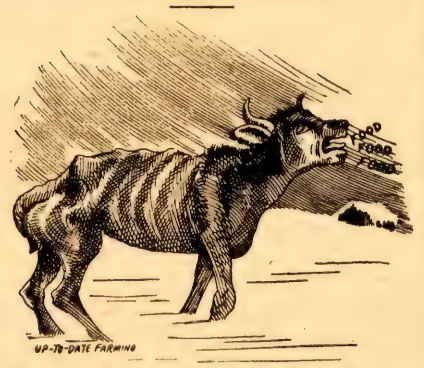
I now know why it did that, do you? There is oil in corn grains, a very volatile oil, and there is a greater per cent. of it in popcorn than in the larger corn. Heat changes this oil into gas, which is always restless and anxious to get away. As it gets hotter it refuses to stay any longer, but the outer substance of the grain and the skin which surrounds it refuse to permit it to escape; and here is a sure enough contest, but the gas wins. Mustering all its strength as the heat increases, it burst all bounds, turns the little grain wrong side out, and lo, the white caps! The force of the explosion causes the constant jumping of the grains. Big corn does not burst thus on being parched for two reasons—it has not quite so great a per cent. of oil, and its outer layer is not so strong, and therefore it splits and lets out the gas before it gets strong enough for an explosion.

Since popcorn is still a favorite with young people, and since it is really a nutritious and wholesome food, we will give our readers some modern uses of it. In serving soups, sprinkle large and perfectly popped grains (freshly popped) over the top of the soup in the bowl. It floats so lightly that it may be rounded up like a mound—like a miniature snow covered mountain—and it is as good to eat with the soup as crackers or wafers, though these may be used also, if the popped corn is not enough.

Fresh buttered popcorn may be served nicely with salad; arrange the corn in a circle around a mound of salad.

And, while we are on the subject, freshly popped corn may be used as a garnish for ice cream. It is novel and ornamental, and adds the appearance of snow to the frozen cream. It adds also to the nourishment in the cream, and minimizes its harmfulness.

The old-fashioned taffy popcorn balls are still popular, as is the plain home popped corn with butter and salt. The modern poppers, however, virtually exclude the butter and salt. Modern appliances can not equal the crisp, tender "poppies" from the old baking oven on the coals in front of the fireplace.



Uncle Threadbare is still doing business at the old stand; he dumps his crops at low prices and then starves his cattle and—his folks.

Low down Electric Handy Wagons will be found time savers and money savers on farms that do not use them. Send for free book telling about them and their many advantages. Address Electric Wheel Co., Box 170, Quincy. Ill.

Canadian Wheat Lands are proving very attractive for many U. S. farmers. Readers of Up-to-Date Farming should investigate and know all about them. Write to Strong & Nichols, Room 203, 131 La Salle St., Chicago, for information. They are general agents for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and sell the land direct to settlers.

There is love that stirs the heart,
And love that gives it rest;
But the love that leads life upward
Is the noblest and the best.
—Harry Van Dyke.

Keep a Goin'

If you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep a-goin'!
If it hails or if it snows,
Keep a-goin'!
'Tain't no use to sit and whine,
When the fish ain't on your line,
Bait your hook and keep on tryin',
Keep a-goin'!

When the weather kills your crop,
Keep a-goin'!
When you tumble from the top,
Keep a-goin'!
S'pose you're out o' every dime,
Gettin' broke ain't any crime;
Tell the world you're feelin' prime,
Keep a-goin'!

When it looks like all is up,
Keep a-goin'!
Drain the sweetness from the cup,
Keep a-goin'!
See the wild birds on the wing!
Hear the bells that sweetly ring!
When you feel like singin',—sing!
Keep a-goin'! ..—Exchange.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents.

HENS WILL LAY

As well in winter as in summer when treated by my method. Hundreds of delighted users say so. A wonderful discovery. Every hen can be made a 200-egg hen. Don't miss this. For particulars, address GEO. W. RHONE, ORRSTOWN, PA.

May we send you Lee's new book on poultry and live stock? Thirty-two pages; illustrated; in colors; and an

EGG RECORD--FREE

for 1907. Interesting, instructive. Mention this paper. That's all! GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Nebr.

BUTTER WITHOUT CHURNING

No bother; no machine; no tiresome cleaning of churns and pans. Makes only the highest grade butter in a minute or two. Write for full information. NEWPROGRESS BUTTER CO. Dept B, Rochester, N. Y.



CORNS Will come back every time you cut them. Stop it and use A-CORN SALVE. Removes the whole corn, roots and all. Quick, safe and sure. 15c at your druggists or by mail. Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia



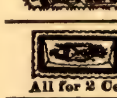
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2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CAD12, OHIO.



916 CARDS NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe 20 New Songs, 100 Rich and Racy Jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards, 1 Escort, and 1 Acquaintance Cards, Standard Beau Catcher, &c. All for 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.

Xmas Books We can supply your needs in this line. See advertisement in this issue and former numbers of Up-to-Date Farming. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

FARM Journal. Best agriculture paper. 5 years only 75c. Farm Journal, 1064 Race St. Phila., Pa

"I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming"—these few words mean much to you, the advertiser, and the publisher. Write them every time you answer an advertisement.

Stop Wash-Day Drudgery

You are tired of the work it causes and poor results a washboard gives. Why slave away for hours on ashday, with all its tired arms and backaches? DON'T DO IT.

Perhaps you have already decided that a washing machine is made for your convenience. Good. Then let us advise you to not pay an exhorbitant price for pretty talk and "mechanical wonders." Perpetual motion has not been invented or discovered.

The Pedigo Perfection Washer is the machine for you, reader. Here is a picture of it. Nothing complicated. It will not get out of order and give a mechanic gray hairs to keep it running. The Pedigo is just a washing machine. A slight forward and back movement of the arm runs it without tiring the back. Thousands have been in use for years. Strength saved in running it. It will wash to perfection a lace handkerchief or a carpet. Made of galvanized iron and will last indefinitely. The most wonderful part of our proposition is the price, only 3.00. Why pay $10.00 or more for a complicated machine? Your money back if not satisfied is the way we sell Pedigo Perfectfon Washers. Try one on our guarantee. If you send 50 cents extra, or $3.50 in all, we will pay freight east of the Rockies.



COONER & FORTUNE CO., INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

A PIG TALE

An Englishman's First Lesson in Farming

By Knox Magee in the National Monthly.

"I object only because I can't see why one should feed pigs—beastly pigs—before one can learn farming," the young Englishman objected. "I didn't come to Canada for that, you know. When I buy my own farm, I shall not grow the nasty things," he added in explanation.

"Oh, I see," said MacDonald of the fiery beard "I see. But I'll just tell you this: If you don't learn how to feed pigs, you don't learn how to farm with me. You either feed those pigs or we call off our agreement, right now. Understand?"

The Englishman flushed scarlet, and twisted savagely at the waxed points of his moustache. "Oh, very well," he said, with as good grace as could be expected, "if you think it a necessary part of my education, I shall feed the beastly things." Then he muttered, under his breath; "But I think it a piece of bally rot—my word, I do!"

"Good morning, Mr. Perry," the farmer's daughter called out, as she came towards them. "Oh!" she cried, stopping abruptly and raising her pretty eyebrows, "starting in seriously this morning, Mr. Perry?" Her voice was rich, refined, well-modulated, with a tone of confidence and gentle raillery in it; all of which proclaimed the "College for Young Ladies," as the well-knit frame and the healthy flush advertised the virtues of country air.

Mr. Perry's manner became more uneasy; the possibility of having a spectator of his humiliation was, perhaps, a reasonable excuse.

"Yes," he said, glancing a little nervously at the farmer; my first practical lesson, Miss MacDonald, and I feel quite a blockhead, don't you know—quite hopeless.."

"Oh, you'll learn all right," MacDonald put in. "But the only place to start is where I started—at the bottom. Better hurry up, though; they're singing for their breakfast, and may tear that fence down if they don't get it pretty soon."

"What—the pigs? Are you to feed the pigs, Mr. Perry? Oh, how delightful! And may I watch you?" the young lady asked.

"Well, you know really, Miss May—" he stammered.

"Oh, yes, I must watch you!" she interrupted. "You will need my advice of course."

She waited no more, but started for the little field into which the pigs had been turned for the summer; while he, with burning cheeks, but a firm determination to see the thing through, followed, twisting murderously at the little yellow decoration on his upper lip.

"My word! I feel like a blooming idiot," he muttered to himself.

The arrival of Miss MacDonald at the enclosure was announced by an uproar almost loud enough to split one's ears.

The Englishman came to a sudden stop. "My eye! but they seem savage this morning," he thought. But at that moment he saw the farmer giving him a last look before entering the house, so he squared his shoulders and faced the music with a bold front.

"Don't you think they are awfully cute?" the girl asked, as the victim came up. "Did you ever see brighter or more intelligent little eyes? See how they sparkle and dance and blink. Who, after seeing them, can say they are stupid?"

"Or gentle!" he added.

She pouted, and withdrew a little way while he filled the pail from the barrel, and the pigs attempted to anticipate his service by scrambling over each other to the top rail of the fence.

Perry watched their efforts with mingled disgust and alarm. He approached the fence and peered over in search of the trough into which he had seen Bill pour the milk the day before. To his consternation he beheld the trough several yards from the fence, turned bottom up, where the greedy herd had nosed it.

"I say, Miss MacDonald, here's a shocking mess!" he complained, turning an appealing face to her. "The stupid things have upset their trough!"

"Turn it over again," she laughed—unsympathetic creature!

"But—" he objected.

"Oh, Mr. Perry, you are not afraid of them, surely!" she laughed again.

Afraid! The idea of his being afraid! And for her to laugh! He would show her how much cause she had for laughter at his expense. He mounted the barrier almost recklessly, but paused on the top rail, with the pail resting before him, and shouted "Shoo!" at the scrambling beasts below.

But the pig is a rowdy; he knows nothing of respect or discipline. And so the young Englishman now learned. His "Shoo!" produced not the slightest effect; it was drowned in a storm of protest; and the huge mother of the half-grown family displayed her contempt for orders and impatience of delay by tossing his dangling foot aside with an unexpected roughness that almost precipitated both milk and man upon her back.

"Lord Harry! The vicious duffer!" he gasped and made a frantic grab to save the pail from falling. He succeeded; only about a quart of the milk was lost—and not irretrievably; the flaring top of his new long boot caught it, and it trickled amongst his toes quite refreshingly. Again he glanced his appeal at the girl; but she was writhing in the grip of convulsive laughter.

"Oh!—oh!" she gasped; and then as he performed another acrobatic feat, to avoid the tossing snouts, "Oh, please—please, don't," she cried; "I—I can't stand it!" And she leaned against the fence, holding her sides and shaking.

This humiliation was even too much for a self-controlled Englishman. He trembled with fear and anger; but the anger, backed by pride, prevailed.

"I shall jolly soon show you," he muttered; and branishing his hat before the bead-like eyes, he dropped amongst the squealing, scrambling brutes.

To his surprise, his sudden descent produced no pronounced effect—except within his boot; there it caused the collected milk to spout and gurgle musically. He shuddered at the sensation, and kicked out savagely at the roll of bacon that had climbed half into the pail in his hand.

"You blooming bounder!" he ground between clenched teeth, and kicked to right and left in quick succession.

The pigs squealed, but, undaunted, returned to the attack with renewed vigor.

Mr. Perry's heart began to sink. The conviction that he had made a mistake in taking the tempting pail within the enclosure forced itself upon his mind with disconcerting strength. His position was becoming less bearable with each second that passed. That he might save the pail from capture he was forced to hold it with both hands, breast high, before him; and even then a dozen squealing noses tossed and puffed but an inch below. Alarm began to drown his resolution. He was being rudely buffeted to right and left by creatures that he loathed and did not understand. He took a backward step; they tumbled over each other in their haste to follow; and one, even less courteous than his fellows, stamped a well-weighted hoof upon his soaking foot.

The victim bit his lower lip with rage. "Oh, you duffer! You—you blundering idiot!" he swore. Again he kicked with might and main, and limped painfully back another step.

The pig that received the blow squealed in ear-splitting falsetto, darted away a few yards, turned, and with head tipped to one side, stared back with dancing little eyes, and grunted its wonder and resentment.

The accusing look was wasted on Perry; he had heard a gasping laugh, and glanced over his shoulder in wonder. There he beheld the girl—the girl that he had been fool enough to admire—squirming against the fence, purple in the face and half strangling with laughter at his agony.

"Uh!" he grunted, and lurched to one side, as the huge mother of the ruffians collided with his leg.

There is a limit to even a gentleman's patience. "My word! It's amusing—devilishly amusing!" he sputtered in desperation. "Ha, ha!" he laughed, half hysterically, "so glad to contribute to your pleasure! So jolly glad!"

She was too breathless to take offence; she merely clung to the rail, swayed from side to side, and struggled for breath.

At this moment the crisis came. The Englishman had just ground his teeth and delivered a mighty kick at an impetuous beast that had almost upset him, when his most dreaded and least refined enemy, the lumbering mother, with a hungry-brightened eye, spied from the rear the tantilizing pail, lowered till well within her reach. Driven to a fury of impatience by this irritating creature, who had come amongst them with his awkward ways and inconsiderate kicks, she threw all caution to the winds and dashed between his legs.

The victim's knees flew apart as if a bomb had burst between them; the hog's nose struck the pail in its descent; the milk spouted high in the air and came down in a sticky torrent. A wild yell escaped the fallen, as he came down on a broad, flat back. He grasped and sputtered through the storm of milk, and grabbed frantically at something, which proved to be a slippery ear. The hog squealed her horror and dashed through her startled family. He gripped his knees well into the bulging sides, drew up two yards of legs, crouched low in his living saddle, and clung to the pail and ear in desperation.

The wind screamed and whistled, as he shot around the little field with the speed of an express train; the earth, the fence, the barn, vibrated like a stretched elastic; and each of the short, lightning-like jumps seemed to drive his backbone down to half its natural length.

"You duffer! Oh, you stupid duffer!" he grunted through teeth that snapped together with every jolt. "I'll drub the blooming life out of you!"

He swung the pail on high and brought it with a thump against the shining side—and the last of the milk shot up his sleeve, in pure perversity.

"Uh, uh! uh!" the beast protested, and shot forward with increased speed.

As he flew past the point where the girl stood, he caught a choking little sound, which stirred the wells of his rage to the very bottom. He swung the pail aloft repeatedly, and at each swing the grunts of terror mingled with his jolting imprecations.

"I—I shall finish you—I shall jolly soon finish you!" was shaken from between his teeth as the grain is shaken from the hopper. "Take that, you bally idiot!—and that!—and that!"

"Uh! uh! uh!" the hog responded, and darted, swift as an arrow toward a corner where the rest of the herd were crowded—wondering spectators of the scene.

The pail still rose and fell; the milk still dripped. The victim's toes still ploughed the grass; "You duffer—you—stupid duffer!" was still jolted out unevenly.

And then, ere one could blink, it was all over! The unwilling and abused bearer of the burden dashed amongst her offspring; a storm of squealing rent the air; a pair of long legs cut fantastic figures above the shining backs for a moment; the band scrambled over them, buried them, and dispersed—and lo! only a pail and a muddy, though white-washed form remained.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"I never knew a 'remittance man' yet that was worth his salt. The confounded idiot has run the sow almost to death." It was the farmer that spoke.

Mr. Perry looked around dazedly, and discovered that he was lying on the grass just outside the fatal enclosure.

"My eye!" he muttered, scrambling to his feet.

"Nothing the matter with your eye, it's all in your dod gasted head," said the farmer.



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Every man who looks back upon his boyhood, recalls no greater longing than that for a firearm, no keener disappointment than the failure to get it, or more honest joy than when the gun was finally placed in his hands.

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Amid the Christmas Festivities

Pause, now, for a space,
In the midst of your mirth,
Remember the Christ,
And His coming to earth;
His life and His work,
And the purpose in view,
And question each heart
Of the work still to do.

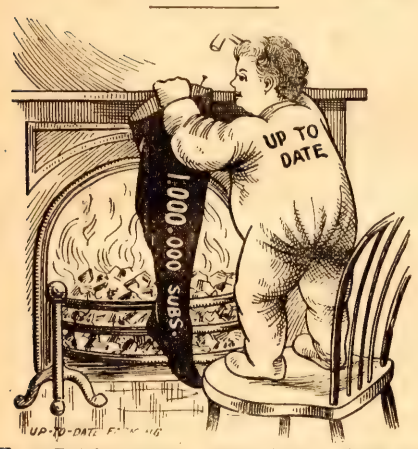
The Snow Flury

Off from the cloud-hills,
High in the air,
Where bloom the daisies,
dreamy and fair;
Winter, the shepherd,
Is calling his sheep,
And the white, fleecy snowflakes
Flock home to sleep.

Where have these lambkins
Been all the day?
High on the cloud-mountains
Skipping at play.
In clear brooks of sunshine,
In valleys of sky,
They put their cold noses
And drink the streams dry.

But winter, the shepherd,
Is calling them home;
And, down every cloudside,
See how they come;
But tomorrow a shearer,
The sun shining full,
Will cut off their fleeces
And take all their wool.

—S.



Up-to-Date's request to Santa Claus. Don't disappoint him.

Santa's Best Gift

Santa Claus is a dear old soul
To bring Up-to-Date in so great a roll.
Who would have thought of such a plan,
So good a message to bring to man?
Of Saints he is most welcome of all,
For young and old rejoice at his call.
He is a Saint of wonderful influence, too,
And, seeking how most good he could do,
'Twas a noble action when he planned
To spread Up-to-date all over the land.
I hope every farmer will read it and learn
That it's time for his marketing lane to turn,
And promptly enlist in the struggle for right—
To put robber greed to ignoble flight.
—Mrs. S. E. Sowers.

The imports of flaxseed into the United States fell off heavily last year, amounting in 1906 to 52,240 pounds. The year before it was 296,184 pounds.

The exports of American butter has increased to 27,360,537 pounds. In 1905 there were exported only 10,071,487 pounds. This shows an increase during the year of about 172 per cent.

While on the subject of imports and exports, we may say that the domestic merchandise exported from the United States during the eleven months preceding May, 1906, amounted to $1,594,979,672. During the preceding same period it was $1,372,962,232, more than $200,000,000 less. We are not told for how much less these exports were sold abroad than duplicate goods were sold for in this country.

The Lighter Crops Leading

It would seem that the wealthy growers of the greater crops, such as wheat, corn, cotton, etc., ought to be amazed at their helpless condition before the speculative price makers wnen the daily press tells us of what the producers of the smaller crops are doing. Note the following of the peanut growers:

Norfolk, Va., November 21.—The peanut growers of Virginia and North Carolina will demand 5½ cents a pound for prime grade peanuts of this year's crop. Failing to receive this price in the open market, the growers are pledged to hold the entire output. The growers are pledged to hold the entire output. The growers are thoroughly organized. The prices for this year's crop were fixed at a meeting in Suffolk, Va., attended by about 400 peanut growers representing every peanut-producing section of the two States. Reports showed that the growing crop is short and inferior.

Purity of Seed

Up-to-Date Farming has not been wanting in teaching the importance of pure seed. No matter what the crop to be grown, none but the best seed should be used. It has been demonstrated that pure and well matured seeds do add vigor to the plants they produce, and thus bring to the maximum the probability of good yields. The difference in cost is a very small item that should never be considered, as it may represent the difference between the success or failure of the crop, or of moderate success and great success.

And here we may say a word regarding the quantity of seed. A great many farmers think they are practicing economy when they make a saving in the amount of seed they use. But this is a serious mistake, especially in the small seed or sowed crops. It is wasteful, of course, to use too much seed, and it may even be harmful to the crop, but it is safer to use too much than too little.

And, in fact, the rule applies to the hill or row crops as well as to the broadcast or sowed crops, for it is better to thin the hilled crops than to replant them. A bad stand can scarcely be remedied, no matter what the crop.

The Waste Places

We have often called attention to waste places on farms, and urged that they be reduced to pasture or cultivation. Land is already too costly to allow any portion of it to go to waste, and yet there are few farms on which may not be found corners and patches, sometimes aggregating acres, that are producing nothing useful, but are doing worse. These spots are sometimes quite inaccessible, and are difficult perhaps to add to the pasture fields or lots, but they should in some way be brought into usefulness.

And these thoughts suggest creeks and drains that run through farms almost always marked by wild growths along their banks. Of course these should not be allowed to become rambling thickets that encroach upon the cultivated ground, but there is a question if it is not well to permit a thin strip of bushes to grow along the banks and overlap the ditches. Where ditches are bare grass and weeds will grow up in them during dry times to catch sand and drifts when the rains come and thus choke and fill up the drains. Heavily shaded by foliage overhanging them, these growths will not appear, and nature will keep the drains open. Farms are full of problems that require thought to solve.

Who Controlled these Prices

"Prices of finished iron have advanced."—Newspaper heading.

Who advanced them? The makers of finished iron, of course; nobody else could or would.

"Prices on all kinds of mirrors will advance 20 to 30 per cent. after January."—Newspaper paragraph.

Who ordered it? The manufacturers of mirrors in convention in Chicago, and nobody kicks, nor says it can't be done.

"The price of cattle went down from 10 to 25 cents yesterday."—Newspaper paragraph.

Who put it down? Not the cattle raisers, but the packers, who buy but do not produce.

"Wheat was off a cent and corn also showed a decline."—Newspaper heading.

Who did it? Not the farmers but the gamblers in prices. Farmers after all are not so independent as match and toothpick makers. These make prices on what they make; farmers produce nearly everything, but, without controlled marketing, they make prices on nothing!



He is coming sure as fate. A million subs. to Up-to-Date

Simpson-Eddystone Prints



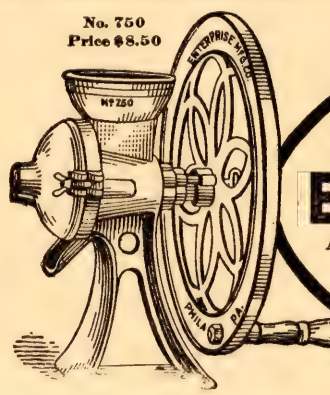
These are questions to ask in making a dress: Will it hold its color? Will it wear well? Will it pay for the time spent in making?

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Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.



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are the busy ones that lay the eggs. Maintaining the health of your flock and keeping up egg production is largely a question of food; cracked grain, ground bone, shell, etc., are most important. You can turn grain and waste materials into money with the

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A thoroughly reliable mill for general use of farmers and poultrymen. Very useful for making bone meal fertilizer. Mill shown in cut, $8.50. Weight 60 lbs. Capacity 1½ bushels of corn per hour. Write for the *Enterprising Housekeeper*, a book of 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps. Sent free.

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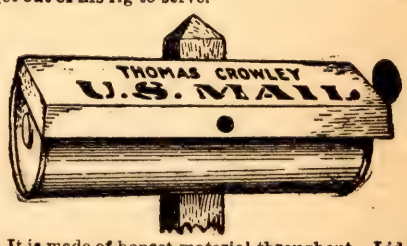
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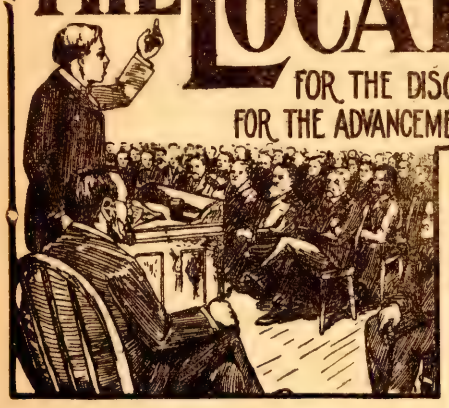
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THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY Is an international organization, incorporated with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up.

The Emblem

of the American Society of Equity as here shown is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION. It is the face of the Equity button and should be worn by every farmer.

The Farmer's Union Label must be made the strongest link in the chain of organized farming, as it has long been the strongest link in the chain of organized labor. By the use of the Label an article is recognized as a product of organized farmers and those who use such articles know they are patronizing and sustaining organized effort for improved condition. Use the label on your letters, envelopes and on your produce.

The solution of the Farmers Labor Problems that will come thru Profitable Prices means a demand for millions of union laborers.

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Farmers now have the opportunity of their lives. They may get entirely out of the old ruts that have smothered them so long. Two plain words mean it all— organize and co-operate.

The beginning of 1907 will mark a new era for organization and farming in this country. The annual meeting at East St. Louis blazed the way, and the officers of the Society propose to follow the path marked out with rapid strides. Every local union should be vigorously active.

Every local union should, between now and the first of January, secure the membership of every available person in the vicinity. The membership fee will be $2 after that day.

Up-to-Date Farming has some splendid plans for 1907. Experts in the respective lines will discuss, entirely free from party bias, and in a way they are not discussed by politicians or the party press, all the great questions now before the American people. We wish every reader of the paper and friend of controlled marketing would send us a list of subscribers between now and the first of January. After the first of January the paper is to be published weekly and the price will be increased. All who subscribe before that time will get the paper at the present price through 1907.

Dates and places of meeting should be sent us early so that announcement of them may be made. This should be specially observed after the first of the year. Coming so much oftener, Up-to-Date will be a valuable medium for these announcements. Send us also reports of meetings immediately after they have been held. We wish to make this department an epitome of the work being done all over the country.

"Remember me when this you see, and know I'm still for Equity!" humorously writes Organizer Sherod of Iowa, telling us he is ready "at once" to aid in the whirlwind campaign.

In this peculiarly commercial age, it is important that all who trade, especially at a distance, as through our Business Exchange, for instance, make themselves responsible by bank references or endorsements. We suggest this to local unions; it greatly facilitates business transactions.

The contemplated issue of Up-to-Date Farming in German is meeting ready response. We urge all who would prefer the paper in German to write us promptly that we may know how many wish the German edition.

Certainly no further hint is necessary as to making local union meetings attractive and interesting. All remember how the neighborhood, old and young, enjoyed the literary meetings at the school houses of earlier days. The local union meetings may take the place of these school meetings too generally abandoned. Make them the social and literary occasions of the neighborhood.

Wisconsin State meeting at Grand Rapids, Wis., January 8, 9, and 10. The potato question will be a special topic at the State meeting.

Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor at Minneapolis.

The American Federation of Labor is an international organization, and covers the United States, Canada and England. It includes all the different branches of labor the same as the American Society of Equity includes all farm products. Friendly and co-operative relations between these two great bodies marks a new era in the farm and labor world.

C. W. Palmer, Wheatland, Okla., president of the Oklahoma State Union, was a very welcome visitor at headquarters last week. He is much interested in the work of organization in his promising new State, and good reports may be expected from there. Note the call for the State Union meeting at Stillwater January 3 and 4. Important business to come before the union is his reason for not giving longer notice. We hope there will be a full attendance of earnest farmers at the meeting.

Organizer M. M. Fairman, of Corsica, Pa., notifies us of an A. S. of E. meeting to be held at the Baptist hcurch in Corsica, at 7:30 p. m., December 15, but as the notice did not reach us in time for a previous issue, all we can do is to make this mention of the meeting.

"We are sweeping the country."—A. C. Ellis, Sec., Germantown, Ky.

State Organizer L. N. Robertson and National Organizer H. B. Sherman, have been doing very successful work in the Burley tobacco district of Kentucky.

The press of Kentucky is giving great publicity to the A. S. of E., endorsing the plan, and materially aiding the organizers of the tobacco districts.

The Louisville Courier-Journal announces the organization by N. L. Robertson, of a union at Lexington, Ky. This is only one of a great many organized in the blue grass region lately.

The Bulletin, Big Rapids, Mich., speaks encouragingly of the work being done there by the A. S. of E.

The Pendletonian, Falmouth, Ky., announces the organization of a local union at Demossville with 21 members. G. W. McMillan, Frank Conrad and Chas. T Bailey did the work.

The Pendletonian also announces an interesting meeting of the McKinneysburg local, at which Rev. Joseph Sargeant, .E. E. Barton and George H Wright spoke, and the membership was largely increased.

The Lexington (Ky.) Herald, speaking of an enthusiastic A. S. of E. meeting at Versailles, says: "The Burley tobacco men are determined to control the price of their product as the growers of dark tobacco have done in Western Kentucky."

A splendid meeting was recently held at Mt. Sterling, Ky., and a strong organization was effected.

An A. S. of E. union was recently effected in Woodford county, Ky., with forty-five prominent farmers as members. William Dunlap is president, and H. C. White is secretary. The organization was effected amid much enthusiasm.

John Weinstock, Fall Creek, Wis., writes: This proposition of the American Federation of Labor to co-operate with the American Society of Equity, is a momentous move and one of the most important ever undertaken by the common people in this country, in my estimation, and I believe it is all right. The people in this locality are thoroughly alive to the importance of organization, and in their meetings discuss the subject in all its bearings.

Thomas Emmerton, president Wisconsin State Union, Bloomer, Wis., writes: "We are shipping our hogs and cattle through our own agent, and we are getting good results. A member goes to Chicago with the stock, and our people are surprised at the returns they get. When they thoroughly understand the meaning of union, we shall have accomplished our object of controlled marketing."

L. R. Ruby, Williamstown, Ky., an active organizer of the A. S. of E., writes that they have not less than 1,500 members in Grant county, Ky., all obtained since August 9, 1906, and which wonderful result he attributes largely to the able addresses delivered in that county by Mr. Elliston.

USE OF FARM LABEL.

Speaking of the affiliation of the American Society of Equity with organized labor, the Evansville Journal-News says:

While it would be impossible to attach this label to all articles sold by the farmer, either to the grain buyer or to the retail customer over the market stand, union advocates regard the display of the label on wagons and stands as sufficient. If the plan carries, and these is every likelihood that it will, even to the point of a general use of the label in Evansville, market stands will bear the label posted on a stick or displayed conspicuously over a basket. As indicated by the resolutions adopted by the American Federation at Minneapolis, and by the action of the Central Labor Union of Evansville, the affiliation is intended to be one of mutual benefit, and unionists of all classes will be expected to patronize only those market gardners and farmers who are members of the Equity society, while the gardners and farmers on the other hand, if they live up to the principles voiced by their national organization and their locals, will patronize only union industries.

APPROVED BY LABOR EDITORS.

"I regard the movement between the farmers and trade unionists as one of the most important steps in the history of labor," said Editor Charles R. Hutchinson of the Union Label, Saturday. "The farmers are a large class, buy heavily and their aid is of great importance to the trade unionists. With these two large factors hand in hand labor will become more strongly intrenched. The affiliation has been gone about methodically, and locally we are doing only what has been done by the national organizations."

To Hold Potatoes in Michigan.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

At a special meeting of the A. S. of E. at Cedar City, Mich., November 24, it was decided to hold our potatoes for the minimum price as set by the A. S. of E. at the annual convention at East St. Louis.—Frank J. Zeits, Sec.

1907 Dues

Important Notice to Officers of Local Unions and Members.

Extract from By-Laws of the American Society of Equity, revised at the Annual Meeting, East St. Louis, Ill., October 23-26, 1906.

"The dues to be paid by each member of a local union shall be $1.20 per year, payable in advance by the first day of January in each year."

"Members at large or members not convenient to a local union * * * may maintain their membership by the payment of $1.20 dues to be paid the same as local members."

For the information of members and unions we will say that 20 cents of the dues is to remain in the local union treasury, 20 cents be forwarded to the county union secretary and 80 cents be forwarded to the State union secretary. In case there is no county or State union their portions must be forwarded to the National Union.

Members at large shall forward their dues to the State secretary if there is one, otherwise to the National Union secretary.

Below is the important notice:

The Board of Directors of the American Society of Equity have decided, and do now declare that for each member who pays the 1907 dues in advance by or before January 1, 1907. his or her arrearage dues, if any, will be cancelled.

This action is taken: First, because the old apportionment of dues, and the old terms of payment monthly, quarterly or annually made it impossible or impracticable to maintain an adequate system of collections. It is now the desire to start on a new deal based on the more rational law enacted at the last meeting.

It is hoped and expected that every member will see that his dues are in good standing by the first of the year, thus saving the penalty the by-laws provide and putting the organization in a condition for aggressive work in 1907. It is also hoped and expected that every officer of local, county and State unions will bend their energies to the consummation of the above stated desirable object.

Attend to this matter at the next meeting and don't fail to have a meeting as early as possible.

The annual dues ($1.20) includes payment for the official paper for 1907.

EQUITY SUPPLIES

EQUITY STATIONERY



Every member of The A. S. of E. should use the official "Equity Stationery, Farmers to the Front." It costs but a trifle. It will be printed to your order on letterheads 8½x11 in., ruled on both sides and on XXX white wove envelopes and delivered to you prepaid at the following prices. (Give express office and postoffice).

100 Letter Heads, 100 Envelopes.....$1.00
250 Letter Heads, 250 Envelopes.....$1.80
500 Letter Heads, 500 Envelopes.....$3.25

LITERATURE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Package containing 100 pieces, FREE. Postage 10c.

Bundle of papers "Up-to-Date Farming" free, postage 10c.

Constitution and By-Laws, per dozen postpaid, 10c.

Farmer's Strike Circulars, wheat or potatoes, per hundred 25c.

60 Important Questions Answered, booklet, dozen 10c.

The Farmer and the Wise Man circular, per hundred 10c.

The Third Power Book, 320 pages, cloth, 25 or more at 18c by frt. or ex., postpaid each 25c.

Songs of Equity, 48 songs, words and music and 6 recitations, 86 pages and an aparopriate cover, dozen $3.00 by freight or express, postpaid each 35c.

Union labels, per hundred 20c, per thousand $1.00.

Send all orders to

The American Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Indiana

A. S. of E. GOLD BADGES



$1.00

Every member who is proud of his society, and all should be proud of a society for as good objects as the A. S. of E., will wear one of these beautiful gold badges. The large badge has gold letters and monogram. The ground is blue and green enamel. It is very beautiful and the words state the chief object of the A. S. of E. With button back. Price $1.00.

The smaller badge is a gold skeleton monogram pin as shown, exceedingly neat. Price 75c. Both will be prized and worn by the most exacting. Quantity prices on application.



75c

The American Society of Equity
INDIANAPOLIS, IND

MEMBERSHIP FEES AND DUES

Beginning January 1, 1907, the fee for membership in the American Society of Equity is $2.00, which entitles the member to all the privileges and benefits of the Society, including all information, reports and documents furnished by the National Union, also the official paper, membership card, badge, etc. Those who join after January 1, 1907, are not chargeable with dues until the January following. In States where State Unions are organized this fee must be sent to the Secretary of the State Union, otherwise to the Secretary of the National Union A. S. of E., at Indianapolis.

To continue a member in good standing, and to be entitled to the benefits and privileges thereof, each member, on or before the first day of January of each year, shall pay to the secretary of his local union [or to the Secretary of the state or National Uuion if a member at large], an annual dues of $1.20. Of this sum 20 cents belongs to the local union, 20 cents to the county union if there is one, and 80 cents to the State Union if there is one. If no State Union has been organized, then 80 cents is to be sent to the National Union; if neither State nor county union has been organized, then $1.00 is to be sent to the National Union.

In sending money to the National Union address, Secretary A. S. of E., Indianapolis.

MEETINGS

[Organizers are urged to send their dates for meetings to be published in the official paper. This will help them very much. Reports should be sent two weeks ahead of the date of the paper.]

OKLAHOMA STATE UNION TO MEET AT STILLWATER, JAN. 3, 1907.

The State Union of the American Society of Equity for Oklahoma is hereby called to meet at Stillwater, January 3 and 4, 1907. County unions and local unions are urged to send full representations, and all members and others are invited to attend.

C. W. PALMER, Wheatland, Pres.
R. C. YOUNGER, Homestead, Sec.

JOINT RALLY IN EVANSVILLE.

The organized farmers (A. S. of E.) of Vanderburg county, Indiana, and the labor unions of Evansville, will have a joint meeting in that city January 12. Mr. Charles A. Speer will address the meeting in behalf of the farmers. The labor unions propose to buy only products bearing the label of the organized farmers, and a movement is on foot which will reach even to the wheatfields and bread in the bakeshops.

Osceola County, Michigan.

A county meeting of the A. S. of E. will be held at the Auditorium in the village of Evart, Osceola county, at 10 o'clock, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1906. The forenoon will be devoted to executive business; the afternoon will be occupied by a competent speaker. People of all professions are cordially invited to attend the afternoon session. Dinner will be served at noon. All members bring lunch baskets.—Wm. E. Robinson, Pres.

Kentucky State Union Meets at Frankfort January 10.

The regular meeting of the A. S. of E. State Union of Kentucky will convene at Frankfort at 9 a. m. on Thursday, January 10, 1907, and continue until its work is completed. The constitution provides that "the State Union shall meet on the second Thursday of January of each year at a place designated by the previous State meeting. Each county union is entitled to two delegates at large and one additional delegate for each two hundred members or major fraction thereof in the county."

We urge that every county in the State take this matter up at once and be ready to send a full delegation to this very important meeting. Everything will be made ready for the meeting, and a reduced rate over all railroads is expected. Not only all delegates are urged to attend, but the welcome is extended to all equity people. In buying railroad tickets be sure to get a certificate from the ticket agent.

And we wish to say to all local unions in Kentucky that the first meeting after the State meeting be made a special meeting for the collection of dues, and that a letter be read by your secretary to be prepared for this special occasion by your State secretary, giving a detailed acount of what Equity is doing in Kentucky, with timely suggestions for the future.

DAVID MOORELAND, Pres.
S. B. ROBERTSON, Sec.

In North Dakota.

The Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association will meet at Fargo, North Dakota, January 15 to 18, 1907. President Worst, of the State Agricultural College has asked President Everitt, of the A. S. of E., to have a representative of the Society at that meeting to explain its plans and purposes to the thousands of farmers who will be in attendance, and he has agreed to do so.

Kansas State Union to Meet at Topeka, January 11.

The Kansas State Union of the American Society of Equity will meet at Topeka January 11, 1907.

A full representation is desired. It is our intention to follow up the good work done at the great National Union convention at East St. Louis. The interests of Kansas farmers requires prompt organization.

L. P. KING, Winfield,
Pres. Kansas State Union A. S. of E.
C. W. PECKHAM, Haven, Sec.

WISCONSIN STATE MEETING.

Wisconsin State Union meets 8th, 9th and 10th of January, 1907, at Grand Rapids, Wis. President Emmerton writes: "I am looking forward to a great meeting and the town will probably be overflowed with delegates and visitors. Trades and labor councils will send delegates from their National and State organizations. Also telephone companies will be represented as this is one of the vital points in our marketing machine. Hotel and railroad rates reduced for their meeting.

Equity Scales at Mecosta, Mich.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

At a recent meeting of Morton Center local union it was announced that the scales ordered by the union had arrived. The president announced that the scales would be put up on Main street in Mecosta, and that the members would meet and do the work to save expense.

Wheat and rye are looking well. Potatoes sell at from 18 cents to 25 cents a bushel—A. E. Archer, Mecosta, Mich.

FOR A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN IN MINNESOTA.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

I believe a whirlwind campaign is strictly in order, and I feel that this is a matter of great importance to us farmers, and also to the consumers. I assure you my heart is in this work. I am in touch with all the State officers and organizers, and am planning to put many more organizers in the field—good, live, competent, honorable, conscientious workers.—T. S. Morrell, Pres. Minn. State Union, Cedar, Minn.

REAL BUSINESS IN VANDERBURG.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

Darmstadt local 2298, Vanderburg county, Indiana, now has 36 regular and 8 special members 44 in all and every one is deeply interested in the organization. We meet every two weeks in Bauer's Hall, Darmstadt, and have never yet had less than 15 members present, no matter what the weather. Among our members are Mr. Bauer, our merchant, a doctor and a carpenter, and every one is working with sleeves rolled up to increase the membership. Nov. 10 we had an oyster supper and added $8.05 to our treasury. Our dues are all paid up to date, and we are now making arrangements to use the Equity union label on all farm, garden and dairy products, and to pledge ourselves to patronize the labor organizations of the city, in return for their buying only such products as have our label attached.—J. Wesley Stork, Evansville, Ind.

PLAINFIELD LOCAL IN WISCONSIN.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

It does seem queer that there is never a word in Up-to-Date from Plainfield local No. 1, for I feel it something to be proud of to be a member of the largest union in the State.

The members number over two hundred, and they have meetings every two weeks, but during the busy season, they did not attend very well; but I hope now that the winter is here they will rally, and one and all come to the meetings.

We have a potato house of our own, and good, honest men, farmers, in it, men that can be trusted, and it is to be hoped that all the members will work for and support their house. Then it will not be long until they can handle potatoes equal to the potato king.

Of course when the farmers began, which was this fall, they had nothing to begin with only grit, and a good many have the good kind of grit, and they will come out ahead by and by, if not in one year, may be in two. But I do hope they will stand together and pull together, for the right, equity, and then they are sure to win.

The lady members of this union number some over forty, and all are willing to help in the way of getting up dinners and entertainments to help the good cause along. They will give a chicken pie dinner December 6, and we would be glad to give Mr. Everitt his dinner if we could have him with us.

A LADY OF THE A. S. OF E.

A well known commission merchant of Philadelphia is a good friend of the A. S. of E. He has advertised for some time in the Business Exchange. Those who have Poultry, Eggs, Game, etc. to sell write Mr. T. J. Hoover, Produce Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., and tell him you belong to the A. S. of E.

Constant jolting of your wagon costs you money. It causes live stock and vegetables to lose weight in going to market; eggs to break, etc. And not least of all wagons soon wear out with the jolt, jolt, jolt over ordinary roads. This wear and tear can all be done away with by using good Bolster Springs. The best we know of are the Harvey Bolster Springs. They are guaranteed to give satisfaction and in one year or ten years the company will make it good. Ask how you can get them for free trial. Remember also they actually save their cost in a short time. Write to Harvey Spring Co., 141 Carver Avenue, Racine, Wis., and they will give full information.

In the September issue of this paper we printed an advertisement for the Big Maple Truck Co., of Kingsville, Ohio, describing their new methods for farm accounting, making a special offer to Equity members. I have personally examined their "Money Maker" and find it to be all that it is represented to be, and it will pay every reader of Up-to-Date to send their name and address to the above parties and procure their free booklet.—Editor.



To Heat Cold Rooms Quickly

Every house has its cold room. Abnormal weather conditions, inadequate stove or furnace heat often result in some particular part of the house being cold and cheerless. You can make home warm and cheerful with the

PERFECTION
Oil Heater
(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

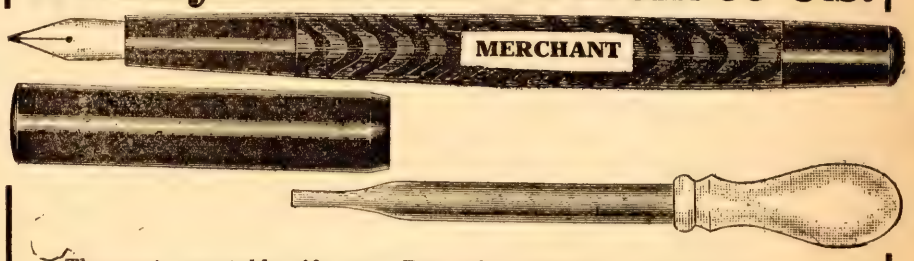
Carry it about from room to room. Turn wick high or low—there's no danger. Smokeless device prevents smoke and smell. Easy to operate as a lamp. All parts easily cleaned. Brass oil fount beautifully embossed. Holds 4 quarts of oil and burns 9 hours. Gives intense heat. Two finishes—nickel and japan. Handsome, useful, reliable. Every heater warranted. If not at your dealer's write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

The **Rayo** Lamp is the best lamp for all-round household use you can buy. Equipped with latest improved burner. Gives bright, steady light at lowest cost. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Suitable for any room whether library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. Safe and satisfactory. Every lamp warranted. Write to nearest agency if not at your dealer's.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

A Daisy Christmas Present 35 Cts.



The most acceptable gift out. Boys, the question is solved—get one for your sweethearts for a Christmas Gift. Fathers, get one for your children. They will all be pleased. The best Fountain Pen in quality, considering price, ever made.

A handsomely chased, black, hard rubber barrel and cap, screw section. It has an excellent feed which insures an even and steady flow of ink. The holder has a hard rubber cap to cover the pen when not in use. Not a cheap toy, but a standard size, perfect fountain pen in every particular. The reservoir holds enough ink for over 5,000 words with one filling. Can be refilled in a moment's time. Can be carried in the pocket and is always ready for use. As handy as a lead pencil and in reality costs less, as one will last for years. It has heavily gold-plated point.

In workmanship, appearance and durability it compares favorably with many higher priced pens. Money back if not as represented.

ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS WRITES: "I received the fountain pens today and they give excellent satisfaction."—J. H. Hockman Strasburg, Va. You will say the same thing after buying.

Not a luxury, but a necessity. No up-to-date farmer can afford to be without a GOOD Fountain Pen, especially when the price is as low as we are making this. You cannot get a pen as good as this of your dealer for anything like the price. We challenge you to equal it anywhere.

Just think, the price of seven lead pencils; and it will last you twenty times as long, and is a hundred per cent. handier and better than any pencil.

Pen comes packed in a neat box, a glass filler and complete instructions free. At 35c postpaid it is indeed a bargain. ORDER TODAY. AGENTS WANTED.

CLAUDE PALMER & CO., 2020 Lexington Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Greatest Value Ever Offered For 10c

We sell books. To introduce our book list to thousands of new homes we make the great offer below. Popular prices for everything.

THE BIG VALUE PREMIUM BUDGET is an unparalled combination of almost everything ever thought of to amuse, entertain, delight and instruct every member of the family circle. A partial list of the contents follows: 20 POPULAR SONGS, with words and music. 25 PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS ACTRESSES and stage beauties; Portraits of PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, from Washington. PECK'S BAD BOY, Skinner's Dairy, by Bill Nye and five other funny stories; A BUFFALO HUNT IN SOUTH AFRICA. An adventure with a lion and other stories of adventure. THE MAGIC TELESCOPE, The Magic Mirror, The Pneumatic dancer, and 60 other tricks in magic; MIND READING, MAGIC PICTURES, The Magic Whirlpool, and 51 other Amusing Experimen's; THE JAPAN SQUARE PUZZLE, Love's Puzzle and 50 other Great Puzzles; 20 AMUSING ILLUSTRALED REBUSES; 101 FUNNY CONUNDRUMS; GAME OF FORTUNE; The Book of Love, and 50 other Splendid Games; MARVELS OF SECOND SIGHT; MAGIC WRITING; 324 JOLLY JOKES; How to Make SYMPATHETIC INKS for secret correspondence; Royal Washing Powder, Luminous Paint, Patent Starch Polish, and 92 other MONEY MAKING SECRETS; 100 PRACTICAL COOKING RECIPES; SECRETS OF THE TOILET—how to become beautiful; 10 MODEL LOVE LETTERS; HOW TO TELL FORTUNES by the lines of the hand; THE DICTIONARY OF DREAMS; The Card Charm; THE LANGUAGE OF GEMS; Magic Age Table; THE LOVER'S TELEGRAPH, 15 Versions of Love, The Morse Telegraph Alphabet.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send the BIG VALUE PREMIUM BUDGET, containing EVERYTHING NAMED ABOVE, by mail, postpaid, on receipt of TEN CENTS. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Don't fail to take advantage of this greatest of great offers. SEND 25c FOR THREE POSTPAID. Our big list of books sent free with every order.

COONER & FORTUNE CO., - - - INDIANAPOLIS, IND

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming"

Agents Wanted

Agents Automatic self cleaning curry comb. $4.00 per day or trial costs you nothing. Write for introductory offer. Clean Comb Co., Dept. B, Racine, Wis.

Agents wanted. Quick Easy Seller. Time Saver and Money Saver for Farmers. Over One Thousand sold in one county. Very liberal commission. Write right now. Farm Record Company, Newton, Iowa.

Money $ $ $—Reliable men. Write to John Hicks, Box 213, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Wanted Energetic men and women to sell our products to townspeople and farmers. Wages paid weekly. No experience or money needed. No delivering or collecting. Congenial steady employment. Perry Company, Rochester, New York.

Commission Merchants

Poultry, Eggs, Game, sold highest prices. Apples, Potatoes, Onions by carload. T.J.Hoover, Produce Ave., Philadelphia.

Farm Lands

Cash for your property wherever located. If you want to sell, send description and price. If you want to buy, send for our monthly. Northwestern Business Agency, C 313 Bank of Commerce Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

For good bargains we beat them all. We sell best of soil improved and unimproved from $4 to $40 per acre. Easy terms. We have 30,000 acres of fine soil that will double in price in less than one year. Can be handled with small capitol. Come at once. Will give price on a few. One section 10 mi. from town, ½ level; $4.50 per acre. 960 with $4,000 improvements, 70 acres in alfalfa, all second bottom running water 4½ mi. from town $16 per acre. Come at once and get the best of these great bargains. Platte Valley Land and Cattle Co., Kearney, Neb.

For Sale One of the very best quarter sections of land in Potter County, South Dakota. Write at once for particulars to E. G. Rinderneck, Evarts, South Dakota.

Homeseekers Don't Locate in drought sections of Southwest, locate in corn and fruit belt; no hot winds and sand storms; get reliable information of a farmer of 26 years in Southwest. B. Hunick, Earlsboro, Okla.

Oconto County, Wisconsin. Best farming in state. Folder describing wild lands $10 improved at $30 and up for postal. R. A. Miniely, Oconto, Wis.

OKLAHOMA Farms. Write for prices. H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher, Oklahoma

Texas improved hog ranch 1080 acres, 15 miles south of San Antonio. 840 acres under 7 wire hog proof fence; 240 acres under 4 wire; 200 acres in cultivation; every acre tillable; 4 sets of improvements houses, pens, windmill, surface tank, fine timber, grass, 35 head of Berkshire and Poland China sows, thoroughbred boars, 35 head Durham and Shorthorn cattle. Price including stock $15 per acre; half cash balance 5 years. Write for other bargains and booklets. TEXAS LAND DEVELOPMENT CO., Dept D. F. Dallas, Texas.

Farm Products For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Franklin, Ky.

Potatoes for sale Address all orders to Geo. T. Potten, Sec., Plainfield, Wis.

Farm Products Wanted

Seed Potatoes. I want to buy a carload of Early Mich. or "Crown Jewell" seed potatoes. From Michigan muck soil preferred. Thos. J. Whitefield, Suffolk, Va.

Fence Supplies

If you need wire fence for farm or lawn, don't buy until you have sent for our catalog which tells about Page Fence, which has a reputation for durability, strength and economy The Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 790, Adrian, Mich.

Ferrets

Ferrets A fine stock. Now ready for business. $3 50 per pair. Write C. Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

15,000 Ferrets. 48 page illustrated ferret book for 6 cts. telling how to breed and work these animals that exterminate rats; hunt rabbits. Price list free. Samuel Farnsworth, Middletown, Ohio

4,000 Ferrets. Price list free. N. A. Knapp, Rochester, Loraine Co., O.

2000 Ferrets for sale. Can save you money. Booklet free. No combine. O.E. Hemenway. New London, O.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Berkshires for sale. The quick growing early maturing sort. Bred from the world's winners. Hammack and Sons, Pinckneyville, Ill.

For Sale Standard Delaine Merino Rams. Duroc male hogs, and Angus Cattle of both sex. Bargains if you want them. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Indiana

U. S. Cream Separators hold the worlds record for close skimming. Send for handsome catalog No. 187. Printed in colors and it's free. Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Machinery

Horizontal Air Cooled Gasoline Engines. In three sizes; 1½, 2½ and 5 H. P. Designed and built for business. Live agents desired throughout the country. Write for particulars. The Air-Cooled Motor Co., Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Patents 64-page book Free; highest references. Fitzgerald & Co., Dept. H., Washington. D.C.

Patents Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney. Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest references. Send for book.

Poultry and Supplies

Death to Lice. Lambert's "Death to Lice" kills all poultry vermin, lice on stock, ticks on sheep or vermin on plants. You get results immediately. Sample 10c; 15 ozs. postpaid, 40c; 100 ozs. by express $1.00. The O. K. Stock Food Co., 644 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill

Hens won't lay and be a breeding place for lice too. Leakes Lice Exterminator kills lice. Quart 35c; Gallon $1.00. Sprayer for applying 50 cents. SPECIAL OFFER: One gallon and one sprayer $1.00. Wm. H. Everitt, Indianapolis Ind.

20 Eggs $1.00. Leading varieties Poultry, Pigeons, Hares, Ferrets, Stock for sale. Catologue free. Harry Musselman, Box 50, Morwood, Pa.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Catalpa Speciosa, trees and seedlings for setting groves for fence posts, poles, etc. Get booklet. Wm. Robinson, Kokomo, Ind.

Land Owners—Let me send you free, my circulars on growing Catalpa trees for telephone poles. Some of the information will surprise you. H. C. Rogers, Box 13, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Salesmen wanted to introduce Burbank's wonderful stoneless Plum—Miracle, and sell our well-known hardy nursery stock. Big pay. Best proposition offered salesmen. Oregon Nursery Co., Detroit, Mich.

Miscellaneous

Confessions of a Drone, by Joseph Medill Patterson and "What to Read on Socialism" mailed for six cents. Charles H. Kerr & Company, 264 Kinzie street, Chicago.

Postal Typewriter $25. Only real typewriter at low cost. Combines Universal Keyboard, strong manifolding, mimeograph stencil cutting. Visible writing, interchangeable type, prints from ribbon. Imperfect alignment impossible. Will stand hardest wear; practically accident proof. Agents wanted. Write Postal Typewriter Co., Dept. 65, Norwalk, Conn.

Minimum Prices

The below prices have been declared as fair and equitable for the crops of 1906 named. These are the MINIMUM PRICES agreed upon at the annual meeting of the American Society of Equity, below which farmers should not sell. Each is based on a central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a fair profit or commission to the handler. Farmers can compel these prices by refusing to sell for less., and those farmers who hold for these prices are very certain to get them, because the world needs all of the crops, not only a part of them, and will pay the farmer's price if the farmer refuses to take prices made by speculators on boards of trade and exchanges.

Wheat No. 1 Northern Spring, Minneapolis, Per Bushel	$ 1.00
Wheat No. 2 Red Winter, Chicago, Per Bushel	1.00
Corn No. 2, until Jan. 1, 1907, Chicago, Per Bushel	.45
Corn No. 2, after Jan. 1 to April 1, Chicago, Per Bushel	.50
Corn No. 2, after April 1, Chicago, Per Buhsel	.55
Oats No. 2 White, Chicago, Per Bushel	.40
Barley No. 2 or Good Malting, Chicago, Per Bushel	.55
Rye No. 2, Chicago, Per Bushel	.75
Buckwheat, in Country, Per Bushel	.70
Potatoes, Irish, Chicago, Per Bushel	.65
Potatoes, Sweet, at Principal Markets, Per Bushel	.75
Beans, White Hand-picked, Detroit, Per Bushel	1.50
Beans, Red Hand-picked, Detroit, Per Bushel	2.00
Cotton, Middlings, New York, Per Pound	.12
Wool, Medium Unwashed, in Country, Per Pound	.30
Hogs, Chicago, Per Cwt., Alive	$6.00 @ 6.50
Cattle, Chicago, Per Cwt. Alive	6.00 @ 6.50
Sheep, Chicago, Per Cwt. Alive	5.50 @ 5.75
Lambs, Chicago, Per Cwt. Alive	6.50 @ 7.50
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, Per Ton	14.00
Broom Corn, to Farmers, Per Ton	$75.00 @ 100.00

GREAT MEETING IN GRAYSON CO., KY.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

At an early hour this morning the people began pouring into town (Litchfield), and by ten o'clock a very large crowd had assembled at the I. C. depot, where a procession was formed, and, after parading the streets with appropriate banners, assembled in the court house, where State secretary, S. B. Robertson addressed them for an hour and a half on the principles of Equity.

This was a most enthusiastic meeting, and a notable feature of the day was, that, notwithstanding the cold and disagreeable condition of the weather, scores of ladies were in attendance at the meeting.

We are glad to note that old Grayson county is coming to the front. She now has seventeen local unions, and a campaign is to be started under the management of county president, Aaron Moore to complete the work of organization in the county.—A Spectator.

Peanut Growers Active.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

Our union is moving along nicely. For lack of not getting organized early enough we cannot control our peanut crop this year, but we are getting better prices than common. We have only two unions in our county at present, but we hope to have the entire peanut section organized in a short time. It seems that speculators are getting scared over the matter. I think by another year we shall control the crop.

We have sent a representative to Virginia to represent us in the national meeting. Some may get out of heart too quick. We should not expect much benefit in a week or two, or in a month or two; but don't give up. Come and meet with us, and let us all push together. We must have one end of the commercial rope. If we must pay the other fellow's price for what we buy it is no more than fair that he should pay our price for what we sell. We should have our say and we ought to say it, if it does cost a few pennies to join the union.—J. W. Matlock, Coxburg, Tenn.

Proceedings of the National Peanut Growers' Convention in Session in Suffolk, Virginia, November 20, 1906.

The first meeting of the National Peanut Growers' Association, branch of the American Society of Equity, was opened in the Academy of Music, Suffolk, Virginia, on Tuesday, November 20, 1906, at noon. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Joseph B. Dunn of the Episcopal Church. Mr. John N. Sebrell, Sr., of Courtland, Virginia, called the meeting to order, stating the purposes of the convention and introducing Mayor Bradford Kilby, of Suffolk, who welcomed the delegates on the part of the Business Men's Association of the city.

Pursuant to the action of a caucus of delegates held on Monday evening, Mr. J. Peter Holland, of Franklin, Virginia, assumed the duties of temporary chairman and Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson, of Pendleton, N. C., temporary secretary. Mr. Holland, in an impromptu address, stated very clearly and concisely the plans and purposes of the organization. The meeting was opened for business, and the following committees were appointed by the chair:

Committee of Credentials—John N. Sebrell, Sr., Courtland, Va.; W. H. Howell, Severn, N. C.; John Eley Isle of Wight Co. Va.

Committee on Organization—Gilbert T. Stephenson, Pendleton, N. C.; Mills E. Stephenson, Iver, Va.; W. H. Miller, Aulander N. C.

Committee on Resolutions—Dr. R. H. Stancill. Margarettsville, N. C.; Paul Scarborough, Franklin, Va.; E. L. Everitt, Suffolk Va.

The convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

At 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. Peter Holland.

The Committee on Credentials read a list of delegates entitled to seats in the meeting.

The Committee on Organization recommended the following as officers of this session: President, Clingman W. Mitchell, Aulander, N. C.; secretary, Paul Scarborough, Franklin, Va.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following:

"We your Committee on Resolutions, beg leave to submit the following report:

1st. That this body be known as the Peanut Growers' District Union of Virginia and North Carolina, as a regular branch of the American Society of Equity.

2d. That we solicit the aid and cooperation of every peanut grower in the Peanut Belt, and we further recommend that local unions be established in every school district within the Peanut Belt.

3d. That if any member of this Association or the unions comprising the same shall endeavor to make political capital out of his connection with the Union, his name shall be erased from the list and he shall be excluded from further membership with us.

4th. That the word "Equity" shall be the watchword of this Association, and that all our actions and deliberations shall be conducted upon this principle of justice to all men, any action tending to the contrary to be severely discountenanced by us.

5th. That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Business Mens' Association of Suffolk for their kindness in furnishing the commodious hall in which to conduct our meetings and for other courtesies extended to us.

R. H. STANCILL,
PAUL SCARBOROUGH,
E. L. EVERITT."

The body then went into the organization of the Peanut Growers' Association. The following were elected permanent officers of the Association: President, Clingman W. Mitchell, Aulander, N. C.; vice-president, Nat. T. Ridley, Boykins, Va.; secretary Gilbert T. Stephenson, Pendleton, N. C.; treasurer, George E. Nurney, Suffolk, Va.

The following Committee on Statistics was appointed: J. T. Bryant, Newsoms, Va.; W. H. Howell, Severn, N. C.; J. A. Garriss, Conway, N. C.; W. M. Cobb, Franklin, Va.

The following Committee on By-Laws and Constitution, to report at the next meeting, was appointed: Gilbert T. Stephenson, Pendleton, N. C.; J. N. Sebrell, Sr., Courtland, Va.; E. L. Everitt, Suffolk, Virginia.

On motion it was ordered that a committee of one from each county represented to be selected by the delegates present from each county, be appointed as the Committee on Minimum Price, and that such committee use the data of the Committee on Statistics as the basis of its report. The Committee on Minimum Price was: J. L. Barnham, Southampton; B. C. Roberts, Isle of Wight; W. T. Davis, Nansemond; R. H. Stancill, Northampton; S. B. Winberne, Hertford; J. W. Spivey, Bertie; E. T. Forehand, Chewan; C. W. Jeffries, Edgecombe.

The Committees on Statistics and Minimum submitted the following combined report:

1st. That the crop of 1906 is 60 per cent, of that of 1905, of which 24 per cent. are good peanuts, 19 per cent. damaged, 17 per cent. undug.

2d. That the minimum price be 5½ cents per pound for prime peanuts.

The report was adopted by the body with the amendment that the minimum price stand only until January 15 1907, when the understanding is that it will be raised.

The following committee was appointed to make arrangements for a farmers' peanut exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907: J. L. Barham, Newsoms, Va.; Dr. R. H. Stancill, Margarettsville, N. C.; A. I. Parker, Winton, N. C.

On motion the Association adjourned subject to be called by order of the President.

C. W. MITCHELL,
President.

G. T. STEPHENSON, Sec.

The Wheat Situation in North Dakota.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

This Red River Valley is the Nile Valley of America, and the richest land in the world, but conditions have been forced upon the farmers which Equity alone can remedy. After a recent meeting men and women came to me with tears in their eyes to hail our Society as their financial savior; and a man who farms 5,000 acres and now has 50,000 bushels of wheat, said if help does not come from some source he would go out of business in two years. Speculators misrepresent their yield and force down the price of wheat, thus pinching the producers both ways. The time is ripe here for an aggressive campaign of organization.

The Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association meets at Fargo, North Dakota, January 15 to 18. About fifteen hundred farmers attended last year, and we are anxious to have an able representative of the A. S. of E. at theapproaching meeting.—R. H. Aldrich, General Organizer.

(Note—President Everitt has already arranged with Prof. Worst, president of the State Agricultural College at Fargo, to have National Organizer Sherman or some other able speaker to represent us at that meeting. He has also taken steps to inaugurate an active campaign in that State.—Ed. Up-to-Date Farming.)

Controlled Marketing in the Northwest.

Mr. W. A. Harding, a general organizer of the A. S. of E. in Fairbault county, Minn., writes:

"The organization work in Minnesota may not loom up very large as seen from headquarters, but how does the enclosed report show for controlled marketing. It is taken from the St. Paul Daily News of Nov. 21, 1906:"

—Farmers Hold Grain.—

"Grain receipts at Minneapolis have been 21,286,470 bushels less since Sept. 1 than during the same period in 1905, according to the special report of L. T. James, of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. The falling off in the receipts of wheat alone is 12,798,390 bushels. The grain acreage is large and the crop good, but the farmers are believed to be holding their grain for higher prices.

A comparison of grain receipts for the period follows:

	1906.	1905.
Wheat	22,673,590	35,471,980
Corn	481,100	406,290
Oats	7,860,100	11,555,520
Barley	3.826,070	7,069,980
Rye	630,490	1,810,330
Flax	3,305,970	4,744,730
Totals	38,771,360	60,057,830
Difference		21,286,470

The Page Fence Co. received this letter from Mr. J. W. Dewey, a leading farmer of Cambridge, Mich.: "It is 20 years this month since the first forty rods of Page Fence was put up on my farm. It is yet a good fence, and I think it will be good twenty years from now. I have about 1,200 rods of fence on my farm—all Page." The Page people may well be proud of such testimonials as this, and this is not a rare instance. Ask the Page Fence Co., Box 792, Adrian, Mich., to send you information about Page Woven Wire Fence.

FARMERS FORUM

This is the farmers own department, or for any other person who wants to be heard in the best interests of farmers and for the welfare of agriculture. Use it so your brother farmers may know what you think about the great problems of the day that this paper is trying to solve. Readers must not assume that articles appearing in this department are always endorsed by the editor.

Pennsylvania Moving Forward

To Up-to-Date Farming:

The campaign to organize for profitable prices in the American Society of Equity, is now on among the farmers and others in Pennsylvania, and many farmers and merchants, who understand the plan, believe such organization is indispensable to both. The merchants can not pay the farmers a fair price for their produce, as they would like to do, for they do not know what minute great quantities of the same article may be brought in and offered at a lower price. This also compels them to buy only in small quantities, causing them to often run out of supplies, thus curtailing consumption.

I think the reason wheat was selling here from three to five cents per bushel below the Chicago price in the fall of 1906, notwithstanding we can not supply our home demand, was because of our unorganized condition, and the rush of the growers to dump their grain.

(Your wheat, because of your inability to supply the home demand, should have brought the Chicago price, plus the cost of transportation from Chicago to your mills.—Editor Up-to-Date Farming.)

When we have local unions in working order here we can protect ourselves and solve our local problems when they arise, and thus meet the great corporations on an equal footing.

We are hoping for better days now. The enthusiasm for organization is spreading fast. Many farmers have already taken the golden step in joining the A. S. of E. A number of local unions are organized in the State—several in Clarion county, and meetings are being held. Since we do not attempt to dictate the prices on other goods, there should be no objection when we compute the cost of our products and place the selling price just a little above the cost price.

As the profits from farm products have already made so many who are not farmers rich, what will be the result when farmers' profits are brought up to a level with the profits enjoyed by other classes who employ no more capital or labor? When this movement has matured sufficiently to make fixed values a certainty, great will be the reward to the common people.—M. M. Fairman, Corsica, Pa.

To All Members in Wisconsin

I wish to call attention to the meeting of the Wisconsin State union at Grand Rapids, 8th, 9th and 10th of January, and to urge not only every county union but every local union to be fully represented there. Some local unions think that to be represented in their county unions is sufficient, and they can depend upon their county unions for representation in the State unions. But this is not enough. The interests of Farmers are very great, and they are both collective and individual, and I believe if every local union in Wisconsin could have two representatives in the approaching State union, such enthusiasm would be enkindled as would in a very short time control the price of every crop grown in the State. I know it costs something, but local unions can easily raise money enough to pay the expenses of their representation, and then you get word direct from the State meeting, and you know what is being done. The work before us is indeed a great one, and I believe we are very close to the top of the hill, and when we get there and control our prices, who can estimate the benefits we shall receive? Let me again urge the local unions to send representatives to Grand Rapids; and, indeed, to see to it that all meetings, local, county and State, are well attended.

S. D. KUMP, Sec., Cambridge, Wis.

Note: Several State meetings will convene in January. What Secretary Kump says of Wisconsin is applicable to every one of them. Let us urge the local unions of every State to act upon the same excellent advice.—Editor.

Tennessee Peanut Growers

To Up-to-Date Farming:

I notice a great deal of interest among the peanut growers in regard to the controlling of prices. This is a step in the right direction. The peanut branch of the A. S. of E. does not want anything but a fair and legitimate price for their stuff. Already we are reaping some of the benefits of the organization, for we are now getting 4 cents per pound.

We hope to increase our membership considerably in the near future. We often think of the great truth uttered by a distinguished statesman: "When you destroy our farms and let the cities remain, grass will grow in the streets of every city in the land but destroy our cities and let our farms remain, cities will spring up again as by magic."

No greater truth was ever uttered, and why shouldn't farmers organize to regulate their own marketing and protect themselves?—J. B. Ward, Coxburg, Tenn.

ADDITIONAL MEETINGS

South Dakota State Union at Madison, Jan. 2 and 3

To Local and County Unions:

You are hereby notified that the January state meeting is called for January 2 and 3 at the Court House in the city of Madison.

The special object of this meeting is to better acquaint ourselves with the object and work of the American Society of Equity, and to arrange for putting organizers into the field and getting the Farmers' Union of this state into working order for 1907.

The monetary value of the society to the cotton and tobacco raisers of the southern and middle states has been beyond promise and expectation, and it can be of equal value or greater benefit to the grain producers of the northwest by thorough organization and systematic work.

Each local union is entitled to at least one representative, and each county union to one delegate for every 100 members, and two for the county at large.

We ask you to try to fill your quota, but in any event do not fail to have at least one delegate from each local union.

By order of the executive board.

Attest: A. G. SCHMIDT,
J. A. ROSS, Secy. President.

Program Farmers' Union Meeting Madison, Jan. 2 and 3

Court House 7 P. M., Jan. 2.

1. President's Address—A. G. Schmidt.
2. Address—Hon. H. L. Loucks.
3. The National Meeting at East. St. Louis—W. W. Rowland.
4. The A. S. of E.—Col. L. T. Love.
5. Appointment of Committees.
6. Good of the Society.

Court House, 9 A. M., Jan. 3.

1. Report of Committees. Discussion.
2. 10:30—Producers and Prices—Secretary J. A. Ross.
3. General Discussion.
4. 1:30—Address by National Lecturer.

(Subject and speaker to be assigned.)

5. Selection of the place for July meeting.
6. Selection of two State organizers.

Adjournment.

Meetings in Adams Co., Wis.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

The Oakridge, Hancock and Deerfield locals will meet in Hancock Saturday, December 22. Every member is requested to be present for there is special business to be done.

Oakridge local will meet the third Saturday in December, to pay dues, elect officers and choose delegates to the county and state meetings. Regular meetings first and third Saturdays of each month.

The Adams County Union will meet at Friendship on Saturday, January 5, 1907.

We have lots of potatoes in our Equity warehouse, and they are for sale. Buyers are paying from 20 to 25 cents per bushel on the street.

I am to arrange meetings for Organizer N. C. Crawford for the third week in December and the first week in January.—A. L. Wise, county and local president, Oakridge, Wis.

New Life in Kansas

To Up-to-Date Farming:

I believe we are going to be able to put new life in the work in this State. I am receiving some very encouraging letters. I have organized one local union in this county since our State meeting, and I go to Udall Saturday night to speak, and in all probability will organize a union there. I never meet a farmer and talk to him about the A. S. of E. but what he agrees that it would be all right if they would carry it out. Send me some extra copies of Up-to-Date, and I will give them to farmers who I know can be interested. I know the work is a big job, but we must make it win.

I expect good work, and earnestly solicit a large attendance at our State union meeting at Topeka January 11, 1907. —L. P. King, President State Union, Winfield, Kansas.

Send Names to Kentucky State Secretary

I urgently request that names of all delegates elected to attend the Kentucky State Union at Frankfort January 10, be sent me not later than January 1, 1907, as we wish to communicate with each one as to what he must do to secure reduced rates on all the railroads in this State.—S. B. Robertson, Secretary Kentucky State Union A. S. of E., Calhoun, Ky.

WRITE THE ADVERTISERS

Whose announcements you find in Up-to-Date Farming. You will profit thereby and it helps both the Advertiser and the Publisher.

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1. Write plainly the name and address of twelve to twenty heads of families, and there will be no objection to adding a couple of reputable merchants if you desire.

2. Indicate the merchants if any added.

3. Indicate your choice for President and for Secretary. These should be selected for fitness.

4. Send the list to the address below and we will help you to organize a local union and then more will grow up around it.

We will be only too happy to assist in establishing locals in thousands of communities before next spring. Do your part at once. There is no need for delay. Address,

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No. 23 The Lawyer's Ward
No. 24 Coralie
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No. 34 y Mother's Rival
No. 35 Farmer Holt's Daughter
No. 36 Pretty Polly Pemberton
No. 37 The Love That Saved
No. 38 The Mysterious Key
No. 39 Rice Corner
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[NOTE—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—ED.]

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MR. BEEMAN TO ORGANIZE LEELANAU CO., MICH.

At a meeting held at Cedar City, Leelanau county, Mich., November 24, W. H. Beeman, Empire, Mich., was appointed organizer for that county. Mr. Beeman is a man of character and standing, and has ability to organize.—John Bilanger, Co. Pres., Provemont, Mich.

ALL RIGHT AT FORDSVILLE.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

We are moving along nicely in this county. We are building a fine house here at Fordsville, for the purpose of pooling our tobacco and storing our other products to hold them for our price. We mean business here, and only hope every other section is in the same attitude.—W. A. Harder, Fordsville, Ky.

B. J. Boadte, Sheldon, Iowa, sending $1 for 100 copies of Up-to-Date to distribute says: "I now propose to get more people interested in our society. The plan is good and sure to win, for farmers are seeing the necessity of taking the bull by the horns instead of hanging on to the tail as they have always done.

POTATO MAN WANTS PEANUTS.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

I am a member of the A. S. of E., and very much interested, though not a farmer. I cannot see why it would not be profitable for farmers in different sections of the United States to buy and sell among themselves (to aid in this Up-to-Date opened its Business Exchange, which see.—Editor), and thus save two or three profits between them. As the wage earners are quite well united, it seems to me that we could co-operate with the labor unions (Our correspondent has not noted the great co-operative work entered into at Minneapolis.—Editor).

I am living in a potato district, and I would like to hear from members living in a peanut district.—C. M. Campbell, Langston, Mich.

THE GREATEST WORK EVER DONE.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

The A. S. of E. has almost gained the victory in the tobacco belt. Men are coming to me to join my local. The greatest work the American Society of Equity has accomplished was when the tobacco growers in this section took up the question of holding their tobacco. I am unable to tell you how much the society has gained. You will hear greater news later.—J. B. Newton, Pleasant Ridge, Ky.

A Voice From Minnesota.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

I have been a member of the Society of Equity for less than a year, simply because my attention had not been called to the matter sooner. Doubtless there are thousands who, like myself, are waiting for an aggressive campaign to reach them.

I write this to encourage you and to congratulate the Society. We are on the right track; let us go ahead.

Farmers must get together and look after their own legitimate interests, without waiting for or expecting others to do it for them.

We need not be discouraged because farmers' institutes and agricultural colleges are either indifferent or opposed to this movement; they would lose their jobs in six months if they were aggressively friendly to us.

And again: Newspapers are published in towns and cities and stand pat for home interests, even when, as is often the case, they draw most of their support from the country. Read the frantic appeals of weekly papers in behalf of the home merchants! One would expect greater favor from the agricultural press, until we remember that it has its city environment.

The opposition of the Inter-Ocean should encourage every member of our Society; for the Inter-Ocean has brains enough to know that farmers are at last on the right track which the I. O. believes to be antagonistic to the interests it serves.

Shall every business and calling in America be consolidated and financially strengthened except farming? Are farmers to be the packhorses, the burden bearers, for the whole world forever? Is our calling alone to be unprofitable, our products the flotsam and jetsam on the business sea, buffeted by every speculative wind that blows, while all others are enriched by making their own prices?

"Produce more," say our citizens, "there the profit lies." However honestly this criticism may sometimes be made, it is often the language of the highwayman. "Have more money with you," he cries, "so that when I rob you my reward will be greater."

Farmers, get together. Help yourselves. Fix your price. Make it fair, but profitable to you. Then if there be an actual surplus better destroy it than let it lower the price of the whole crop. —J. W. Raveill, Douglass, Minn.

Co-operation Stirs Wisconsin.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

I am canvassing Pierce county, holding meetings in places already organized with a view to reviving the work, and we are getting new members at every meeting. The idea of co-operating with the labor unions is meeting with universal endorsement, and I am glad I was one of the first to suggest such co-operation. I have organized many of the locals in Wisconsin, and we expect to push the work this winter.—C. G. Billings, General Organizer.

LOCAL AND COUNTY UNIONS

Under this head will be printed once a month the list of local unions organized for the preceeding month. This will show where there is development, and where the greatest development. Also we hope will spur undeveloped localities to start the A.S.of E.

—Arkansas.—
2799—Mt. Holly, Hempstead Co.
—Illinois.—
2723—Ayres, Bond Co.
2724—Willow Branch, Fayette Co.
2732—Pinn Oak, Bond Co.
2733—Black Jack, Bond Co.
2734—Woodland, Bond Co.
2735—Old Ripley, Bond Co.
2750—Rice, Perry Co.
—Indiana.—
2720—Fifer, Posey Co.
2737—Golden Hill, Spencer Co.
2806—Mariah Hill, Spencer Co.
—Kansas.—
2762—Akron, Cowley Co.
2805—Udall-Cowley Co.
—Kentucky.—
2717—Winchester, Clark Co.
2727—Napoleon, Gallatin Co.
2728—Corinth, Grant Co.
2729—Hanks, Grant Co.
2730—Warsaw, Gallatin Co.
2731—Elliston, Grant Co.
2738—Banner District, Grant Co.
2739—Mt. Olive, Pendleton Co.
2740—Gardenersville, Pendleton Co.
2741—Mt. Auburn, Pendleton Co.
2744—Concord, Boone Co.
2745—Diamond Ridge, Bracken Co.
2746—Demossville, Pendleton Co.
2747—Walcott, Bracken Co.
2748—Switzer, Franklin Co.
2749—Salem, Bracken Co.
2751—Carlisle, Nicholas Co.
2752—Needmore, Harrison Co.
2753—Beaver Lick, Boone Co.
2754—Mt. Sterling, Montgomery Co.
2755—Mitchells Run, Anderson Co.
2756—Harrodsburg, Mercer Co.
2757—Sardis, Mason Co.
2758—Shannon, Mason Co.
2759—Lexington, Fayette Co.
2760—Antioch Mills, Pendleton Co.
2761—Oak Terrace, Pendleton Co.
2763—Greenville, Grant Co.
2764—Keefer, Grant Co.
2765—Lenozburgh, Bracken Co.
2766—Chilo, Clermont Co.
2768—Verona, Boone Co.
2769—Berkshire, Boone Co.
2771—Oak Island, Kenton Co.
2772—Holebrook Schoolhouse, Grant Co.
2773—Harvieland, Franklin Co.
2774—Henderson Schoolhouse, Owen Co.
2775—Fairview, Breckenridge Co.
2776—Piner, Pendleton Co.
2777—Fairview, Bracken Co.
2779—Georgetown, Scott Co.
2780—Fairview, Anderson Co.
2770—Lawrence, Mason Co.
2782—Church Schoolhouse, Franklin Co.
2175—Richland, Grayson Co.
2783—Stinnett, Anderson Co.
2784—Mayssick, Mason Co.
2785—Minerva, Mason Co.
2786—Dover, Mason Co.
2788—Paris, Bourbon Co.
2789—Midway, Woodford Co.
2790—Pin Hook, Bratton Co.
2791—Fronk, Bracken Co.
2792—Sanders, Carroll Co.
2793—Butler, Pendleton Co.
2794—Walton, Boone Co.
2796—Stamping Ground, Scott Co.
2797—Millersburg, Bourbon Co.
2800—Flemingsburg, Fleming Co.
2801—Peach Grove, Pendleton Co.
2807—Sharon, Carroll Co.
2808—Gex-Gallatin Co.
2809—Key West, Kenton Co.
2810—Zion, Grant Co.
2811—Notch Lick, Carroll Co.
2812—Ghent, Carroll Co.
2813—English, Carroll Co.
2814—Easterday, Carroll Co.
2815—Hunters Bottom, Carroll Co.
2816—Light Fork, Pendleton Co.
2817—Pleasant Green, Harrison Co.
2818—Hinton, Scott Co.
2819—McIlroy, Trimble Co.
2820—Carrollton, Carroll Co.
2821—Washington, Mason Co.
2824—Williamstown, Grant Co.
—Michigan.—
2721—East Grant, Mecosta Co.
2722—Bloomfield, Grand Traverse Co.
—Minnesota.
2804—Waseca, Waseca Co.
—Missouri.—
2725—Jonesburg, Montgomery Co.
—North Carolina.—
2718—Tarboro, Edgecombe Co.
2719—Speeds, Edgecombe Co.
2822—Winton, Hertford Co.
—North Dakota.—
2778—Buxton, Traill Co.
2798—Portland Farmers, Traill Co.
—Pennsylvania.—
2787—Callensburg, Clarion Co.
2823—Blairs Corners, Clarion Co.
TENNESSEE.
2716—Spring Creek, Perry Co.
2803—Buffalo, Humphreys Co.
—Virginia.—
2742—Pons, Isle of Wight Co.
2743—Gilliamsville, Buckingham Co.
2767—Burwell's Bay, Isle of Wight Co.
2795—Carrollton, Isle of Wight Co.
—Wisconsin.—
2726—Lucas, Dunn Co.
2736—Annas Creek, Dunn Co.
2802—Sulvan Valley, Jackson Co.
—County Unions.—
111—Fayette County, Illinois.
115—Bond County, Illinois.
113—Gallatin County, Kentucky.
114—Franklin County, Kentucky.
116—Mason County, Kentucky.
112—Perry County, Tennessee.
117—Pierce County, Wisconsin.

EVERYBODY DO SOMETHING.

There are many ways in which every one may do something to aid this great work of controlled marketing. One easy and pleasant thing is, when you read in Up-to-Date an article which strikes you as being specially good in these lines, cut it out and send it to your local paper, or to any other paper, with the request that it be published. Every reader of Up-to-Date may thus become a missionary. If you are preserving Up-to-Date and do not wish to cut it, cut it any how, and tell us on a postal card, and we'll send you another copy.

If you have Corn, Oats, or Wheat to sell, try the Business Exchange. Runs every issue; rate, 5 cents a word.

Charming Christmas Souvenirs.

Raphael Tuck & Sons Co., fine art and book publishers, 122 and 124 Fifth avenue, New York (also London, Paris and Berlin), offer the public this year the finest collection of gift, juvenile and toy books, calendars, booklets and Christmas cards, it has ever been our pleasure to examine. They are not only artistic in design and execution, but each contains an idea, and whoever receives one of these as a remembrance of the merry season of 1906, will have something to be preserved as long as love and memory and life last.

EDUCATE THE PEOPLE.

There is a growing demand for literature of the American Society of Equity, and it comes from many kinds of people. Everybody is interested in this Society. To supply this demand, we have prepared a bundle which will be known as Group E 18 and it consists of the following:

1. The A. S. of E. with Farmers' Catechism; 2.. Constitution and By-Laws; 3. Farmer men and Wise men; 4, The A. S. of E. Analogous to Christianity; 6, Farmers' Strike Broadens; 7, A crop Report from Every Farm Every Day; 8, The Third Power (a booklet); 9, Which will you read?; 10.. My Conversion; 11. Pres. Everit's 1906 Annual Address; 12. The Great Farmers' Movement; 13. Copies of Up-to-Date Farming.

One dozen pieces of wonderful literature and powerful to educate and lift farmers out of their present ignorance regarding the vital part of their business will be sent postpaid for only 15 cents, With a copy of the Third Power Book, cloth bound and unabridged, only 35 cents.

Will you pay either of these trifling sums for a revelation for yourself or to revolutionize your business? Will you pay it to convert a friend or neighbor? Address the America Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

Says the People's Progress, Stillwater, Okla.: "Hold your cotton for the farmers' price, 11 cents; you will get it.

We wish our readers to look carefully over the advertisements in this paper; you may find something you would like to have and that you cannot get through any other source. Always say you saw the advertisement in Up-to-Date.

Get This Gold Pair Free!



Spectacle-wearers! Listen! I want to prove to you positively that the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision Spectacles are ever so much better than any you have ever used before. That is the reason why I am making the following very extraordinary offer.

Send me your name and address and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free.

Then when you return me the Eye Tester with your test I will send you a complete five dollar family set of the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision Spectacles for only $1, and this will include a handsome pair of Rolled Gold Spectacles absolutely free of charge.

I also hereby positively agree to return you your dollar willingly if you yourself don't find them to be the most perfect-fitting, clearest and best you have ever bought anywhere, at any price. Send for my free Eye Tester today. Address,

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., St. Louis, Mo. ☞ I WANT AGENTS ALSO.
(NOTE—The above is the largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the world, and absolutely reliable.)

Law and Order First Requisite of Good Government

The American Society of Equity and Up-to-Date Farming seriously regret what seems, from reports, to be lawlessness in some portions of the tobacco growing sections of Kentucky. However this may be, we have not the remotest suspicion that the organized tobacco growers, especially members of the A. S. of E., have any connection therewith. Indeed the reverse must be the case, for our entire plan and methods are based on equity, strict law observance, and fairness to all, and our teachings all hinge upon that. Our members know how to accomplish their reasonable purpose by controlled marketing strictly on the lines of right and justice, and their success, instead of inflaming their minds, gives them confidence, and leads them to wait calmly for the better results.

It is possible, however, that the methods of the great tobacco corporations may have so exasperated the unorganized growers, who have no plan to work upon and no remedy to look to, as to prompt them, the unorganized and helpless growers, to deeds of violence.

Certain it is, that the American Society of Equity, neither teaches nor approves, but most emphatically condemns, all violence, because it has no need to resort thereto, as it has in its hands so much surer and so much better way, in the peaceably lawful, eternal principles of Equity.

Finds the Root of It

Our yonng friend, the New Jersey Granger, published in Pennsylvania, has evidently been digging, and has found what he calls "the root of our prosperity." It is for farm owners to divide up their farms by giving small leaseholds to "factory hands and day laborers in the neighboring towns or cities." Then he says "the farmer ought to plow and cultivate the land of his tenants and cart manure upon it in winter with his teams, and carry his crops to a co-operative commission house," etc.

Pray what is the tenant to do? The farm might become more profitable, as this root finder claims, but profitable to whom? What a pity it is that that Philadelphia editor of a New Jersey Grange paper cannot make an educational trip through the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and the West.

As a clincher to this "root of prosperity," the farm owner must not only divide out his farm, but he must vote to continue high taxation to maintain high prices for other commodities while he is carrying his own crops and those of his tenants to the commission houses without a thought of the price he shall receive. This is certainly a clear case of "the blind" at least attempting to lead—somebody.

There's a Reason for it

The Ottawa, Ill., Fair Dealer, of a recent date, says: "The farmers' elevator at McDowell, in Livingston county, has not for several weeks, if not months, been able to get cars to ship the corn the farmers in that section had to sell and consequently the elevator people could not buy; in the meantime prices went down and thousands of dollars have been lost by the farmers in consequence of it."

It seems that cars could be obtained in Pontiac, only six miles away, but none for McDowell. There is undoubtedly a reason for this. That Farmers' Elevator may be "farmers'" only in name, and really be the property of speculative buyers, who preferred not to buy until the slump in price for which they were perhaps working came, and, therefore, did not try to get cars, and yet hid from their patrons behind the railroad people.

Or it may be that the railroad people had some interest in the Pontiac shippers which they did not have in the McDowell shippers. These are only surmises, but there is a reason for this loss to the farmers that the farmers themselves must find out. It all resolves itself into this undeniable fact that farmers must get into position to transact their own business and determine their own prices like other people do.

For bargains go to the Business Exchange columns.

"BUTTON! BUTTON! WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON?" We mean who has got the new gold A. S. of E. buttons. We hope to see every delegate and visitor to the Annual Meeting wearing one. Also every other member should wear one. See offer elsewhere.

Some of the Men Who Were There

In pursuance of our purpose as expressed in the December 1 issue of Up-to-Date Farming, we give some more photos of men who attended the great National Union convention of the A. S. of E. at East St. Louis, October 23 to 26, 1906, together with brief extracts from the addresses which distinguished them.



M. F. Sharp, county organizer, Ohio county, Narrows, Ky.

In a highly appreciated address on the requisites of organization, Mr. Sharp said:

"One of the first essentials in this work is the education of the masses. They must be led to feel the importance of organization to secure the great purpose of the A. S. of E., profitable prices for all farm products. This is certainly one of the most important questions that has engaged the attention of the American people for many a year. It is important because the prosperity of all legitimate interests depend upon the prosperity of agriculture. The next essential is to organize the people into local unions, that they may act in concert in taking advantage of their opportunities and of completing their education both as to producing and selling their products. In other words, putting to practice the principles of our Society and education by regulating production when necessary and controlling the marketing.

One of the most potent factors in effecting this education is Up-to-Date Farming, our official paper, and the Third Power Book. These publications should be given the widest possible circulation.

Referring to the contention of some of the speakers that benefits should precede organization, we had just as well contend that education should precede study and that reaping should precede the planting.

Some contend that even if organized, farmers will not stick. I wish such men would come to the dark tobacco districts of Kentucky, and get an object lesson along these lines. Through organizing and working on the plans of the A. S. of E., we have raised the price of our tobacco from an average of $3 per hundred pounds to an average of $9 per hundred pounds in two years. This has proven to be one of the best sticking plasters ever invented. (Laughter). Farmers will stick all right when they receive such benefits as we tobacco growers are receiving, and as all farmers can receive when as well organized as we are. (Applause.)

Mr. Meyers was not at the East St. Louis convention, but he is a pioneer worker in the State of New Jersey, where he has had to meet and overcome much opposition and prejudice. He has proven equal to every emergency. Speaking of the recent national convention and the work it accomplished, and the important move for concerted action with organized labor, and the reception of our committee by the International convention of the American Federation of Labor at Minneapolis. Mr. Meyers writes:



John M. Meyers, Ramsey, N. J.

"I wonder what the smart Alecs and doubting Thomases, who have been "wise in their own conceit," and have contended that the A. S. of E. can accomplish nothing—wonder what they think now? Are these people made from the same material of which the better part of humanity is molded? They know the old market conditions have handicapped and held them back, if they have not actually impoverished them; and yet their puny voices have been raised against this great movement so rapidly developing, that offers them equity and independence. Such people share in the benefits, it is true, but they have no part in the plaudits of victory."

N. L. Robertson, State organizer, a few days ago organized a union in Fayette county, Ky. Speaking of it, the Herald says: "Mr. Robertson found a sympathetic and responsive crowd at the court house to hear him speak, and no trouble was experienced in the organization of the local union." The officers are: Andrew Steele, president; Will Bowman, vice-president; Charles Land, Walnut Hills, secretary; W. B. Hawkins, treasurer.

FREE CATARRH MEDICINE

The nose and throat are lined with mucous membrane. The catarrh germs burrow into the soft surface of this mucous membrane and cannot be reached and destroyed by the ordinary methods of treatment. This is why the various snuffs, sprays, ointments, jellies and other forms of catarrh treatment give but temporary relief.

My treatment reaches every portion of the diseased surface, at once killing all the Catarrh germs with which it comes in contact. At the same time by the use of constitutional medicines the blood is purified, the generel system built up, and every trace of the disease eliminated from the system.



DR. T. F. WILLIAMS, Who shows his confidence in his Treatment for Catarrh by sending a Month's Medicine Free.

Catarrh Causes Consumption

Delay is most dangerous in diseases of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs; these diseases are constantly injuring the organs affected by them as well as the whole constitution. Consumption, which directly or indirectly causes nearly one-fourth of all deaths, usually has its origin from Catarrh.

Catarrh Causes Stomach Troubles

Dyspepsia is nothing more than Catarrh of the Stomach, and if neglected often destroys the mucous lining of the stomach, sometimes even causing cancer.

Catarrh Causes Deafness

Nine-tenths of all cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh. Don't wait until the ear drums are destroyed and the hearing forever impaired. Write for my treatment at once.

CURED 7 YEARS AGO FO CATARRH OF HEAD, NOSE, THROAT, EARS AND BRONCHIAL TUBES

17 years suffered from Catarrh. Had watery discharge from nose, difficult breathing, hawking and spitting, tonsels swollen, troublesome cough, pain in back, very nervous. Began your treatment—gained 26 pounds—a permanent cure.—MRS. E. E. VALENTINE 515 Fifth St., Sioux City, Iowa

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT

"I am feeling better now, since taking your treatment, than I have felt in 6 years. Spent much money for other treatments but received no benefit. Your treatment is the best that could be used, and I stand ready to recommend it to any sufferer."—BEN J. POWELL, Convent, La.

CATARRH OE HEAD, NOSE, THROAT AND STOMACH

Had catarrh of head, nose, throat and stomach. Suffered from indigestion, bloating, nasea hoarseness, hawking and spitting. Tried various treatments with no relief. Began treatment under Dr. Williams, and am now entirely cured."—J. W. GARIS, Rhodel, Iowa.

ALMOST DEAF FROM CATARRH

"Ten years ago Dr. Williams' treatment cured me of catarrhal Deafness I could scarcely hear at all. Have had no return of the disease; my hearing is good; have no more headaches."—FRANK ABEL, 1164 Sixth Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

I could not afford to offer ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT FREE OF CHARGE if I were not positive that it would certainly cure Catarrh. In order to prove what my treatment will do, I am willing to stand the expense myself for the first month's medicines. Cut out the coupon and mail it to me. Address as follows:

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,
Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

I have Catarrh and wish to avail myself of your offer to furnish me a Month's Treatment Free. Also please send me your free descriptive book on Catarrh and its cure.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,

249 Crocker Building, DES MOINES, IOWA.

THE BEST OF STEEL 8 TOOLS IN ONE

AGENTS WANTED QUICK
TOOL STEEL FARMERS STAND BY
8 TOOLS IN ONE
FACTORY GGS

Hammer
Hatchet
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Nail Claw
Wire Cutter
Leather Punch
Pinchers

Every Farmer Wants One at Sight

One of our agents says he will make $1500 next year. We believe he can. This is the best seller we ever saw. Write for SPECIAL OFFER and plan to AGENTS. Make money now. J. B. Foote (Dept. 630) Fdry. Co. Fredericktown, O. *The Great Agents Supply House.*

[NOTE—We have used the "Eight tools in one" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—ED.]

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NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or Exp. prepaid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

H&R Greatest REVOLVER value for the money.
Harrington & Richardson Arms Co.
412 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.

WE GUARANTEE A SQUARE DEAL
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The CANADIAN West is the BEST WEST

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

THE testimony of tens of thousands during the past year is that the Canadian West is the best West. Year by year the agricultural returns have increased in volume and value and still the Canadian Government offers 160 acres free to every bona fide settler.

Great Advantages

The phenomenal increase in railway mileage—main lines and branches—has put almost every portion of the country within easy reach of churches, schools, markets, cheap fuel and every modern convenience. The ninety million bushel wheat crop of this year means $60,000,000 to the farmers of Western Canada, apart from the results of other grains as well as from cattle. For literature and information address
Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada
or the authorized Canadian Government Agent,

W. H. ROGERS
3d Floor T. T. Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO THE CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS IN
THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT
ALONG THE LINE OF THE
ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

Analogous to Christianity

By C. P. Guber

In the early days of the Roman Empire was produced the simple, yet sublime system of Christianity. It had the comprehensiveness and directness requisite to give it authority as a universal religion. In few, but plain, convincing words it laid down the principles of human rights and of Divine law. It defined the nature and defined the sanctions of virtue in the clearest terms; it tore away every covering from vice and denounced, without fear, the favorite ambitions and follies of men. It was humble, unostentatious, very simple in all its forms, carefully refrained from all interference with established governments and presented many new and consoling truths with great force. It would have seemed that it had only to speak to gain a hearing and take a leading place at once in the work of the future. The few unprejudiced among the great, multitudes of the poor and oppressed and many whose minds recoiled from the vices, crimes and skepticisms of the age, heard and embraced it with joy. It rebuked with the utmost severity the ambitions, the injustice and the love of luxury that were prevalent in that age, and that were most distinctly Roman. It was persecuted with the greatest vigor for hundreds of years, but persecution called public attention to it,—won it sympathy, and it spread continually beneath the surface of society.

The brutal features of Roman character were gradually softened under its benign influence. Its teachings awakened a disgust at the attrocious crimes so prevalent in that age, and established a new standard of judgment in the community. Christianity created a purer moral atmosphere in Rome, even while being persecuted with the utmost barbarity. It was the doctrine of peace proclaimed among nations who knew no occupation so glorious as war, whose institutions all rested on conquest. It proclaimed the rights of men and the equality of all persons and classes before the Divine law. It scorned alike gorgeous ceremonies of worship; the subtleies of an imperfect philosophy; and pride of place and power. It is not possible to imagine a greater contrast to all the customs and thought, prevalent in those times. The most sensual of all the races, it exhorted to spirituality; to the most cruel it preached meakness and forbearence; it recognized as equals the great and the small, the ignorant and the wise, the bond and the free.

For all these causes Christianity was slow in penetrating society and moulding the work of institutions, but it spread so extensively that a clear-sighted emperor found it politic to proclaim it the religion of the state. Its principles are as old as the dealings of Deity with man, yet the application of those principles to every industry covers ground never traversed by any human institution. It stands before the world demanding that all business transactions should accord with the spirit of Equity and that all dealings of man with man should be based on equity. Its plan is adaquate to meet every contingency that might arise in human affairs. Christianity created a purer moral atmosphere in Rome and proclaimed the doctrine of peace among a nation whose highest aspiration was war and whose institutions rested on conquest. The A. S. of E. teaches that all transactions be measured by the standard of equity, at a time when we, as a nation, are standing on the crumbling banks of that treacherous stream—remorseless greed—whose waters have swept to destruction more nations and made serfs of more men and women than any other of the treacherous streams that ever surged over the blasted hopes and fond aspirations of once socially equal and happy homes and a free and independent nation. It teaches peace, good will, harmony and good fellowship between all industries, and equal and exact justice to all men, at a time when insatiate greed would create warring factions in the ranks of the masses of the various industries, thereby estrange and weaken the forces whose concentrated powers are so essential to bring about the reforms on which the welfare of the masses and the perpetuity of a free government depend.

It is scarcely possible to imagine a greater contrast. The basic principles of the A. S. of E. and all exclusive organizations are as different as day is from night, and as far apart as the antipodes. The A. S. of E. demands that everyone shall have all that justice and equity entitles him to—no more, no less—and is willing to give as much, and that no one should have any special privilege, regardless of station or occupation. Thereby it takes a broad-gauged, liberal-minded view of the entire field of humanity's plane. From the very nature of humanity, all exclusive organizations are, in a measure at least, actuated by selfish ideas which will naturally lead to narrow-minded views, and will in turn bring about controlling methods foreign to a Christian spirit, and to the disadvantage of those on the outside. It has been an axiom in business, that what one party or company gained, another must lose. Not so with this society. It lifts all up who are below the level of equal opportunity and who are not realizing a fair reward for well directed effort put forth. At the some time it will level down those, who, through special privaleges are getting more than their share as compensation for equal well directed effort. At the same time it can not have any tendency to destroy incentive or limit ambition.

It is not surprising in this age of greed and grasping methods that many, even of the well informed, should be led into error's ways by pernicious, delusive dogmas, and that many able thinkers should stand aloft from all organizations. On the one hand they have seen organization after organization spring up, mush-room like, but when brought under the searchlight of justice and equity, they melted away like dew before the morning's sun. While, on the other hand, when the grand, soul-inspiring, elevating plan of the A. S. of E., with its comprehensiveness and its direct methods is presented they can scarcely believe that a plan so complete, so perfect in all its details, could be carried to completion.

As in the case of early Christianity, the leaven is at work. Much, very much of the awakening of the civic conscience, the independent thinking by the masses at this time, is due to the teachings of the plan of the A. S. of E. No matter how much it may be decried, misrepresented and mis-comprehended, it will stand forth in its pristine vigor as burnished gold that has been tried by fire. It scorns the subtleties of imperfect plans and methods, and maintains its growth by its real superiority, and will ever remain the most powerful influence for the emancipation of the toiling millions of all classes and in all parts of the earth, from industral serfdom, and be the great leveler, socially and industrially.

When you want anything that is advertised in Up-to-Date, do not hesitate to write to the advertiser about it, and say you saw the advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming.

Advertisers like to know their advertisements are read; they tell of bargains they have for the public. We guarantee our advertisers to do as they promise, if you tell them you saw their advertisements in Up-to-Date.

5 FREE BOOKLETS. FARMING IN
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Intensely interesting. All about the enormous profits. $70 per acre on sugar beets. $150 on grapes, $100 on alfalfa. Dairying and stock raising are extremely profitable. Grain and vegetable products pay $80 to $200. Booklets give facts and figures that are indisputable evidence of the vast superiority of California farms. 20 acres will pay more than a 160 acre Eastern farm. Get the absolute vital facts and figure out how to secure an independent income and delightful home in this land of plenty and comfort, at small cost. Write today.

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72 GROSSE BLDG. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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OF EASTERN WASHINGTON, where you get not only the best lands at low prices, but also get located in the finest climate, where crop failures are unknown; no bugs, flies or rust; freedom from electrical and destructive wind and hail storms; where fruits of all kinds do well. This is no experiment, as the country has been thoroughly tested. Special inducements to parties buying this fall. Railroad fare refunded to purchasers. Write for pamphlet to

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Dept. 7 Wilbur, Wash.

GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or
revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs
Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction
PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

The American Society of Equity. Its Past, Present and Future

Address at National Convention by M. Wes. Tubbs, Secretary.

The A. S. of E. is four years old today. A mighty large infant for its age, for three years, lacking just one month, I have had the pleasure and honor of rocking its cradle, and assisting in preparing the propaganda that has enabled it to visit almost every state in the Union and Canada, and even extend its reputation to Europe and Australia.

Not unlike an infant, it has passed through periods of uncertainty and has caused untold anxiety on the part of its parents, nurses and nearest kin—the faithful, self-sacrificing workers in the field. At times it has seemed stubborn and unmanageable, again so docile and quiet as to cause solicitude regarding its health. Though really a child of beauty and intelligence, it was looked upon much as was Columbus, whom the world in his time branded as crazy or idiotic. For this reason, notwithstanding its tender years, it has had to stand the kicks and cuffs of the "wise men" in agricultural forethought—those assuming to be "duly ordained" to speak with authority to the farmers, but this hard usage has helped its development, and in every conflict it has come out victorious.

Educationally, it has made marvelous advancement. It has not only learned many things itself, but it has actually confounded the "wise men" in the temples of agricultural research. When it first lisped "Controlled Markets" a million paddles with "supply and demand" burnished on them were ready to apply this dogma so emphatically that it would never forget it. When it shouted "Profitable Prices for Farm Crops" the burning letters on the paddles again glistened and almost in despair went up a cry of a million voices, "It can't be done." Then as it refuted this statement with the stern demand for organization and sounded the "Bugle Call, A Million, A Million United," we again saw the glistening letters on the wise men's paddles, heard again the cry, "It can't be done," and the despairing wail, "Farmers will not stick together," but it forged ahead and by unanswerable argument, convincing logic and practical, illustrated lessons that a fool might understand, has so completely done its teaching that it now boldly defies any sane person of ordinary intelligence to utter seriously any one of the above phrases.

Today one might as well say the world is flat; that blood doesn't circulate; that sound cannot be transmitted by electricity, as to say "supply and demand is the unvarying lay controlling prices," or that when farmers really set out to control marketing and compel pel profitable prices, "It can't be done," or after such benefits as have already been received by many farmers, to say, "Farmers will not stick." Show me the man that dare venture any of these assertions, and instead of the paddles, cries and wails of the "wise men," I will show you silence and sorrow, because of ignorance, on their part, and, a million hisses from as many farmers that have learned the new agricultural lessons.

This is a brief glimpse of the past. The present is before you. Delegates representing the greatest agricultural country among the sisterhood of nations, come together to pay homage to this romping youth and to plan for its future development. Statistical reports as to the present actual size of this urchin will appear in my annual report, hence I will not burden you with them here—but will add that they give but a faint idea of the present, as the country is fairly clamoring for organization, and where we now have one local union, in fact, organized and chartered, I firmly believe that there are ten localities with us in heart and sympathy that will organize within the next six months.

The glorious future of the A. S. of E. is intoxicating in the splendor of its possibilities. Upon you delegates, assembled here and now, however, rests great responsibilities. Upon your legislative acts depends almost wholly the future of this, the grandest movement inaugurated since the Christian era. You know as well as I can tell you the weak points of your organization, not in the principles or plans of the society itself, but in your methods of accomplishing them. You know what is required to strengthen these weak places, and I believe you will do your full duty here, and when you return to your homes you will do your duty in developing our beloved society.

It takes money to do business, and the A. S. of E. is a business organization, and when I tell you that October 1st there was over $7,000 due the National Union from subordinate unions and that but a small percentage of it has been paid since, you will begin to realize as we have long realized, that the work is unnecessarily handicapped for want of funds. I say unnecessarily because the principle of controlled marketing—a possibility under organization—has been proven correct and profitable to the farmers, hence, the farmers are desirous of completing the organization as quickly as possible, so that they may reap the greater benefits. They are only waiting for definite information as to what has already been accomplished and a business policy that will guarantee to them a knowledge of future receipts and expenditures. With these matters settled, the farmers will respond cheerfully to any reasonable demand you may make upon them, to put the National and each of the State Unions in good shape financially. To do this the local and county unions must be put to work with a definiteness of purpose heretofore unknown. I believe you will accomplish all these purposes, and then we shall see thousands of organizers actively at work in all parts of the producing areas of this country, and the results of their labors will be a solid organization of co-operating farmers, and the products of our farms bringing us profitable prices, of our own making.

With careful attention to these few points the future of the A. S. of E. will be most brilliant. It will rapidly gather within its various departments practically all the farmers in America and even extend its organization into other countries.

I do not think it is saying too much to intimate that it will also extend the right hand of fellowship to the organized and unorganized consumers, and possibly co-operate with them in cutting out many of the crooked paths, circuitous routes and tribute-levying, tollgates that now exact unfair toll from both producers and consumers.

The work of the convention is in your hands. May wisdom guide your deliberations to the end that the agricultural world may rally round the banner of equity as unfurled from this convention.

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ADDRESS UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

MY CONVERSION

Following is an extract from an address by Hon. R. H. Elliston, Williamsburg, Ky., before the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Equity:

"I accidentally heard of this society only a few weeks ago. I was passing our court house and heard the voice of a speaker within whose ringing tones and earnest manner attracted my attention, and I went to see and hear a man, who I soon learned was the Hon. H. B. Sherman, national organizer of this society, expounding a new gospel of justice and equity, specifically applying to the farming and agricultural class, and generally to all mankind. He was doing it in a manner captivating and convincing, and he soon had my attention rivited to the elucidation of the plan and to the fairness and justice of its teaching.

He likened his own conversion to the doctrine he was teaching to the sudden conversion of Saul of Tarsus, through the teaching of a book he had read, denominated "The Third Power." I said to myself, "I must have that book. Any book that could convince a man like Sherman, and fire his soul with the enthusiasm, and his brain with the clear conception of the sublime doctrine he was enunciating, was worth making a great effort to procure." I procured the book and read it carefully. I have been more or less a book buyer all my life, and, while this book only cost 25 cents, I have not a single volume in my library that I regard as the equal in value of this one. I will not repeat in the presence of the distinguished author of this book and to his face the exalted opinion I have of it, but I will say what I said to my County Union after reading it, that if our people could be educated to carry into execution its beautiful, equitable and sublime doctrine, so as to reap the benefit of its full fruition, as I believe they can and will be, this little book will become unto our nation a second declaration of independence, more valuable for relieving us from wrong and oppression than even the first one."

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Chapter VIII.

NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.

Perhaps it has not been made sufficiently clear that organization is necessary to accomplish the results desired. It has been shown that the farmers ought to organize, and that organization is the law of the industrial and commercial world, and that in other business organization has been found to be necessary. Further it has been argued that farming is a business quite as truly as manufacturing, and that the same laws govern both. It has been insisted, too, that unorganized power has little chance in the world at the present time, and that unity of action is necessary to make power felt. Yet some may ask whether it may not be possible, admitting that organization is desirable, for the farmers to better their condition, in the ways indicated, by their own individual efforts. This, at least, raises the question as to the scope of organization, for few will maintain that anything could be done without some combination. How extensive should it be? If you will stop to think about the matter you will see that if the farmers of one county, or even of one State or section should agree to market only at a fair price they not only would fail to accomplish much, but they would put themselves in great peril. What would it profit the Indiana farmers to adopt this course while the farmers of other States were rushing their crops to market to be sold at whatever price was offered?

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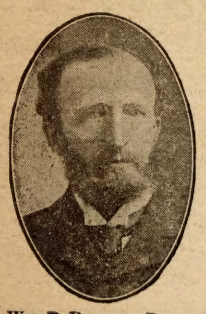
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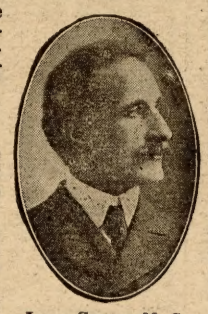
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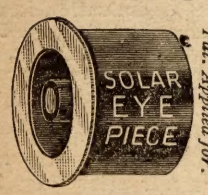
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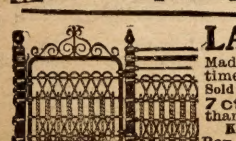
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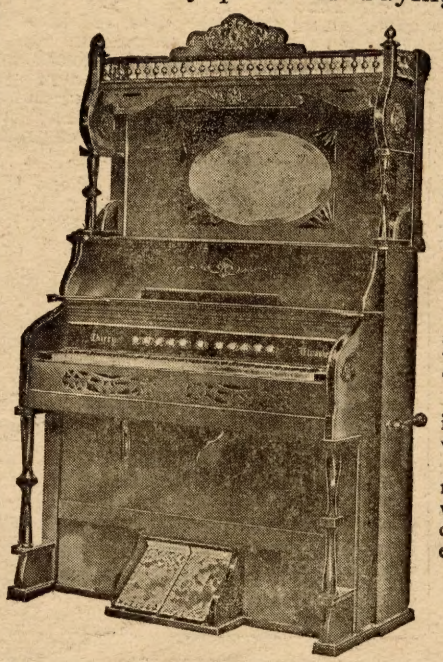
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